North Hastings Review

o a Year | "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" | $2 to the United States

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Report of Lower School Exams—Forms I and II

	Gram.	C. Hist.	Geog.	Physiography	Arith.	Art	Botony	Zoology
M. Alt			c				III	
R. Alt		c	c		c		II	
L. Ashe	II	c	c	I	II	c	I	I
T. Baker	c	c	c	III		II	II	I
F. Burkitt		c	c		II		II	
M. Burkitt			c				I	
E. Blakely		c	c	II	II	III	I	I
L. Blue			c				II	
O. Blue			c	II				
S. Blair	I	c	c	III	c	III	I	I
H. Broad	c	c	c	II	III	c	I	I
M. Burnside		c	c		c		I	
A. Burris	II	c	c	II	I	II	II	I
A. Carleton	c	c	c			c		
H. Caskey		c	c	I		c		
P. Crawford	I	c	c	I	I	II	I	I
C. Demille			III		c		I	
F. Devolin	III	c	c	c	I	c	c	I
Vera Devolin	III	c	c					
Verna Devolin			c			II		I
S. Eagleson	c	c	c	c		II	c	c
M. Embury			c		c		c	
N. Fair		c	III				II	
J. Ferguson		c	III				III	
A. Fleming		III	III				III	
L. Forestell		III	III		c		III	
E. Fox	c	c	c	c		c	II	I
E. Gemmell			III		II		III	
J. Henderson		c		II				
R. Hennessey		c	II				c	
D. Higgs		III	III		c		III	
B. Jackson		c	III		c		c	
E. Jarvis	c		c	c	c	c	c	I
L. Ketcheson			c	c		I	II	II
L. Kincaid	c	c	c	c		c	II	II
G. MacTavish		II	I				I	
J. MacTavish	I	c	c	I	I	c	II	I
L. MaCarry		c	c		II		c	
G. McCoy			c				c	
I. McQuigge	c	c	c	II		II	I	I
L. Mitz	III	c	c	II	I	III	II	I
A. Muffitt	II	c	c	II	III	I	I	II
A. Moorcroft		c	c		III		II	
K. Moorcroft		c	c	III				
M. Moorcroft	II	c	c	II	I	I	II	I
M. Nickle	II	II		II		II		
J. O'Connell	III	I		II		III		
M. O'Connor	III	c	c	c		c	c	I
G. Palmer	c		c	c	c	c	III	c
N. Phillips		c	III		III		III	
J. Pigdon	II	c	c	I	II	III	I	I
L. Price	II	I		II		I		
L. Richardson	II	I		c		I		
A. Robertson		c	II		III		II	
M. Ross		II	II		III		I	
E. Sager		I	III		I		I	
F. Sager	III	c		II		I		
A. Sager		c	c				I	
C. Smith		c	II		II		I	
N. Smith			c				c	
H. Thompson		c	III		c		II	
S. Thompson	c	c	c	II	c	II	I	I
F. Tobin		c	c	I				
G. Vince	II	c	c	II	II	II	I	I
J. Vince		II	II				II	
M. West			c				c	
N. Williams			I		II		I	
J. Wood		c	c	III				

I means 75 to 100 inclusive
II means 66 to 74 inclusive
III means 60 to 65 inclusive
c means 50 to 59 inclusive

Where students have failed on one or more papers those papers may be rewritten at June examination of the year following. There are no fall supplementals for the Lower Schools Failure on one or more subjects does not prevent a student carrying on the work of the next form.

J. E. Marcellus,
Principal.

U. F. O. ANNUAL PICNIC

On Wednesday, July 19th. the united Farmers of Hastings County held their annual picnic at Madoc in the woods of Jas. A. Caskey. The place was wisely chosen for the holding of the County's picnic as it is centrally situated. The woods are easy of access and contain many magnificent maple trees with enough open space between to allow grass to grow freely, thus urnishing open spaces for the parking of cars, accomodation of picnickers, the speakers, and large audiences.

Considering that it was a County affair ,that the speakers were members of Parliament, one of them being the Prime Minister of the Province and the importance of the message he had to deliver the attendance was not as large as it should have been, but when we consider that the meeting was held in mid-harvest that the hay crop was very heavy, that the weather was catchy and much hay had not yet been harvested the attendance was probably as large as could be expected.

As Mr. Drury had to leave early the Chairman, Mr. Robert Woods, President of the County U. F. O. called on him to speak first. As this was the U. F. O. annual picnic it was rather suggestive that throughout Mr. Drury's whole address he never once used the name U. F. O. but when it was necessary to make reference to that political organization he used the name Progressive and the principles of the party as progressiveness.

His address might easily be classified under two heads—the first, Legislation in the interests of humanity and the second Legislation for the Preservation and Conservation of the Resources of the Province. Under the first head he dwelt upon the widow's Pension Fund, which he eulogized as an act by which those mothers who had been deprived of

(Continued on page 5)

Introducing

VEL-ETTE

THIS week we wish to draw our customers' attention to a new cloth, just on the market—

VEL-ETTE

It is a silk knit, something on the order of crepe knit, but more of a silky finish.

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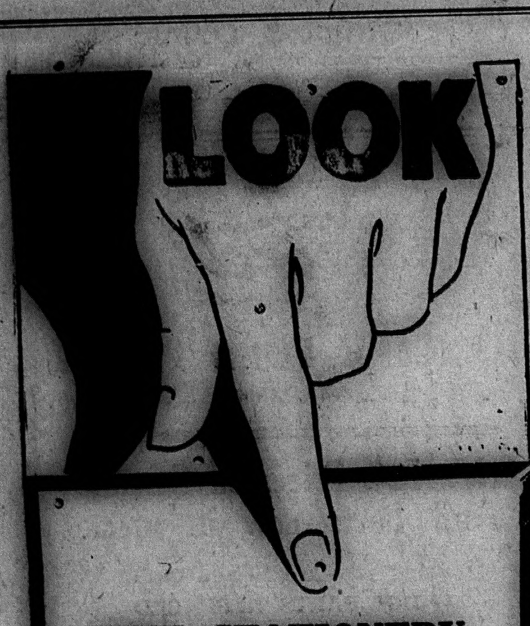

FINE STATIONERY

BOXED	IN PADS
Society............50c	Dimity Striped...40
Gages Athenian 50c (3 shades)	Queen Anne........40
	Dutch Fabric......35
Holland Linen...50c	Old Windsor.......30
Ninon Fabrique 50c	Kildare...............25
-iana..............40c	Buckingham Lin.25
Society............40c	Onion Skin..........25
Delmar Lin.Fab.,35	Snow Drop...........20
Cambria.............35	Crescent...............15
Pemberton.........35	Correspondence
Royalton Linen..35	Cards.. 30c and up
Memories..........30	Statement Pads 15
Salina.................30	Receipt Books.....10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage
Paste, Typewriter Paper
Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons
Blank Books, Stamp Pads
Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store
Madoc

ABOUT MARQUIS WHEAT

United States Official Tribute to a Canadian Product.

Says It Is the Leading Variety for Growing In the Northern Great Plains — Best All Around Common Wheat to Grow for Breadmaking.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Following is a digest of Bulletin No. 878 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Marquis wheat was originated by Mr. Charles Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa:

That Marquis wheat is the leading variety of common wheat for growing in the Northern Great Plains is the conclusion reached by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture as a result of varietal experiments with spring wheat conducted at 11 field stations in the northern half of the Great Plains area chiefly in co-operation with the state experiment stations. Details of the experiments, including discussions on the principal varieties, now and when they come to the region, and how to distinguish them, are contained in Department Bulletin 878, Varietal Experiments with Spring Wheat on the Northern Great Plains, issued by the department.

Introduction to the United States.

Marquis wheat was first introduced into the United States from Canada in 1913, but is now more widely grown than any other variety. It is short-strawed and early maturing, which characteristics sometimes enable it to escape rust and drought.

A demand for information on comparative yields of varieties and their resistance to disease was developed in the Great Plains area by severe losses which have occurred recently, due principally to drought and rust. Although crop yields have sometimes been low, land values have continued to increase in about the same proportion as in other sections. This has increased the cost of production and, with a return to lower prices for wheat, it is essential that the poorly adapted varieties be eliminated.

Hundreds of foreign and domestic varieties of wheat have been obtained by the department and tested. In preliminary nursery experiments many of them did not show themselves fitted for culture in the semi-arid sections. These varieties were rejected and only the more promising ones were selected to be grown in plat experiments.

The Question of Yield.

In Bulletin 878 the annual yields of the spring wheat varieties grown during the seven years, from 1913 to 1919, are shown for each station. A summary of the yields shows that, in general, the Marquis variety is the highest yielding common spring wheat. It has been included in all of the experiments each year. The better varieties of Durum wheat have outyielded Marquis at all stations but one. The Kubanka Durum wheat outyielded Marquis at eight of the ten stations where it was grown.

Data on rust infection were obtained at seven stations. Marquis wheat shows an average rust infection of 17.7 per cent. in twenty observations. Most of the important commercial varieties of common spring wheat showed a higher percentage of rust infection than Marquis, while all varieties of Durum wheat showed less rust.

Milling Tests.

The leading varieties of spring wheat grown at the eleven stations were milled in an experimental mill and the flour baked into bread in order to determine their relative values for flour and bread-making. It was found that growing conditions and disease had much influence on the percentage of flour obtained, Marquis wheat yielding as low as 56.4 per cent. of flour from sections where it had been affected by rust, while under favorable conditions it produced as high as 75.8 per cent. of flour. The average yield of flour from 37 samples of this variety was 70.2 per cent. Several varieties of common wheat produced distinctly lower percentages of flour than Marquis. Preston (Velvet Chaff) and Haynes Bluestem produced about the same percentage as Marquis. Prelude was the only variety of common spring wheat which had a distinctly higher flour yield than Marquis, the difference being 2.6 per cent. All varieties of Durum wheat, however, yielded a higher percentage than Marquis, except D-5, a red-kerneled Durum wheat which is low in milling value. Each wheat sample was analyzed for nitrogen and the crude protein content determined. Marquis wheat had an average protein content of 15.3 per cent., and other common spring wheats differed only slightly from it.

In concluding the experiments, flour made from each variety of wheat was baked in order to determine the expansion of strength of the dough, the quality of the gluten, and the resulting texture and lightness of the bread. The average loaf volume obtained from 37 samples of Marquis wheat was 2,342 cubic centimetres from 340 grams of flour. This was a greater volume than was obtained from any other variety of wheat except one. All varieties of Durum wheat have a smaller loaf volume than Marquis.

Every farmer should keep some sort of account system of his business. It should show the profit and loss of all of his operations.

Sometimes we can not prevent outbreaks of live stock disease on our farms, but we can and should always use every preventive measure and see that proper precautions are taken when the disease first makes its appearance.

Some Famous Landmarks Being Offered for Sale Recall Historic Events

In the Times of London advertisements recently appeared of the offer for sale of two unusual properties, the Assembly Rooms at Bath and the Pantiles at Tunbridge Wells. The old Pantiles pavement, with its rows of ancient shops, and the Assembly, with its great dancing hall and its card and recreation rooms, are closely associated with the history of England's two oldest and most famous pleasure resorts. They have furnished the historian and novelist with a wealth of literary material, for British kings, queens and princes, statesmen, adventurers, belles and beaus trod the Pantiles and drank the waters of Tunbridge Wells, and society at Bath has danced and flirted in the Assembly and its predecessor for centuries. Lord Macaulay went as a boy to Tunbridge Wells and years afterward wrote his impression of the visit. Thackeray wrote much of both the Wells and Bath, and he left us some of the most graphic and humorous descriptions of the places and their visitors.

He delighted especially in Tunbridge Wells, where "a hundred years since so much good company came to take its pleasure." He sent there two of his characters in "The Virginians," Col. Wolfe and Harry Warrington. They met that delightful old adventurer Monsieur Poellnitz, who saluted Pope with "his great hat of lace and feathers"; they saw the novelist Samuel Richardson, author of "Clarissa"; Dr. Johnson, "a big, awkward, snuff-colored man," and Lord Chesterfield, "in a pearl colored suit with his blue ribbon and star." Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., retired to Tunbridge Wells after the birth of her son, Charles II., and Catherine of Bragana spent much time there, and Princess Anne made it her residence until she came to the throne. Queen Charlotte, no doubt "with her red cloak and pattens," frequently attended the assemblies at Bath. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, and David Garrick, the actor, went often for rest and baths to this resort. Jane Austen had a cottage there, and Fanny Burney was buried in the city cemetery.

Bath's old industry is mentioned in Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Tale." Fielding found the original of Squire Allworthy in Ralph Allen, whose country seat is still standing near Bath. Quin, the actor, long a visitor at Bath, was buried in the Abbey church, his gravestone bearing an inscription by Garrick, says the New York Herald. In this church, too, is a monument to William Bingham, an early United States Senator from Pennsylvania and one of the richest Americans of American Revolutionary times, who died at Bath in 1804. Charles Dickens sent Mr. Pickwick to Bath, and it was in one of the card rooms in the Assembly that Pickwith had that memorable rubber of whist with the Dowager Lady Snuphanuph, Mrs. Col. Wugsby and Miss Bolo, which ended so disastrously through Mr. Pickwick's poor playing that "Miss Bolo rose from the table considerably agitated and went straight home in a flood of tears and a sedan chair."

Beau Nash was the greatest of all masters of ceremonies and he ruled at both Tunbridge Wells and Bath with a rod of iron. He wore a large cream-colored beaver hat as a kind of symbol of his office. His equipage was described as "a post chariot drawn by six grey horses with outriders, footmen, French horns and other necessary appendage of expensive parade." He made the aristocrats and the democrats dance together. One of the haughty Marchionesses of Queensberry had good reason to remember him, for when she came to the Assembly ball wearing an apron he took it off with the remark, "None but abigails appear here in white aprons." He would not allow swords to be worn at balls, and he strictly enforced every social custom. He greeted a booted and spurred young squire and begged to know if he had not forgotten something: "I see you have your boots, spurs and whip, but where is your horse?"

Bath owed much of its prosperity and its position in the height of its social success to Beau Nash. It did not forget this debt, for the town granted him a pension when his own resources failed, gave him an expensive public funeral and erected a monument over his grave in its famous old Abbey Church. In the course of time easy and comfortable means of travel diverted the stream of pleasure-seeking guests to other waters and resorts and Tunbridge Wells and Bath lost much of their social prestige. On one of his last visits to Tunbridge Wells Thackeray says that fiddlers, harpers and trumpeters were playing in a weak little old balcony, and he asks: "Where are the earls, duchesses, bishops and magnificently embroidered gamesters? A half dozen children and their nurses were listening to the musicians and an old lady or two passed, "and for the rest I saw but an uninteresting population of native tradesmen." The story of Bath and Tunbridge Wells is that of many other famous pleasure resorts. Since the great days of Old Orchard, Long Branch and Saratoga, America has seen their social glories eclipsed by Newport, Bar Harbor, Asheville and Palm Beach.

Jellyfish.

Jellyfish float about in the water, but cannot direct their course. Thus they are at the mercy of whatever current takes them.

It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 cats in London, and that 100,000 of them are homeless.

Rosalind's Rustic Romance

By J. P. SHEPARD

(©, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Rosalind Menthorne turned down the corner of the page she had been perusing, closed the book, shoved it aside on the library table and gave herself up to day dreams.

The title of the book was "The Romance of Roaring Rutherford," and it dealt with a dashing young westerner who performed heroic deeds by the dozen, and because of his bravery was rewarded with the hand of the cattle king's lovely daughter.

But Rosalind had another kind of romance to think about, and she was the central figure in it. She was loved desperately and wooed persistently by two young men. Only last night one of them had proposed for his third time, and two days ago the other had "popped the question" after having popped it thrice previously. Rosalind was satisfied that she loved one of her ardent wooers, but could not determine which of them it was. It was this perplexing puzzle that caused her temporarily to lose interest in Roaring Rutherford.

She was Crabtree Center's most desirable daughter, when it came to looks and personality. She was plump—not too plump—and she had auburn hair —not red, mind you—and dimples. It might be mentionel in passing that her father possessed something else that was plump—a bank roll. Many a Crabtree Center youth, with one eye fixed adoringly on Rosalind and the other attached hungrily to her father's dollars, had entered the arena, but all of them had failed and dropped by the wayside; if you can imagine waysides in an arena.

Only two of them were left. They were Felix Spriggins and Josephus Smartlox. If beauty played a part both were out of the running. The former was built much like the moon and the latter like a straw. Felix weighed 250 and Josephus 125.

During his spare moments when he was not calling on Rosalind, Felix worked at reducing his girth, using gymnastic apparatus which occupied all the space in his room that was not taken up with the bed. But the more he labored to lose flesh the more he took on.

At the same time Josephus sought to acquire avoirdupois, but the only effect of this was to make him thinner.

Crabtree Center was small and its bank, where both worked, was a little structure resembling a jail. It would not have been in existence only for the fact that the town was built at a four corners where all the rural highways converged and the farmers used it for a social and business gathering place.

"Felix and Josephus are both nice boys," mused Rosalind as she munched a chocolate. "I could marry either of them and be happy—if only there was something romantic about one of them. If one of them would perform deeds of daring like Roaring Rutherford he would be my choice; but who can imagine Felix doing anything heroic? Josephus would be more likely to display bravery, but what opportunity is there for deeds of bravery in Crabtree Center? Yes, they're nice boys, and I know they both love me."

Now, Felix Spriggins had a heart as big as his bulky body. He loved Rosalind with all of this generous heart, and if he gave a thought to her father's financial standing it was only incidental.

Josephus Smartlox was fond of finery, and he loved the lucre Mr. Menthorn possessed. Yes, he loved Rosalind because of her auburn hair and dimples, but he loved her more because of the bankroll of which she some day would be the custodian.

"Yes," mused Rosalind, "I must have romance; I must have a brave man. My choice for a husband will be the one who does a heroic deed. I will deliver this to them as an ultimatum."

It was necessary, of course, to deliver the ultimatum to each of her suitors on separate occasions, for nothing would have induced them to get together, not even the power of their love for Rosalind.

"I will marry the man who performs the most daring deed of heroism," was what she said. "I don't know how you can put your bravery to a test in this backwoods town, but I shall wait until you do."

The ultimatum appalled and discouraged Felix, for he knew he was not brave, and he feared his cause was lost. It set Josephus to thinking. He was not brave, either, but he had imagination.

Things were humming along in their prosaic way in the Crabtree Center First National bank. Josephus Smartlox was arranging some greenbacks into piles and Felix Spriggins was doing something with a big book and a bottle of black ink and a bottle of red ink. There were no patrons in the bank at the particular hour referred to.

"Hands up, all of you!" said a steely voice suddenly coming from in front of the inclosure that isolated the employees. "Stand up, every one, and back against the wall."

The employees looked up and immediately raised their hands above them and arose from their chairs. When Josephus Smartlox's hands went up each of them held a roll of banknotes and when he rose from his chair chanced to be close to a corner the wall that jutted out and shu[t] rear door from view of the ma[n] man who was leveling two revol[vers] through the teller's window.

Instead of backing against the w[all] Josephus dodged behind this proj[ect]ing corner and slid out of the d[oor] which carelessly had been left o[pen]. Little caution was exercised at First National, for what self-resp[ect]ing bank robber would think of p[lying] his trade in such a community?

Josephus escaped with his h[ands] full of bills. The robber did not [see] him, perhaps because Josephus [was] so thin he scarcely cast a shado[w].

Rosalind was again occupied [with] the daring deeds of Roaring Ru[ther]ford when the clanging of the [fire] bell aroused her, but before she [could] answer the alarm her thin s[uitor] rushed into the room and waved handfuls of greenbacks in her [face].

"I win!" Josephus breathed tri[umph]antly. "A robber just robbed [the] bank, but I escaped with all [the] money."

He detailed the circumstances [with] certain elaborations, and Ros[alind] smiled and told him she guess[ed he] was the winner. When they co[unted] the money he had saved from [the] bandit the total proved to be [...] Josephus had been so excited he [took] piles of one-dollar bills inste[ad of] larger denominations, which [would] have been just as easy.

They had scarcely complete[d the] task of counting the bills when a florid-faced neighbor woman bur[st into] the room.

"Have you heard the news?" s[he ex]claimed between gasps. "The ba[nk has] been robbed. And can you gues[s who] was the hero?"

Josephus thrust his shoulder[s back] and his chest forward and smile[d with] superiority.

"The robber got only $300" [the] neighbor woman continued. "[It was] only what was on Mr. Smartlox'[s desk]. The vault was full of money-[thou]sands of dollars—but the [robber] couldn't find the vault, becaus[e Felix] Spriggins backed up against the door and hid it from view."

AMERICAN FIRST IN [...]

Mahlon Loomis of Massachuset[ts Had] Idea of Wireless Long B[efore] Marconi Perfected It.

Mahlon Loomis, who lived [in] Springfield, Mass., is credite[d with] having sent the first aerial me[ssage in] 1865, thus antedating Marco[ni, who] did not begin his experiment[s until] 1895.

In 1872 Loomis obtained a [patent] for his system of aerial tele[graphy] and would today probably ha[ve been] heralded as the discoverer of [wireless] telegraphy if he had been give[n prop]er financial support and en[courage]ment from the public, instea[d of be]ing ridiculed. As it was, [congress] passed the "Loomis aerial t[elegraph] bill" in 1873, appropriating $5[...] further development, but t[he money] never reached Loomis.

Loomis made the first public [demon]stration of wireless possibi[lities in] 1866 from the peaks of t[he Blue] Ridge mountains in Virginia, [...] apart. A kite was raised fr[om each] mountain with a copper wire [attached] to a telegraphing apparatus, [and a] message sent by Loomis was [received] at the other station as though [they] had been connected by wires.

Loomis also made successfu[l experi]ments communicating betwee[n vessels] in Chesapeake bay. The ves[sels were] stationed about two miles a[part and] on each was a telegraph a[pparatus]. Wires were attached to th[e instru]ments with their other end[s dropped] into the water at a modera[te depth]. Another insulated wire of m[...]er strength was thrown int[o the] stratum of water. These t[wo were] connected with the same batt[ery, making] a complete circuit.

Living to Be 100.

Real centenarians seld[om have] striven to be such. But as[pirants to] that class are always full [of fads] lest they break self-impo[sed rules] and are generally contemptu[ous of the] other fellow's schemes.

Two such men who once [lived in] Toronto used to amuse th[eir friends] by their criticisms of each o[ther. One] argued that his acquaints[nce could] not possibly live to be on[e hundred] years old because he drank [a] glass of water instead of t[...]ing. The other was equal[ly doubtful] about his rival. "He ha[sn't a] chance," he was wont to sa[y. "] Because he uses salt on hi[s ...] I've seen him doing it." Bo[th died be]fore they were sixty years [old].

Longevity isn't everythin[g. Better] to live cleanly and do goo[d] than striving to find a form[ula for] years of tenancy on eart[h. —] Globe.

Whales as Diver[s.]

Although it is a com[mon belief] among sailors that whales, [when they] "sound," descend to enorm[ous depths] in the ocean, and although [it has been] estimated that the larger [whales com]monly dive to a depth of [two-]thirds of a mile, yet a me[mber of an] antarctic expedition chall[enges these] statements, and avers tha[t 500] feet is the maximum dep[th to which] a whale can dive. He bas[es his argu]ment partly on the fact t[hat the food] on which they feed, an[d ...] which they are accustome[d, ...] dwell near the surface, a[nd partly on] the fact that at the dep[th of 500] yards or more the pressur[e is so great] that they could not withs[tand it, and] that their muscular stre[ngth is in]sufficient to propel them [into re]gions where it prevails.

SOME SMILES

She Was Visible.

"Haven't I seen you somewhere before?" asked the young man who was quaffing a 35-cent soft drink.

"Ordinarily," replied the fair soda jerker, "I'd think you were trying to get fresh with me, but I was on the stage before hard times hit the show business. Maybe you have seen me somewhere."

Dubious Compliment.

Mrs. O'Brien—They say it's not polite to be helped twice, Mr. Flaherty, but ye'll take another piece of my cake, won't ye?

Flaherty—Ondade Oi will that, Mrs. O'Brien. Shure, it's the height av politeness to ate a sicond piece av such cake as this.

Temporary Relief.

"Henry, the Gadders want us to come over and hear their phonograph."

"Umph! It isn't necessary for us to go over to their house to do that. The only way I can keep from hearing that infernal phonograph of theirs is to go into the bathroom and turn on all the faucets."

Right on the Job.

"Just because she was married, a woman the other day undertook to lecture me on the way I ought to behave."

"Why didn't you tell her to mind her own business?"

"She'll say that was what she was doing—you see, she was my wife."

The Idea!

"This motion-picture producer has a worried look."

"And well he may have!"

"How so?"

"His most beautiful bathing girl has suddenly become ambitious. She wants to wear clothes and act."

A Painless Holdup.

"You say the girl bandit who robbed you was remarkably pretty?"

"Yes," replied the gallant pedestrian. "I was just on the point of paying her a compliment, but I let my watch and bank roll speak for me."

FLATTERING

Edith—What makes you think Jack loves me so desperately?

Grace—Oh, a thousand things! He always looks so pleased, for instance, when you sing and play.

Courageous.

The bravest man in all this world
Is William Henry Brown.
He wed and furnished a six-room flat
And paid one dollar down.

Simple Finance.

"Let's go in here for luncheon. You don't have to tip the waiters."

"How do they manage it?"

"Easy enough. You pay twice as much for your food."

A Diagnosis.

"I fear the bookkeeper is in love," said the teller.

"Why?"

"He just passed me a gush poem to be certified."

Will Have a New Club.

Billy—Shall I have to give up my club when we are married, love?

Lulu—Oh, I'll have a little club at home for you, dear.—London Answers.

Signs.

"Excuse My Dust," ran the sign on the back of the speeder's car.

"Watch My Smoke," said the motorcycle cop as he started in pursuit.—Detroit Motor News.

Both Cheap.

Bannon—I wonder what they call the stagedoor Johnnies at a movie studio.

Shannon—"Celluloid callers," probably.—Cartoons Magazine.

Relatively.

"What is sadder than a man who loses his last friend?"

"A man who works for his board and loses his appetite."—Stanford Chaparral.

Just So.

"The specialist puts on no airs over the old family doctor."

"No, the family doctor knows a thing or two about the financial rating."

A Suitable Place.

Landlady—You seem quite fond of soup.

Boarder—Not necessarily. My physician recommended the hot water cure.

War Clouds Are Near.

The clouds of war are not further away to-day than they were eight years ago, in the opinion of Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University.

He voiced this belief and laid stress on the consequent importance of cadet training in Canadian universities during the presentation of the Reserve Officers' Trophy to the McGill Contingent, Canadian O. T. C.

In his short presentation address Gen. Currie said:

"It is evident from proceedings in the House of Commons that the temper of many Canadians is decidedly against the militia training system as in force in Canada before the war. It is apparent that there are some who would like to entirely wipe out the system of militia training. In any case, estimates will probably be cut down to as low as those persons dare. With the reduction of militia training, the University Training Corps become increasingly valuable."

In demonstration of the value of the militia and cadet corps training, Gen. Currie said it was the militia training of the period before the war that had made the early effectiveness of the first division possible. The McGill training had helped more than 10,000 men who went to fight during the war. He believed there was as much need for this kind of training to-day as ever before.

In view of the wish of many to cut down militia training, Gen. Currie believed that the universities should redouble their efforts, and extend cadet work among the students. The use of a shooting range and a large drill floor will be afforded the contingent when the new gymnasium is completed, he said in reference to lack of proper accommodation for the corps. A gymnasium seemed the proper place for such activities. He believed that there was a connection between military and physical drills, as both tended to develop the body and instill a morale which would be beneficial in after life.

Finny Fathers Act as Nursemaids.

The majority of fish are very bad parents.

Once their eggs are laid they leave them to look after themselves, taking no interest at all in the babies that hatch out from them.

There are, however, fish which show parental affection, but, curiously enough, it is usually father who, so to speak, pushes the pram, whilst mamma has a good time.

One of the best of the finny fathers is the pipe fish, a little eel-like creature with a long snout. He is often to be found in weedy pools, and has developed a pouch just like that of the kangaroo, in which he keeps his numerous family safe from all dangers whilst they are too small to look after themselves.

In a quiet pool the little creatures, each half an inch or so in length, and no thicker than a fine needle, venture out to have a look at the world. The father fish remains near them, keeping an eye on their doings and seeing that they do not stray too far. Immediately an enemy appears he gives warning, and the whole family scuttles back into the pouch.

Jewelers in London are complaining because women of the fashionable set are wearing much less jewelry than formerly.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

A CANADIAN SCIENTIST.

Dr. Macallum Won His Fame In the Old Country.

There was a time when anti-scientific preachers used to declaim after this fashion:

"There are many simple things that you don't understand but that you accept and believe. You eat your food in perfect faith that it will do you good, but you do not understand, you cannot understand how it does you good, and you never will. The digestion of food is a mystery, one of the deepest. It is a miracle and one of the greatest, and you will never be able to explain it."

Rash words, considering that Archibald Byron Macallum was busy in the world. Dr. Macallum is not mentioned in the Canadian Who's Who and Why, which need not worry this eminent Canadian, for he is amply described in the British Who's Who and his work is familiar to Canadians.

Dr. Macallum is, among other things, a biochemist. The study of what happens to food after it encounters the human teeth has busied him for many years. He taught the subject to most of the graduates of Toronto Medical School in the recent generation and is now continuing his teaching and research at McGill. As a result of the researches of the biochemists the laity can learn a good deal about the mystery of digestion and assimilation.

Of more spectacular nature has been Dr. Macallum's work as director of research for the Dominion Government. His title was as long as Bob Fitzsimmons' arm, and his duties manifold, but research is not fashionable in these days of so-called Governmental economy and so, by way of the research directorate, Dr. Macallum passed from 'Varsity to Old McGill, although Toronto is his alma mater and has been the scene of his life-work.

Archibald Byron Macallum, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., Hon. D. Sc. (Dublin and Yale), Hon. LL.D. (Aberdeen and McGill), F.R.S.C., F.R.S., was born at Belmonte, Ont., in 1859. After graduation from Toronto he took his first doctorate (a Ph.D.) in Johns Hopkins, and returned to Toronto in 1884 as a fellow. Up the staff ladder he went to a full professorship in 1891, transferring from the chair of physiology and physiological chemistry to that of biochemistry in 1908. He left Toronto in 1917 to do war and reconstruction work in research, and returned in June to receive the degree of doctor for the third time.

Perhaps for the benefit of less industrious students than himself the five-times-doctored doctor lists his recreations as walking, golf and change of occupation.

Hay - Fever

ASTHMA, SUMMER COLDS.

You don't need a month's treatment to prove the worth of

RAZ-MAH!

RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE.

It restores normal breathing,—stops mucus gatherings in nasal and bronchial passages, assures long nights of quiet sleep. $1.00 at your druggist's, or write for free trial to Templetons, Toronto.

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

Preferred Creditors.

"Want to be a musician, do you? Then I advise you to take up either the bagpipes or the violin."

"Why so, father?"

"Because, when there's any paying to be done, I notice it's the piper and the fiddler who are the preferred creditors.

The Majority Had It.

The manager of the apartment house received a call one morning from an irate top-floor tenant.

"The roof leaks!" cried the top-floor man.

"Roof-leaks? Nonsense!" retorted the manager. "None of the people in the other flats say so."—Harper's Weekly.

The Garrulous Sex.

He—Women always have to monopolize the conversation. A woman can't sit still and listen for one full minute.

She—Oh, indeed! Suppose the other party to the conversation were making a proposal of marriage?

He—Not even then. She'd say 'yes' before he'd spoken a minute.

IDENTIFIED

1st Gas Man: I just went into a house and the woman thought that I was a robber and she threw up her hands.

2nd Gas Man: Well I guess it straightened things out when you told her you were the gas man.

1st Gas Man: Naw! She kept her hands up and told me where I could find the meter.

Yes! Yes!

A man I know kicked up a row
That stirred the neighbor's wrath.
He walked up to a lady cow
And shyly pinched its calf.

Sizing Him Up.

Freshman—I want to get a suit of clothes.

Tailor—What do you want, the custom or ready-made?

Freshman—Which is the custom?

Tailor—The ready-made.

Helpful Calls.

"Where to, dearies?"

"Welfare working."

"Eh?"

"We're leaving cards on a few poor people in the slums."

Hard Luck.

"I say, Mark, have you heard about that poor man who swallowed a spoon?"

"No. What about him?"

"Why, he can't stir."

Oversight, Probably.

"Wonderful realism in this movie."

"Yes?"

"There's the coliseum."

"Yes, and there's a section of Los Angeles right behind it."

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Relieved Me

3928 Union St., Vancouver, B.C.

"I suffered with all the symptoms of Female trouble, with *chronic Constipation and constant Headaches.* I had pains low down in the back and sides of the body. A doctor advised me to have an operation.

I started taking "Fruit-a-tives" and this medicine has *completely relieved me* of all my misery and suffering.

I am free of pain and headaches and the terrible Constipation, and what saved me is the fruit medicine, "Fruit-a-tives."

Madam M. J. GORSE.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

He Saw Through It.

Bixby—Waiter! Was this chicken cooked with X-rays?

Waiter (bewildered)—Why, er—no; that is, yes, sir.

Bixby—I thought so; I can't see anything but bones.—A. Maurice.

Heroes.

"No man is a hero to his valet."

"Why should he wish to be?" inquired Miss Cayenne. "My impression is that the kind of heroes valets usually admire are motion picture heroes."

True Praise.

"I don't believe she liked your jelly."

"Why not? She praised it very highly."

"I know that, but I notice she didn't ask you for the recipe."

SPEAKING OF THE FOOL FAMILY

"The fools are not all dead yet."

"Well, you don't want to die, just because the rest of your family are dead."

Unappreciative Audience.

My fishing tackle I confess
Was got at much expense.
I am convinced that fish possess
But slight artistic sense.

He Wants to Know.

"You ought to have some stock in my rubber plantation."

"What do you propose to grow—overshoes or rubber bands?"

Special Reductions

TO CLEAR

IN

All Lines of STATIONERY, Etc.

AT THE

Review Stationery Store

Footwear for Hot July

Canvas: White, Brown or Two-tone.
Prices from $1.55 to $3.40.
These you will find cool and light.

HOSIERY
A complete line White Silk at $1.00 per pair.
Also many other shades at right prices.

Headquarters for Travelling Goods
We have solid leather cases and bags at moderate prices as well as the cheaper lines.
In trunks a size for each need.
Get our prices before you buy.

Hoard & Irwin
Phone 61 THE BUSY CORNER

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing
at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors
On hand at $1.00 Complete
COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK
Phone 113—P, O. Box 65.

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MADOC, ONT.

When you need sound advice, expert repair work on any make of battery or a new battery, let us serve you. We sell and recommend the long-life Exide.

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

USE PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

National Scratch Feed — Royal Purple Chick Feed
Ground Oil Cake — Royal Purple Calf Meal

Try our Tea at 60c. A Pure Ceylon. Black or Green.

D. A. MOORCROFT
Phone 106 Madoc

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plainat the Review.

Queensboro

Mrs. A. Box returned to her home in Calabogie last week accompanied by Mrs. Howe and Mrs. H. Wiggins and children.

Mrs. Geo. McKie, Niagara, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Black.

Mrs. John Alexander and her guest Miss Francis Specker, Chicago are spending the week at Twelve O'Clock Point.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thompson and party have reurned from a holiday at Salmon Lake. Mr. Thompson has the distinction of landing the largest salmon captured in Salmon Lake for a number of years turning scale at twelve pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hamm, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hamm and children and Miss Bessie Fleming Ivanhoe, are camping at Salmon Lake this week.

Mr. E. J. Sexsmith, M.P. Napanee, was a guest of his son Rev. Sexsmith last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fleming, Bancroft, were in town a few days last week.

Mrs. Goldie Grey who has been spending the week in Queensboro returned to Peterboro on Saturday.

Mr. John Phillips and son, Toronto, are guests of Mrs. A. Phillips.

Miss Foster has returned to Napanee after spending a couple of months with her cousin Mrs. W. M. Delyea.

Mr. Herbert Wiggins, who has been visiting the old home for a few weeks left for Helkirk, Sask. last Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Howe has returned to St. Thomas after spending his holiday at home.

Mr. Leslie, Roslin, is spending the week in Queensboro.

Miss Helen McCoy, Remington, is visiting her aunt Mrs. R. Post.

Miss Sadie McCoy returned to Toronto on Saturday after a visit to Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. John Rollins, Madoc, was a guest of Mr. John Gray on Wednesday.

Miss Jennie Robinson, Remington, is spending a few days with Mrs. Allen.

Miss A. J. McCaw returned to Toronto onTuesday after a holiday at home.

Mrs. Jas Jeffs, Campbellford, Mr. Frank Jeffs and son, St. Catharines, and Mrs. T. Williams, Miss N. Williams and Mr. R. Williams Howards' Station were guests of Miss Thompson on Tuesday.

Miss Myrtle Smith, Madoc, is visiting Mrs. John Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Leslie Roslin, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Leslie, Holloway were Sunday visitors at Mr. C. A. Sagers.

The following letter of condolence from the Ladies' Orange Lodge of Queensboro was sent to Mrs. R. A. Sager recently.

Dear Sister:-

Since we last met the Grim Reaper has laid his burden upon you and taken from you, your beloved father.

We the members of Queensboro L. O. B. A. No. 465 desire to convey to you and your sorrowing brothers and to your widowed mother, our sincere sympathy in your grief, and would remind you of God's dear promise, that He will be a "Father unto the fatherless," and our very present help in trouble.

May you find your comfort in His Holy Words and rest in the circle of the Everlasting Arms.

Almira Gunn W. M...
Valeria Sager Rec. Sec.

Millbridge

Huckleberry picking and haying is the order of the day.

Mrs. Nelson Lavender accompanied by her little son and daughter visited her parents Mrs. and Mr. J. E. Greaves.

Miss Marion Landon is in our burg again.

We are glad to learn that Miss S. Campbell is improving after her illness.

Miss P. Palmer has secured a position at Mr.E. A. Normans.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Adams have returned to their home in Belleville after spending a week at Mr. H. Davidson.

All who attended the dance at Mr. H. McGaweys report a good time.

Mrs. B. Watson and her sister Miss E. Smith, of Toronto are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith.

We must congratulate Miss F. Davidson, Miss H. Franks and Misses Aileen and Loretta Hogan for their success at passing the Entrance Ex- also congratulate their teacher Mr. J. E. Greaves for such efficient training that all his Entrance pupils were successful in the difficult test.

Miss Jennie Bigelow spent her two weeks vacation at her home here.

A little daughter has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Storring.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williamson spent tuesday evening at Mr. John McQuires

Miss Ashe entertained company Sunday night.

Mrs. Tom Sullivan of Belleville is the guest of Mrs. Robt Noyes for a few days.

The sewing circle met at Mr. Wm. Ashe's Thursday afternoon, there was a good number present in spite of rain.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Scarlet of Campbellford spent Thursday with Mr. andMrs. Jas McGuire.

Miss Mable Williamson is quite ill the Doctor is in attendance.

Mr. Cooney of Stirling and Miss Lyla Ray calle on Miss Myrtle Ashe, they also called on Miss Hazel McQuire Thursday night.

The farmers have completed their hay and are now busy in the grain fields.

Miss Edna Noyes is the guest of Frances Sullivan, of Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Holland and Kiddies spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire.

TUDOR CASHEL COUNCIL

Gilmour, July 18, 1922

Special meeting called by the Reeve.

Present H. Ray Reeve, and councillors, McMurray, Lummiss, Gunter, Blackburn. A special committee appointed by the County Council of the County of Hastings, interviewed the Council in regard to Thwaite's bridge and after a conference an agreement was reached whereby the County Council of Hastings assume the road from five mile turn on the Snow road to Sprakett's Corners on the Cashel road, a distance of five miles as a County road, and in consideration of the County assuming this portion of the road the Municipality of the townships of Tudor and Cashel assume as a Township road the present County Road leading from Thwaite's Corners to the Limerick boundary, and also to relieve the County of any liability in connection with Thwates bridge , the municipality of Tudor and Cashel further agrees to close traffic forthwith the township road leading from Thwaite's Corners to Bass Lake turn and the Municipality of Tudor and Cashel to have full power to remove the present structure known as the Thwaite's Bridge.

Ray—Blackburn—That Councill. or Harry Lummiss be hereby in structed to hire some person o block up the sleepers under the Town Hall floor forthwith. Carried

Treasurer be instructed to pay for crusher repairs on order of Chas. Gunter. Carried.

Blackburn— Gunter—That the Reeve and Clerk be given power to sign agreement with Committee of County Council re-exchange of County roads and closing of Bass Lake road, Thwaite's Bridge, as per agreement signed the 18th, day of July, 1922. Carried.

Blackburn—Lummiss—that the following accounts be Paid; Norman Sleeper repairing road Div. No. 19, $17.00; C. F. Dafoe repairing road Div. No.12. $55.25; Earnest Smith account Cal, road No.3 $378.16. Carried.

Council adjourn until the next regular meeting.

Wm. Glennie T'p Clerk.

FRED HAM
GENERAL MASON
Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

15 Men's Sailor Hats in Panama and Straw, all sizes. Reg. prices $2.50 to $4.00. On sale
$1.50

3 doz. Tweed Caps in light weight Tweed, sizes 6¾ to 7¼, odd lines. Regular prices $1.50 to $2.25. To clear
75c

18 Men's Blue and White Stripe Duck Smocks, all sizes. Reg. price $2.25, on sale
$1.50

24 pairs Men's Heavy Work Boots in tan and black, plain toe. Reg. price $3.50. Special this week
$2.90

GEORGE WEST

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address
NORMAN MONTGOMERY
Auctioneer BRIGHTON
Box 180 Phone 101

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.
Apply at once to the Review.

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle narly new,
Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICe,

FOR SALE

One Doherty piano, in good condition, bargain.
Apply to
K. T. Nicol,
Bannockburn

FOR SALE

A. McRae , portable saw mill in first class shape. Two inserted teeth saws, one 48 in. (Burns' saw) and one 54 inch Symonds' Saw with connecting shafts, pulleys complete. Single edger with inserted teeth saw. Can be used as a Lath Mill also a 17 H P Traction Engine, Sawyer Massey in good shape, suitable for Threshing, Sawing and so forth. Will sell separately or together. Above can be bought for half their value. Apply at Review Office

FARM FOR SALE

150 acres good clay loam, Murray Township, near Frankford. Will split up into two farms of about 100 acres and 50 acres each if necessary. Further particulars A. F. Hilton, Trenton. 29 tf

FARM FOR SALE

250 acres in the Township of Marmora, County of Hastings, about 50 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and wood. Some good pine timbered. Watered by two wells. Nearly new barn 50X32 stone wall, cement floor, steel roof, hen house, drive shed milk and ice house, pig pen, garage, new 10-room ed house with kitchen attached. Farm along main County road, 1½ miles from the village of Marmora, where there are public and high schools, churches cheese factory, rural mail and telephone. This farm will be sold for a reasonable price. For quick sale apply to Jesse Williams, Marmora. 2914

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the village of Bancroft on Hastings Street, Store and Dwelling—dining room, sitting room, kitchen and store downstairs; upstairs there are six rooms and good hall,—electric lights throughout. Good well in kitchen, never fails, hen house, store house, ice house, good cellar wood house, good garden. This is a good business stand. Reason for Selling want to retire. For further particulars apply to Criva's Grocery and Restaurant, Phone 16, P. O. Box 16, Bancroft, Ontario.

FARM PROPERT

We have the farm you wa
Over 100 farms in Prince E
ward County listed with us
sell. Call or write for terms.
Kelly & Hudgin - Pict

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

Price delivered—$5 per dou
cord, Stove wood lengths. Le
order at Review Office. 8-28

FARM WANTED

Is yours for sale? Am look
for one in Madoc District, price fr
three to five thousand and highe
necessary.
Write Box 178
Belleville, Ont.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Pearl Ro Bush, late of the Village of Madoc in County of Hastings. Married wo deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursu to the statute in that behalf, all persons having claims ag the estate of Pearl Rosetta B late of the Village Ma Married woman deceas who died on or about Eighteenth day of June 1922 Heuvelton in the State of New Y are requested to deliver to the un signed Solicitor for W. D. El the Executor of the said Estate, particulars in writing of their c duly verified by affidavit on or be the 25th day of August, 1922, which last mentioned date the cutor will proceed to distribute assets of the Estate among the ties entitled thereto, having re only to such claims as have properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this day of July, 1922.

W. D. Elliott William Cros
Executor. Solicitor
Exe

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for in the County of Hastings has advertised in the Ontario Gaz the 22nd and 29th days of July the 5th and 12th days of A 1922 and in default of the pay of taxes and costs the lands w sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 19 at the Court House in the Cl Belleville. Copies of the lis lands can be had on applicatio my office Shire Hall Belleville August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treas
Belleville July 18th 1922.

FARM FOR SALE

(Property of late Sidmer Bad

200 acres, more or less, c ting of west half of lot 10, c and east half of lot 10, con 3, ship of Hungerford, the latter 100 acres of pasture land, an former 100 being nearly all cultivation. On this is a frame h frame barn, drive house and buildings well watered and fen good block of hardwood on end. On the pasture land is a c amount of timber and swamp Schoolhouse just across the This farm will be sold intact two parts to suit purchaser.

For further information ap
Murney Grills,
Administrator
Chapman.

McIntosh Bros.

Big Midsummer

Clearance Sale

Continued for Whole Week Ending Saturday, August 5th

with the following additions:

Children's and Misses' Sox
All shades, reg. to 75c pr
Sale (one week)..... **39c** pair

Children's Print and Gingham Dresses
Regular $1.00
Sale (one week) **49c**

Children's Bloomers
in Pink, Blk and White, reg. 25c
Sale (one week)..... **19c** pair

Everything in Ladies' and Children's Whitewear at less than Half Price
(See Display)

3 only Ladies' Serge and Tricotine Dresses latest models and beautifully embroidered, Sale **16.00**

(See unadvertised bargains)

McIntosh Bros.

Phone 23 Madoc Prompt Delivery

Job Printing

GET it here, where you can be assured of prompt service, satisfactory prices, and a job that will please you. We like to do printing for particular people, because we have the satisfaction of having done good work and of giving the customer just what he wants. Perhaps you need some of these:

Letter Heads
Note Heads
Bill Heads
Statements
Envelopes
Blotters

Wedding Invitations
Visiting Cards
Business Cards
Window Cards
Auction Sale Bills
Factory Statements

If you do we are at your service.

The Review

Phone 49

Local and Personal

OPERATOR WANTED-Apply to the Bell Telephone office, Madoc. 31-tf

Miss Helen Smith, of Hastings, has been visiting at the home of Mr. G. C. Moon.

Mrs. R. Wellman and two children are visiting relatives in Peterboro.

Mr. and Miss MacKay, of Cornwall are guests at the home of Mrs. Wm. Mackintosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ferguson, of Medicine Hat, were visiting her mother and other friends in the neighbourhood.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace of Montreal are spending their vacation with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McQuigge of Eldorado.

Harts' Farmers, Club will hold their regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening. August the 8th. A full attendance requested. F. Feeney, President.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Feilding and daughter Erma, also Misses Verna and Thelma Rook have motored home to Toronto after spending the week end with Mrs. S. Rook.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wessman, Mrs. Geo. Huffman, Mr. and Mrs. B Richmond, Misses Ethel and Sylvia, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey and Mr. E. J. Tanner were in Stirling attending the funeral of the late John Gordon.

Messrs. B. Carter, Buckley and son dropped into the Review Office on their return to their home in Niagara Falls after spending two weeks vacation at Whistle McCoon Lakes. They report it so easy to catch fish there that fishing almost ceases to become sport.

The Madoc Council has begun tearing up the sidewalk near Whytock's mill, and find that on account of the rotten condition of the sleepers that it was in a rather dangerous condition. It is fortunate that the repair work was begun before any accidents had occurred. .. ..

About two o'clock Thursday morn the citizens of Madoc were aroused by the ringing of the fire bell, when incipient fire broke out in the home of Mrs. Young, on St. Lawrence Street near the Methodist Church. The helpless condition of the inmates aroused a feeling of anxiety for their safety, but fortunately the fire was extinguished before much harm had been done. ..

One more week of big bargains at McIntosh Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moon and children are visiting friends in Hastings

Mrs. John Remington, of Belleville is a guest at the home of Mr. T.H. Thompson.

Miss J. Mouncey, of Bruce, Alberta is spending a few weeks in town with her sisters. ..

Miss Carol Lawrence has been spending a couple of weeks with friends in Lindsay.

Mrs. N. Stout, Misses Maud and Vera Keene are visiting their sister, Mrs. Wiley, in Toronto.

Mr. Walter Bringley and children, Toronto, are visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. Cox, and other friends in town.

Don't forget the big Auction Sale of furniture and household effects on August 12th at Marmora. A. Kincaid Auctioneer.

Rev. A. and Mrs. Rimington and two children, of Vanessa, also Mrs. John Gordon, of Stirling, were visiting relatives in town last week.

Rev. Wm. Higgs has returned home after a visit with his parents in Moss, Simcoe County and will take the Union Services in the Presbyterian, Church next Sunday.

Charles Smith of Melrose died in Belleville General Hospital, following an accident in which he was impaled upon a pitchfork. He was standing in the window of the hay mow, giving directions to his brother in the yard below, and jumped back quickly, without thinking of the pitchfork which he had left standing upright in the hay, fork uppermost.

—T. Nickle begs to inform the public that he has opened up an office in Madoc and has secured the agencies for Life Insurance, Real Estate and Securities. He is also prepared to supply at much reduced prices Buggies, Cutters, Harness and musical Instruments. He has a piano which in quality and price has no equal, He also offers for sale some fine young horses, 25-tf

The fine barns of Mr. David McAdam of Rawdon township, were burned to the ground Friday. They caught fire from a threshing outfit. Mr. McAdam had some insurance, but his loss is very heavy. There were 75 tons of hay and four hundred bushels of old grain, together with his crop of fall wheat. These barns were built six years ago, and were among the finest in the township. The total loss would be about $8,000. Mr. McAdam will commence building new barns at once. ....

Last Thursday one of the most violent electric storms that has recently passed over this neighbourhood struck Madoc with full force. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by vivid lightning, sharp peals of thunder and a terrific wind. Trees were blown down. Fences overturned, even the wire netting in the west end of the baseball grounds was blown over. Within five minutes after the cloud burst water was running in streams down the street oppostite the Review Office. We have just been informed that Mr. Walsh, a farmer about a mile and a half from Madoc had two cows killed by lightning.

LAWN SOCIAL AND BAZAAR

A Lawn social and Bazaar will be held under the auspices of L.O.B.A. No. 465 at Queensboro Wednesday, August 9th.

The program will consist of music by Madoc Band and addresses by County Master Kerr, T. H. Thompson, M. P. Revs. Hall Sexsmith and others. Admission 25c and 15c.

Everybody welcome. ..

TORONTO MARKETS

Wheat, fall	$1.00 to $1.05
Wheat spring	.90 to .95
Oats	.40 to .45
Ontario Corn	.53 to .60
American Corn no. 2 yellow	.82
American Corn no. 3 yellow.. ...	.81
Barley	.60 to 65
Buckwheat	$1.00
Rye	.95
Flour, Manitoba per bbl.	$7.80
Flour, Ontario per bbl.....	$6.80
Bran per ton.....	$25
Shorts per ton.....	$30 to $32.
Rolled Oats 90lb bag	$3 to 3.30
Butter, Dairy	.15 to .25
Butter, Creamery	.32 to .38
Fowl under 4 lbs. per lb.	.15
Fowl over 4 lbs per lb.	.18
Fowl over 5 lbs per lb.	.20
Eggs new laids	.23
Strictly fresh	.27 to .29
Hogs per cwt.	$13

MISSION OF BANNOCKBURN

Millbridge—Mattins 10.30 a.m.
Queensboro—Evensong 3 p.m.
Bannockburn—Evensong 7.30 p.m.

THAT TWEED-MADOC GAME

Last Wednesday afternoon Tweed ball team journeyed to Madoc in a holiday spirit, and in obedience to the Trent Valley schedule to run off a little game with Madoc. Tweed was a little annoyed that they should be put to the trouble of coming over to decide a contest which they had already decided in their own minds as already won, Mentally they had increased their lead over the competing teams by the defeat of Madoc had visualized the cup adorning one of Tweed's shop windows and were preparing the banquet around whose festive board Tom Johnston, Harry Rollins and other local orators would eulogise the baseball prowess of their own native born boys, but alas how often the best laid schemes of man gang aft aglee. It seems that one Ken Watson, who pitches the ball over the plate for Madoc had prayed that he might just drag the colors of that proud boasting Tweed aggregation in the dust, and when he saw the boards all set for Tweed's triumphal procession he murmured softly to himself this is the appointed time, this the appointed place and when the bulletin board at the close of the 10th innings read 9-8 in favour of Madoc. Ken. Waston like Gen. Wolfe at the battle of Abraham when he heard the cry, they run; they run; exclaimed, "God be praised."

Tweed unlike the French cried we protest, we protest. Each competing team in a series of games through some peculiarity gains for itself an epithet characteristic of the team. Tweed is having fastened on it rightly or wrongly the epithet, "the protestors."

The game was one of the best contested games seen here this season. Both teams put up a splendid brand of baseball, and the eveness of the score kept the interest at fever heat throughout the whole game.

An unfortunate accident occurred during the game by which Houston Tweed's game little sport had the misfortune to have his fingers split open when catching the ball and had to drop out of the game.

Summary

Tweed	A.B	R.	I.B.
Geraldi r.f.	1	1	0
Morton, c.f. ..	6	0	3
Wagar, 2nd.	5	1	1
Brown,c	5	1	1
Patterson, 1st. b.	4	1	2
LeSage 3rd. b.	5	2	2
Blakely, s.s.	4	1	2
Baker,l.f.	4	1	2
Koen, p. ..	5	0	2
Totals	40	8	14

Madoc	A.B	R.	I.B.
Cross, 1st b	5	0	1
Moon, r.f.	5	2	1
Burnside, l.f.	6	0	0
Davy, c.	6	2	3
Hughes, s.s	5	3	2
J. Watson, 2nd b	4	1	0
Embury, c.c	1	0	0
Carswell, c.f.	1	1	2
Foote, 3rd b	3	0	0
K. Watson, p.	5	0	1
Totals	41	9	10

FARM LABORERS WANTED.

It is estimated that to harvest this year's bumper crop in Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta, it will require immediately more men than usual.

The Canadian Pacific has arranged and is advertising usual special fare of $15.00 to Winnipeg, and will run special trains from Toronto August 11th, 14th, 21st and 23rd. These trains carry special coaches for women and children.

See A. S. Cochran for full details.

I take this opportunity of thanking my good friends and neighbours for their generous assistance in my recent loss by fire and would respectfully solict their patronage as I am rebuilding at once and will soon be in a position to take orders for painting autos and other vehicles.

A. R. Hollands, R. R. No. 1, Eldorado,

RHEUMATISM

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules have become the Standard Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis and Lumbago. Thousands have been restored to health through T.R.C.'s. If you suffer, get a box at your Druggist's to-day. Don't let pain spoil the best years of your life.

The Standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL
SAM LAPAM

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All the fun you've had—all the friends you've made—your vacation story told in split seconds, with a Kodak.

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Films developed correctly, and printed properly.
Let us do yours on glossy paper

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Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

U. F. O. ANNUAL PICNIC.

(Continued from page 1)

the family bread winner were, if they were considered fit mothers, paid by the state to bring up their children. Believing that one Canadian child brought up by a mother, fit to bring it up was worth more to Canada than two or three brought into Canada from outside countries. Mr. Drury made it perfectly clear that these mothers were not receiving charity from the state but were being paid by the state for a service rendered to the state.

He next touched on the temperance question, gave credit to Ex-Premier Hurst for having placed the act in our statute books, stated that it was intention of the Government to do all in its power to carry out the act and eulogised Mr. Raney for what he had accomplished in that direction.

He next condemned the Dominion Government for the Act which legalized horse racing that made gambling possible and approved of the action of the Ontario Government in making the Act as unpopular as possible by placing a tax on gambling.

Turning then from those Legislative Acts in the interests of humanity he touched on those Lgislative Acts which have for their object the development and conservation of the wealth of the province.

Under this head he touched on that much discussed question in which he expressed an opinion that the railway question of Canada was the most serious question with which Canada or any other country in the world has had to deal with. There is to-day an annual deficit in the running of Canadian railways of from 70 to 100 millions and he thought that it would be an exceedingly unwise thing for the Province of Ontario to guarantee the expenditure of many millions of dollars in the building of radials which not only would not pay their way but would come into competition with the existing Dominion Railways.

Mr. Drury justified the appointing of commissions to enquire into the sale and management of our timber resources and showed that through the operation of these comissions and a better management of these lands by the government brings millions of dollars into the Provincial treasury.

He touched also but very lightly on the intention of the Government through the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Doherty, to assist the farmers of the Province in the marketing of their Dairy Products.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Denyes, member for East Hastings in local legislature and by Mr. Brethen, member for East Peterboro in the Dominion House. .. ..

The programme of entertainment consisted of a Football match between Sulphide and Harts' Club in which the score was 1-0 in favour of Harts and a Baseball Match between Madoc High School and Stirling High School in which Madoc won by a score of 12-3

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.
Morning Service—11 a. m.
Evening Service—7 p. m.
Holy Communion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

EFFECTS OF CROPPING

Sure to Exhaust the Best Soil in Time.

Plant Food Must Be Supplied—Mother Earth Has Her Limits—Seven Rules for Poultry Raisers—Breaking Up Broody Hens.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Lands that have been farmed for half a century usually show a decrease in crop production. A few farms that have been well managed in the various sections of Ontario are still very productive. Some have been so depleted of the plant food materials that were accumulated during the period of forest development as to be unprofitable under tillage today. Previous to clearing and cropping the process was accumulating fertility. Since cropping has been practiced the process has been reversed and supplanted by one of expenditure. Under a farming practice that exhausts the humus and returns no vegetable matter the soil hardens quickly, dries out and becomes non-productive, simply because there is neither food nor soil life to release such to growing plants.

Mineral Elements Become Exhausted.

Frequently one of the mineral elements—lime, potash or phosphorous—is exhausted by cropping or leaching. Nitrogen exhaustion is a very common condition noticeable in lands that have been cultivated for more than twenty-five years. After all, the soil is only a storehouse for those elements required in the life processes of the food plants that the farmer grows. In that storehouse various forms of life are at work converting the unusable to a usable or food condition for the plant. If we crop for years and exhaust the nitrogen or the potash, or the phosphorous to a point where any of such could not be supplied in quantity sufficient to meet the full demands of the growing plant then we have a condition of plant mal-nutrition or starvation.

Plant Food Must Be Supplied.

The plant can develop only to the extent that food is supplied to permit growth. Many of the thin crops noticeable in many sections of the province are thin simply because of soil exhaustion. Some part of the plant's ration is below the minimum requirement for best development. It may be nitrogen or potash or phosphorous. However, if we have robbed the soil of some fertility element to a point where we see a decline in yields we should return to the soil what we have taken away if we are to expect full yields again. Cropping will exhaust a soil if the system of rotation or management does not provide for ample return of the essential elements, nitrogen, potash and phosphorous. Effects of cropping are not noticed on the really well managed farms where clovers and other legume plants are prominent in the crop rotation, where the crops grown are fed to live stock and where some attention is paid to keeping the mineral elements, potash, phosphorous and lime, abundantly supplied.

Mother Earth Wants Only a Fair Show.

The soils of Mother Earth will, if reasonably and intelligently managed by all of the thousands of individual farmers, last for many centuries. Unfortunately all our farmers are not as reasonable as they might be, and we frequently see evidence of overcropping, soil robbing, poor management and lost labor.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Seven Rules for Poultry Raisers.

Here are seven safe rules for getting the most money from the summer flock:

1. Produce infertile eggs by removing the roosters from the flock in the summer time.
2. Provide clean nests and keep eggs clean.
3. Do not wash eggs.

Gather eggs twice daily during the summer to prevent them from being heated by the hen.

5. Keep them in a cool, dry place, away from the flies.
6. Market them at least twice each week.
7. Insist that they be bought on a quality graded basis.

Breaking Up Broody Hens.

Neglect in breaking up broody hens means a serious reduction in the number of eggs produced by Indiana farm flocks.

Confinement of broody hens in a slat bottom coop has proved satisfactory. This coop should be covered on top with slat or wire sides and may be placed outside, preferably under a tree to insure shade. A slat bottom coop prevents fowls from becoming comfortable and these soon lose their broody traits.

Common practice is to place hens in the coop for three days, releasing them in the evening. If they return to the nest they are returned to "jail" for three more days. This usually breaks up the most stubborn sitters.

Removing the broody hens from the nest the first evening she sits is a very important factor in breaking up broodiness. If hens are allowed to be undisturbed a few days it requires more time to break up broodiness and this results in a longer period of non-production.

Nasturtiums do not require rich soil, in fact, if put on rich soil they will produce more vine than flowers.

The reproduction of fruit and vegetables at home relieves transportation difficulties and solves the marketing problem.

Extra good growth of musk melons may be had by putting a bushel or so of well rotted manure in the bottom of each hill. Plenty of water during warm dry weather also helps.

THE TUBERCULOSIS TEST.

Retaining of Cattle Reactors Bad Business, Says Authority.

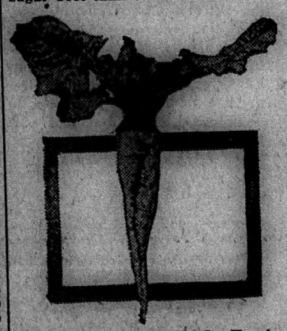
One of the greatest difficulties encountered in freeing badly diseased herds from tuberculosis is overcoming the bad practice of ignoring the results of the tuberculin test, giving animals the benefit of the doubt when they should be classed as reactors and taken out of the herds, says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman. Such animals invariably make trouble, because many of them obtain a tolerance for tuberculin and fail to react to subsequent tests. They remain in herds indefinitely and are dangerous spreaders of the disease, yet fail to react to numerous tuberculin tests. Had such animals been removed at the time they reacted, the loss sustained in many cases would be much less than some owners ultimately have to suffer.

The practice of retesting reactors has been demonstrated for many years to be in error. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry experimentally conducted retests on known reactors, employing much larger doses of tuberculin than when given at the original test, and the following figures show that 129 tuberculous animals did not respond to the test and yet on autopsy well-marked lesions of tuberculosis were demonstrated. Lesions of tuberculosis were found in practically every one of the 214 reactors: Cattle reacted, 343; reacting second time, 214; failed to react to retest, 129; generalized cases among those which failed to react to retest, 21.

Whatever success has been achieved in the eradication of tuberculosis has been accomplished by the proper use and recognition of the results of the tuberculin tests. It is the only reliable agency known for the detection of the disease, and while, as in the case of some other agencies, it is not perfect, it must be accepted at the present time if progress is to be made in the suppression of the disease from many herds, and has been productive by establishing among live stock owners a confidence in tuberculosis eradication work, as attested to by the development of the accredited herd plan.

More Beet Sugar.

People who have soft-pedaled the sugar bowl for six years may be interested in the statement that there is more attention being paid to the sugar beet than ever before.



One of the Many Widely Varying Types of Sugar Beets Found In Commercial Fields.

The sugar-beet crop last year in the United States alone covered almost a million acres as against the five-year average of about two-thirds of a million. The Department of Agriculture here in Canada, which has carried on a number of projects looking toward greater production of sugar in the Dominion, is co-operating with other agencies in protecting the crops from insects and disease.

War Against Insects.

Attempts to regulate the grasshopper and other insect crop pests so far as possible in affected portions of Alberta will be made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture this year, by means of legislation proposed at the last session of the House. Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, states that the proposed act will make compulsory the taking of certain precautions on the part of landowners to meet the grasshopper pest.

The compulsion will probably be brought about through the municipal organizations and through the department in unorganized districts. The spreading of poison at the proper time of the year will be required in all places where the hoppers are known to exist in menacing numbers. By this means it is planned to overcome the difficulty of certain farmers in a district neglecting to take the proper steps to cope with the pests at the proper time of the season.

Proper Training for Stock.

Nobody really cares what makes the wild cat wild because the wild cat is no good even when it is tame. But it makes all the difference in the world whether useful like stock is trained or wild. The finest colt in the world, product of the best draft stock, is of little use to a farmer unless it has been broken to harness, is bridle-wise and gentle.

A cow may be a champion milk producer, but she is of comparatively little value if nobody can milk her. A setter may carry the blue blood of Count Gladstone and have a nose for birds that is unequalled, but nobody wants to hunt behind him unless he has felt the jerk of the trainer's choke line and learned not only to find birds, but to give his owner an opportunity to bag them.

Space Between Fruit Trees.

Standard apple trees should be allowed at least 30 feet of space each way; plums 20 feet; currants, gooseberries and grapes from 10 to 12 feet; red raspberries should be allowed to grow only in hedgerow not over six inches wide and rows 10 to 12 feet apart; strawberries set in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in row.

FLAGS ON THE LINERS.

Colors Used by Canadian Boats Among the Best.

All the big British steamship companies fly "House" flags.

These are designed and adopted by the owner or owners simply as a distinguishing mark, and usually are flown at the "main" on entering or leaving harbor. Even the smaller coasting lines, steam trawler, steam tug, and ferry boat owners at our various big ports have their own house flags.

Many of the designs are simple and yet effective, being recognizable at a glance; especially those of the older lines—but then, the older the firm the wider was its choice. In these days, however, it is no easy matter to design a new house flag, with the result that a large number bear the initials of the firm only.

In the days of the old clippers, the house flags were really racing flags, and all were in good taste.

The old Aberdeen Line flag—red over blue with a white star in the centre, is always seen in the port of London.

The red swallow-tail with a white five-pointed star of the White Star Line has been one of the best known on the transatlantic route since they started as a steamer line in 1870, and is noteworthy as being the first house flag flown over armed merchant cruisers.

Quite as well known is the flag of the Cunard Line—red with yellow lion rampant holding the globe in its fore paws.

The Anchor Line, which began in 1856, has its white swallow-tail with red anchor; another white swallow-tail is that with a red star, which is the badge of the Red Star Line. The P. & O. Line with its flag of four triangles — blue, yellow, red, and white—and the Union Castle Line, with its blue flag with white St. Andrew's Cross and white diamond in the centre, superimposed by a red St. Patrick's Cross, are both familiar sights.

The Canadian Pacific flies a chequer of six squares, white and red alternately—one of the best of the newer flags, and very different to the company's arms flown by most of the railway boats.

The flag of the British and African Steam Navigation Company is a blue swallow-tail with a white cross, of the same character as that of the African Steamship Company, under the same ownership, which is a white swallow-tail with red cross and central crown.

The New Zealand Shipping Company flies a white flag with red St. George's Cross and the letters in blue "N. Z. S. Co." under a red, white, and blue pennant. This pennant was originally a flag of ordinary shape, worn by ships of the New Zealand Shipping Company carrying the Dominion mails under subsidy, and later was altered to pennant form.

The Allan Line fly a red pennant above a square flag, striped vertically in blue, white, and red, while the Blue Funnel Line, belonging to Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., show a blue flag with a white diamond and the initials "A. H." in the centre.

Secret of Long Life.

Hard work, plain food, and sensible hours are the secret of longevity, according to Mrs. Ann Crittle, of King street, London, who has just observed her 93rd anniversary, and who declares she feels good for many years yet. Well on in the last decade of the century, Mrs. Crittle has the glowing countenance of a middle-aged person, and only a few faint lines in her face tell of the weight of years. She is a native of Bristol, England, and has revisited her home three times since she came to Canada with her husband in 1850.

Mrs. Crittle recalls with pleasure the early days in Canada, and when asked to name some of the outstanding developments since she was first a citizen of London, referred to the income tax as the chief. She complains she is always paying out her hard-earned money to the Government. Her earlier recollection of London concerns an epidemic of cholera which took many lives. Cricket was the most popular outdoor sport, the town crier lived on York street, and Duerffin avenue was known as Duke street.

When the death of King William the Fourth was announced Mrs. Crittle was a girl in school. She was in London, Ontario, when the first steam train pulled into that village. Another of her earliest recollections is of troops leaving to go to the Crimean War.

J. Cridland, M.P.P. for Norfolk in the Ontario Legislature, is a nephew of Mrs. Crittle.

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19-tf.

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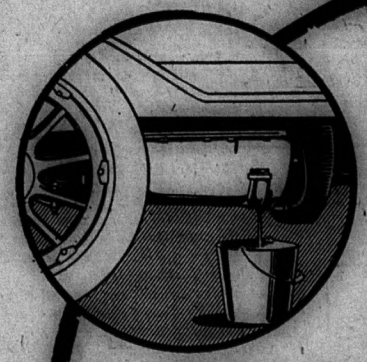
Ask Your Dealer For Crank Case Service



You probably realize the importance of having your crank case cleaned every 750 to 1000 miles. But it is dirty work. You dislike to do it yourself. Why not have it done for you?

There is an Imperial Crank Case Service dealer near you who maintains a modern crank case cleaning department and he will gladly have an expert do the job properly.

***And what is most important*--he will use Imperial Flushing Oil for cleaning your crank case. No danger then of diluting the fresh oil which is added later as might be the case if coal oil (kerosene) were used for flushing purposes.**

Make it a special point to drive 'round to the Imperial Crank Case dealer's sometime during the next week. Let him tell you more about this service that *saves your car and saves you money.*

'Dead' Oil Removed

Even the best oil you can buy wears out in time and loses much of its lubricating efficiency. It then fails to maintain the proper piston seal. Power goes to waste. Wearing surfaces no longer receive proper protection. It is of the utmost importance that you have the old oil drained out of your crank case frequently.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

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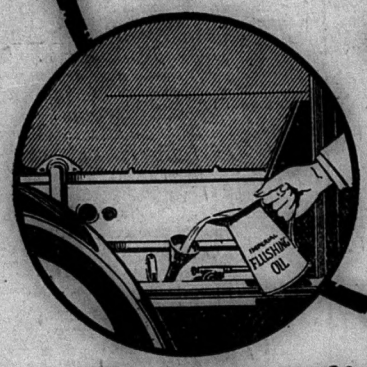

All Parts Thoroughly Cleaned

Merely draining the crank case is not sufficient. Metal particles, road dust, dirt, grit and carbon have a tendency to adhere to the metal parts of your engine when the oil is drawn off. Imperial Crank Case Service dealers use Imperial Flushing Oil, a scientific cleansing agent, which removes all foreign matter and thoroughly flushes out your engine and crank case.

Refilled with Fresh Oil—

No one grade of oil could properly lubricate all different makes and models of automobiles and trucks. Different types require a special grade of oil, suited to their construction and operating conditions. The Imperial Crank Case Service dealer who refills your crank case, will use the grade of Imperial Polarine recommended for your car on the Imperial Chart—an infallible guide to proper lubrication.

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ne Wellesley Hospital
bsite Methodist Church
June 20

EAGLESON
rgeon and Accoucheur
f Trinity Medical Col-
raduate of Moorefield's
l, London, Eng., and
don Nose and Throat
ttention given to dis-
Eye, Ear, Nose and
itting of eye glasses.
or Hastings County.
Jan. 22

UMB, M. D. C. M.
Queen's University and
te Medical School and
New York.
tention given to diseas-
n and children.
for Hastings County
Oct.21 Eldorado

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second and fourth Wed-
f each month and on Court
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Physican and Surgeon
Graduate of Trinity Medical College, and Trinity University, Toronto.
Post Graduate of Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic, London, Eng. North East London Post Graduate College, London, Eng. Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.
Coroner for Hastings County
Office Durham Street, Phone 124
March 20

DISEASE OF RED RASPBERRY.

Trouble Known as Yellows Due to Leaf Curl and Mosaic.

Leaf curl and mosaic of the cultivated redr aspberry are two separate and distinct infectious diseases of the red raspberry that have been studied the past two years at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Previously these diseases have been considered as a single disease known as yellows. Although yellows has been recognized as the most serious disease of red raspberries, and occurs throughout the small fruit areas of North America, no serious study has been given to it previously. There was no clue to the cause and nature of the disease and no control measures were known. The separation of yellows into two distinct diseases was accomplished by a careful study of the symptoms and the development of marked diseased plants.

The two diseases may be recognized by the following symptoms. In leaf curl, the leaves are very dark green and the midrib and the main lateral veins arch downwards, causing a curling of the margin of the leaf. The tissue between the veins arches upward and results in a puckering along the veins. The laterals on the fruiting canes are short and stand upright. The fruit is small and seedy. In mosaic, the leaflets on the new sucker growth in the spring show large, bright green blisters, with yellowish green tissue between. In summer and autumn the new leaves are finely speckled with yellow dots. Fruiting canes with diseased roots are dwarfed and the leaves reach only about half size. The fruit is of very poor quality. It lacks the flavor and is very often dry and seedy. The variety Cuthbert suffers severely from both leaf curl and mosaic. The variety Herbert seems to escape with only slight damage from both diseases, while the Marlboro is extremely susceptible to the mosaic.

A systematic and thorough eradication of all bushes and roots affected by leaf curl as early in the season as they can be recognized will control the disease. This early eradication removes from the plantation the sources of infection (the diseased canes), with the plant lice which have over-wintered on them before they have begun to move away to healthy plants. Mosaic probably will be controlled by a similar eradication of the diseased bushes in July and August, thus removing the centres of infection on which aphid eggs will over-winter and from which they would spread the contagion in the spring. In both cases the bushes must be immediately removed, roots and all, to a distance from the plantation, to prevent the aphids leaving them and crawling to healthy bushes.
—W. H. Rankin, Botanical Division.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY,

One of the Famous Secrets of St. Paul's.

The curious and interesting acoustical effects observed in the Whispering Gallery under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, as explained by the late Lord Rayleigh, are due to the curvilinear propagation of sound, the waves which proceed from a source placed close to the wall of the gallery clinging to its surface and creeping tangentially along it.

This view was developed mathematically by Lord Rayleigh, the theoretical conclusions arrived at being (a) that the sound-waves travel in a comparatively narrow belt skirting the wall, the thickness of this belt decreasing with the wave-length of the sound; (b) that in this belt the intensity is a maximum near the wall and decreases rapidly and continuously as one proceeds radially away from it; and (c) that the intensity does not fluctuate markedly when one proceeds circumferentially parallel to the wall.

By the courtesy of the authorities of the cathedral, a writer in Nature was enabled to carry out an extended series of observations in the gallery with the view of making a precise test of Lord Rayleigh's theory. The experiments show conclusively that while the indication of theory as expressed in (a) is substantially accurate, neither of the conclusions (b) and (c) is in accordance with the actual facts.

Using a steady source of sound placed close to the wall at one point, it was found that elsewhere the intensity of the sound showed pronounced oscillations in proceeding inward radially from the wall, the ear of the observer passing several times through alternate zones of great intensity and of comparative silence. In the latter some of the overtones of the source could be heard clearly, while the fundamental was practically inaudible.

The distance between the successive zones of silence was about the same as the half wave length of the source. There were also distinct periodic fluctuations of intensity in proceeding circumferentially — that is, parallel to the wall. The latter were not equally distinct in all parts of the gallery, being most marked at the other end of the diameter containing the source.

It was also found that effects similar to those observed at St. Paul's may be demonstrated in the laboratory with any large circular reflecting surface, using a bird-call with a sensitive flame as sound-detector.

Insects Are Good Architects

In looking at our modern apartment houses, with all of their improvements for ventilation and even temperature, we are given a surprise when we see that the white ants or termites have enjoyed these advantages for no one knows how long. The audacity and vastness of the labor undertaken by these insects, and the ingenious foresight by which they insure to their delicate larvae a comfortable youth, are startling. As architects, these insects show themselves superior to man, taking into consideration his enormous size compared to theirs, in the art of building. Pillars, cupolas, vaults, nothing is too difficult for these small and patient laborers.

The different species of termite are not equally industrious. The species called bellicosus seems to have carried the art of construction to the highest point. All the individuals of the species are not alike; there exists a polymorphism which produces creatures of three sorts: First, the soldiers, recognized by their large heads and long, sharp mandibles, moved by powerful muscles. It is their mission to defend the whole colony against its adversaries, and the wounds they can produce, fatal to creatures of their own size, are painful even to man. The second class are the workers, who labor as navvies and architects, and take charge of the pupae. They form the great majority of the colony. The third class is composed of but two, the king and queen. To each nest there is usually only a single fertile and lazy couple. These two personages do absolutely nothing; the soldiers and workers care for them and bring them food. They have possessed wings, but these fall off.

The lofty nest constitutes a hillock in the form of a cupola. The interior arrangement is very complicated and at the same time very well adapted to the life of the inhabitants. There are four stories in all, covered by the general exterior walls. The walls of the dome are very thick and at the base they measure from sixty to eighty centimeters. The clay in drying attains the hardness of brick. The walls of this enceinte are hollowed by galleries of two kinds. One is horizontal and gives access from outside to all the stories, and the others mount spirally in the thickness of the wall to the summit of the dome. When the colony is in full activity after the construction is completed, these little passages are of no further use. They serve for the passage of the masons when building the cupola, and they may be utilized again if a breach should be made in the wall. At the lower part these galleries in the wall are very wide, and they sink into the earth beneath the palace to a depth of more than a yard and a half.

These subterranean passages are the catacombs of the termites, and have a very close analogy with those of old and populous human cities. Their origin is similar; they are ancient quarries. The insects hollowed them in obtaining the necessary clay for their labors.

Such is the external wall within which a busy population swarms. On passing to the interior let us first enter the ground floor. In the center is found the royal chamber. The walls are extremely strong and are supplied with windows for ventilation, and with doors to enable the termites to render their services. It is necessary to renew the air in the chamber, which constantly contains more than 2,000 insects. The openings are large enough for the passage of the workers, but the queen cannot pass through them. She is, therefore, a prisoner, as immured as a goddess in her temple. The chain which holds her is the prodigious development of her abdomen. As a virgin she could enter, when fertilized she cannot henceforth go out. She continuously elaborates eggs; every moment one appears. The king remains near her, to give his assistance when occasion arises; hence he has received the title, absolutely justified under the circumstances, of father of the people. Around the couple zealous attendants crowd. There are about 2,000 of them, workers and soldiers, keeping them free from dust and bringing them food. As soon as the queen lays an egg, one of the workers hastens to take it gently between its jaws; it is the property of the state, and is carefully carried off to the second floor, where the state nursery is situated.

The center of the ground floor, therefore, is occupied by the royal chamber. Above this floor rests a thick vault of clay, which forms a strong floor for the first story. This is composed of only a single room, useless except to isolate and support the apartments of the second floor. The second story rests on the first. To this the eggs are brought, and here the larvae go through their evolution. Partitions of clay divide the space into a few large halls, and these are again subdivided, this time not by earth, but by materials of a more delicate nature, which are, moreover, very bad conductors of heat. It is a question, in fact, of maintaining these little chambers at an almost even temperature, favorable for the development of the eggs.

The arrangement of the top story is also disposed with a view of protecting the young who are the future of the city. It constitutes the attic, situated just beneath the cupola, and contains absolutely nothing; it simply serves to interpose beneath the summit of the edifice and the story below a layer of air, which is a bad conductor of heat. The chamber devoted to the young is thus placed between two gaseous layers, a precaution which, combined with the choice of materials, places it in the very best conditions for protection against the alteration of cold at night and the torrid heat of midday.

DOLLARD DAY.

Anniversary Recalls Incident In History of French-Canada.

Dollard Day was celebrated in Montreal recently, recalling the imperishable record of the heroes of the Long Sault, a few miles up the Ottawa at Carillon, where water power development of importance is shortly to be undertaken. The French-Canadians guard well their precious memories of early Canada, and the remarks of Sir Lomer Gouin on the anniversary were an encouragement to continue in that inspiring course.

Railways pay little heed to early canoe routes in the country's transportation, but Carillon is accessible from Point Fortune, which is reached by a branch C. P. R. line from Riguad, a town 39 miles west of Montreal. Port Fortune, on the south shore of the Ottawa river, is a sleepy hamlet, and when you have crossed the brown waters in a little ferry that is a sort of jack-of-all-trades, you are in an older world, apparently, with a background of the Laurentians, through which a distant train whistle echoes now and again. The low roar of the Long Sault is carried by the west wind, reminding us of another wilderness soon to be penetrated by man and his macninery in search for power.

Such impressions and such scenes seem commonplace when compared with the record of Dollard and his 16 companions, who, by their death here so impressed the invading Iroquois that the attack on Montreal was abandoned. It is hard to realize the terror in which the few inhabitants of Montreal then lived, but there were only 140 men in the settlement, and the menace of the Indians was great enough to imperil the existence of the colony.

Thus history of an enduring character was made on that May day in 1660 when Dollard and his brave companions took their departure. Maisonneuve and the other leaders of the western part of New France were in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu to bid them farewell. There was the brave Charles LeMoyne, who regretted that he must stay behind; Marguerite Bourgeois, who had opened the first school for females in Montreal in a stable granted her by Maisonneuve, and Jeanne Manca, the first in Montreal to nurse the sick and care for the injured.

When Dollard and his fellow-heroes had been wiped out in the sanguinary fight near the foot of the Long Sault, they were found eight days later by Radisson, the explorer, returning from the West, filled with the enthusiasm which led to his inspiring London promoters until they founded the Hudson's Bay Company. "There was not a tree but was shot with bullets," he said.

Thus around a single incident a good deal of Canadian history revolves.

The Cuckoo.

The cuckoo is an extraordinary bird in many ways. According to Prof. Arthur Thomson there are five males to every female. The females are wonderfully prolific, laying twelve to twenty eggs, and are fond of a diet of hairy caterpillars. Their greatest peculiarity, says Prof. Thomson, is that to which the schoolboy alluded when he said that "the cuckoo is a bird which does not lay its own eggs." But what are we to make of the strange habits of shirking parentage? One explanation offered by Prog. Thomson is that a bird's life is made up of "a routine of ingrained instincts and hereditary capacities for doing apparently clever things." Specialists tell us that the cuckoo practices her parasitic habits all over the world. They also assert that the male cuckoo alone cuckoos. The female expresses her feelings by a sort of bubbling laugh. Observers are requested to notice whether they can prove the excess of "cuckooers" over "bubblers." It is said that Mr. Edgar Chance, who has made a close study of the bird, holds the record of cuckoo's eggs. He persuaded one cuckoo to lay 21 eggs in the season of 1920. Another observer in 1921 secured 18 eggs from one bird, and a German long held the record with 17. The text books mostly say that she lays only 6 or 8 in the season. A South American cuckoo lays her first 5 or 6 of the season in impossible nests, and they usually fall to the ground and are broken. She then proceeds in despair to make a nest of her own.

Will There Be Another Flood?

In many parts of the world scientists have discovered signs that the sea was once much higher than it is now. In America and other countries there are prehistoric sea beaches that are now a thousand or more feet above the level of the ocean. What has happened to the enormous quantity of water that disappeared when the sea shrunk to its present level?

It is imprisoned in the ice-camps at the Poles, and particularly in that at the South Pole.

It is known that the world has alternate Ice Ages and Heat Ages. When a Heat Age arrives the ice formed in the preceding Ice Age melts, and the water rushes into the sea, raising it hundreds of feet. Then the Ice Age returns, the water freezes again, and the sea shrinks.

It is believed that we are approaching another warm period, and that when it arrives the sea will rise and another Flood result.

Some scientists hold the opinion that the melting of the ice and the rise of the sea may occur quite suddenly. They say that as the sea becomes warmer the ice-caps will break up. The ice will then be swept by the currents towards the Equator, where it will melt, thus bringing about a flood in a short time instead of the movement taking several centuries.

It is believed that the great flood occurred in this manner.

Cleopatra's Needle.

Cleopatra's needle, the famous obelisk on the Thames Embankment in London, is one solid pieces of stone, 70 feet high and 186 tons in weight.

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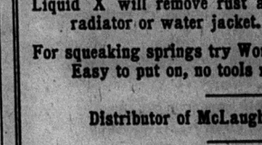

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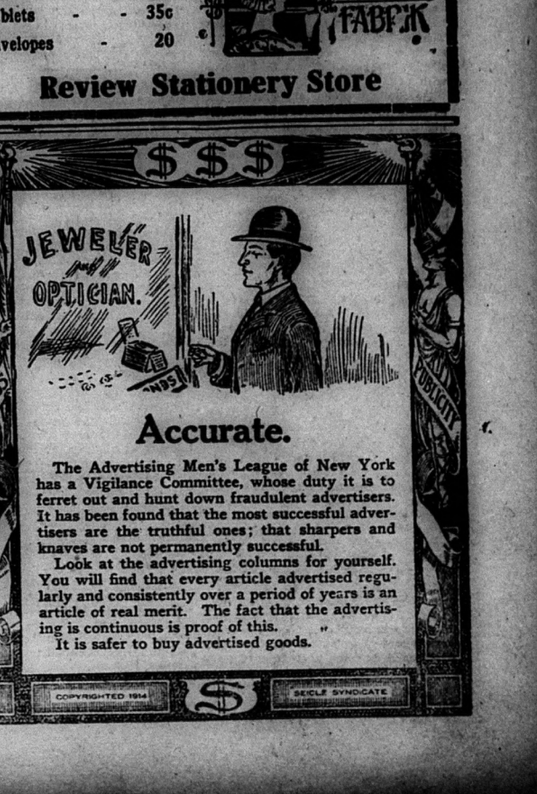

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Romany Rose

By DOROTHY SMITH

(©, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Derringer had been painting in the deep woods. Now that the picture was completed, he stared at the green tunnel which he had transferred to canvas. The perspective stretched away to the vanishing point marked by a bit of blue sky. He frowned at the tameness of his own work.

"It needs life after all," he grumbled.

As if evolved from nothingness for his necessity, a girl stood before him—a fantastic figure in gay, clean rags, with a dark vivid face, soft black eyes and a cloud of misty hair under a sequined scarf.

"A gypsy!" he muttered aloud.

She nodded and smiled. "A peecter—of me, sir? Cross my palm!" She laughed gleefully as he tossed a handful of silver coins. She caught them and dropped them into her pocket. "So!" She leaned against the nearest tree trunk, so entering deliberately into his picture, and her svelte young form fell into lines that seemed to melt into the rough bark.

"A dryad—no, La Zingara herself!" he decided as he hastily scratched in the outline against his painted tree. "Where is your camp?" he asked.

She nodded carelessly down the green road. "They are coming," she said.

"Here?" he frowned a little. It was his own land.

"Always—my people camp here," she said curtly.

He looked around at the worn patches of coarse grass, at the straggling little paths that had seemed unaccountable to him; over there was a busy stream whose bank had been worn down by the feet of vagrant horses.

"This is my property," he said after a while. "I do not want your people to camp here. They can go into my south field yonder." And he pointed vaguely beyond the stream where his farm lay.

She shook her head impatiently. "This place is the camp of my people—my father, my grandfather and away back. The wagons are coming now."

Far down the road hung a cloud of gray dust that sifted up to the tree tops. When the caravan had entered the wood and the wheels creaked along on the dead leaves of many seasons, the dust settled and the gayly painted wagons became georgeous chariots, and tired horses were proud chargers coming home, and the fat women lolling in the upper compartments of the wagons wore eastern odalisques, Derringer's artist eye absorbed the riot of color and he sat spellbound until a vagabondish fellow dropped indolently from the saddle and approached him. The gypsy was beautiful in a smart way, with laughing bold eyes and black hair. He tossed off a ragged hat and when he spoke his voice dropped into a professional whine.

"The gentleman buy a horse—" he was beginning when Derringer jumped up and waved a dispersing arm.

"Private property. You can camp in my south field," he said grudgingly.

"Ah, meester!" the girl's pleading voice was heard. "It's so hot in the fields and my peepul poor!"

"Very well," he said good humoredly, and picking up his traps he started down the path toward his home. The girl's voice detained him.

"The peectur—you did not finish him?"

"Never mind—I will remember how you looked." Their eyes met and a velvety blush swept her cheek. His heart quickened. "I will come tomorrow—perhaps you will pose again?"

"It may be," she said dreamily, and as he strode down the path he was haunted by a certain lilt in her voice. The last words she had spoken were as if spoken in another tongue from the broken patois of his first speech with her.

He thought of her the rest of the evening and he dreamed of her at night. He had determined to cast pride to the winds and woo this Romany maid. What a wondrously beautiful wife she would make! He could tame his wild bird of the woods to his civilized ways. He visualized her—her hair dressed in the mode, clothed in amber satin with a scarlet flower—she was all that his nature craved for beauty, and the soft goodness of her face told the rest! He determined to cast family tradition to the four winds after pride—and so he really fell asleep at last to waken in the early dawn to the soft patter of rain on the roof and the thought of the gypsy camp.

He dressed and breakfasted in haste; then in rough tramping clothes he went out into the rain, pulling his cloth hat well over his eyes—they were too betraying—and he did not want to startle the girl.

The rain was drumming lightly on the canvas tent and the gay wagons. The horses were under a canvas shelter and the children—miraculously clean—played quiet games. Under the largest tent they were eating—about twenty people—some in fantastic garb, others in outing garments.

"Hello!" cried a friendly voice, which he was startled to find came from the swart young gypsy of the day before, now clad in gray flannels and quite immaculate. "Come in and have a bit! I guess we bought some of these eggs from your farmer."

"Yes!" stammered Derringer, feeling foolish under the gaze of so many strange eyes. "I wish you would explain things. Last night I left a gypsy camp here—this morning—"

A chorus of laughter greeted his words. Then an older man stepped forward and held out his hand. "My name's Judson," he said. "Have some of the children been fooling you?"

"I don't know—" Derringer shook his head helplessly, and then from among the mirthful women a slender figure detached itself and came to him with outstretched hand. It was Romany Rose—dewy and wonderful in the morning light. She wore a little serge frock and her hair was twisted into a knot.

"I must explain," she exclaimed over her shoulder, and in that engaging voice that he had learned to love over night; "I began it in fun—we are impostors," she confessed. "We are not gypsies—we are only a moving picture company playing at gypsies, and your wood is ideal for a location—but the rain has stopped us."

"Then you must all come to my house and spend the day," he commanded. "I am Bob Derringer."

"I am Mona Deland," and when he had bowed low before the great picture star, she introduced the members of her company.

"I called you 'Romany Rose'," he confessed, and it so happens that even now, when they are happily married, he always calls her "Rose of the Woods."

CANADA'S FOURTH OF JULY

British North America Act Signed March 29, 1867, Together With Four Other Bills.

Although the Dominion of Canada did not come into actual existence until July 1, 1867, the Dominion may be said to have been born when, on March 29, 1867, royal assent was given to the British North America act, which created the Dominion, and which had been passed by the House of commons in February. July 1, 1867, is considered the birthday of the Dominion, and as such is celebrated as Dominion day.

The journal entry of March 29, 1867, states that the commons were summoned by the yeoman usher of the black rod, to the chamber of the house of lords to hear the royal assent given to five bills, the fourth of which was the British North American act.

The other four bills which received the royal assent at the same time were a supply bill, a dog tax bill, a bill about marriages of British subjects in Odessa, and a London "poor relief" bill.

Oldest of Cathedrals.

The cathedral of Echmiadzin, Armenia, begun in 301 A. D., the year the Armenian nation officially embraced Christianity and became the first Christian nation in a pagan world, is the oldest church in Christendom. It is rich in the memories of 17 centuries of Armenians who have worshiped there, and has many rare mosaics and quaint chapels. It differs much from cathedrals in the occidental world. It is in this church that each Catholikos, or head of the Georgian religion, is consecrated after election. When a Catholikos dies, a worldwide vote among Armenians is taken, and it is sometimes a year before the ballots arrive from the seven seas. The new head is usually one who has been closely associated with the deceased.

Strive Always for Ideal.

There's a satisfaction in knowing you have something worth while to live by. It just naturally stiffens your backbone and gives clearness to your vision. Why, the very idea makes you stronger and you want to try yourself in things that really count. The results may seldom be to your taste, but they are infinitely above the taste of others. It's the loftiness of the ideal that leads you to see them as ordinary. That means you will not be satisfied. Wou will want something better to represent you. So you will strive to offer the world a better product.

Average Yield of Honey.

The average yield of surplus honey in 1919 was 50 pounds to the colony of honey bees, as estimated by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture. This is considerably above the average of 45 pounds in 1918, and of 41 and six-tenths pounds for the five years 1913 to 1917. The relative proportions in which the honey of the last two years was marketed are indicated by 59 for extracted honey, 31 for comb honey and ten for bulk honey. About one-third of the product goes to "outside" markets.

Give Your Best.

Temporary holdups serve to "key" you up a bit. Like the flaming cross of Constantine and the fiery sword at Eden there can be no doubt about the inspiration of a living ideal. The very fact that the motto demands much means that you must give much. And it's a law of life that the more you give the more you are able to give. It's the giving that begets the best. Love is at its best in bestowing itself on others. A spring is never good unless it is constantly pouring itself out. A man never becomes his best until he has learned to give his best constantly. The motto helps him do it.

The Wise Fool.

"Every man has his followers" observed the sage.

"Yes," agreed the fool "even if they are bill collectors."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SUNFLOWER VARIETIES

Eperimental Farms Note

Although sunflowers have been known and used for a great many years, it is only in recent years that the wide Agricultural possiblities of the crop have been recognized.

With the advent of mied farming in the former strictly grain growing areas of the country and the increased recognition of the value of the silo has come the demand for silo crops in areas unsuited for corn growing—It is inthe connection that sunflowers offer the greatest possibility.

As yet there has not been sufficent breeding work or testing of varieties to warrant any definite statement regarding the different so called commercial varieties—As the sunflower is an open fertilized plant most commercial varieties to warrant any definite statement regarding the different so called commercial seed is a mixture of types—This fact however, affords us a good chance of eventually securing uniform varieties of the most desirable habit of growth - At the present time the Forage Crop Division has isolated a large number of sunflowers, these range in height fom three feet to seventeen feet and in habit of growth from unbranched type having a singl head to types having branches at each primary leaf axle and numerous heads. There is also a wide variation in habit of branching from branches growing straight out to those that grow almost parallel with the main stem. Some of these types give considerable promise of becoming very desirable commrcial varities.

The commercial varieties tested so far at the Central Experimenal Farm have shown a variation in yield from as low as ten tons per acre to as hig h as twent-three tons The most satisfactory of these varieties to the farmer is the Mammoth Russian. The published results of other sunflower experiments in Canada and the United States are also fairly well in accord in recommending this variety as the safest proposition at the present time for those who desire to grow sunflowers for silage.

G.P. McRostie,
Dominion Agrostologist.

ON THE TIGRIS.

English Captain Talks of Possibilities of Navigation.

Lieut.-Commander A. S. Elwell-Sutton, R.N., has submitted to the Royal Geographical Society some interesting particulars of the possibilities of navigation on the upper reaches of the Tigris, judged in the light of his experiences during a voyage on board a British gunboat, which succeeded in pushing up the river from Baghdad far beyond what had been considered to be the limit of navigation by vessel of any size.

Commander Elwell-Sutton points out that much importance may attach in the future to the improvement of facilities for transport on the Upper Tigris, if oil fields are developed. At present navigation above Baghdad is rendered both difficult and hazardous by the existence of submerged bars at intervals across the channel. These are believed to be the remains of ancient dams, and the depth of water over them is generally too shallow to permit any but a small boat from crossing them in safety. Commander Elwell-Sutton's vessel was the first of its size to succeed in negotiating them, and the crew had some exciting experiences in doing so, the boat eventually running on to a pinnacle of the ruined brickwork of one dam and thereby sustaining serious damage. The current ran so strongly in places that the vessel could barely make headway, even though the engines were strained to the extent of doing 60 revolutions a minute above their designed maximum, and considerable skill was required to navigate the turns and twists in the river, which sometimes swirled through narrow gorges at a terrific rate.

In Commander Elwell-Sutton's opinion, there is no reason why craft drawing four to five feet should not navigate the upper reaches of the Tigris during a considerable part of the year, if not all the year round, provided the menace of the "bars," or ruined dams as they are supposed to be, is removed. Surveys which he carried out over some 40 miles show that the channels are fairly permanent, and it would be a comparatively easy matter to clear passages through the bars. On the other hand Commander Elwell-Sutton says that perhaps the prosperity and future development of the country would best be served by reconstructing the dams for irrigation purposes rather than by completing their destruction.

He was much struck by the apparent fertility of the upper Mesopotamian desert. Though ordinarily its surface of hard-baked mud is so dry the possibility of its fertilization seems inconceivable, the occasional downpours of rain bring up, as if by magic, a luxuriant crop of small bright flowers of several species. The value of irrigation has already been abundantly demonstrated in Mesopotamia, and whether it is on agriculture or oil that the future of the country along the upper reaches of the Tigris depends, it would seem that the river is destined to play an increasingly important part in reviving the prosperity of this ancient land.

Summer on the Lower St. Lawrence

Canada has been blessed with many noble rivers, but queen of all the rivers of the Dominion, and the most historic, is the broad, steel-blue St. Lawrence.

Both shores of the lower St. Lawrence from the quaint old grey-walled city of Quebec to where the river enters the Gulf, are lined with delightful French villages, many of which have developed into decidedly popular and fashionable summer resorts.

Along the rugged north shore, with its purple headlands behind which rise the darker purple Laurentian hills, are to be found Murray Bay, Cap à l'Aigle, St. Irene and Baie St. Paul. Here the French customs and language together with the charm and hospitality of the habitants, have a peculiar fascination for the Anglo-Saxon.

The scenery is magnificent, the river is so wide that the opposite shore appears like a hazy blue line on the horizon; there is the tang of the sea in the air, the hills are studded with lakes abounding in trout; hotel accommodation is good and whether the tourist chooses Murray Bay, the rendezvous of wealth or fashion, or one of the quieter little French villages, he is bound to have a worth-while holiday.

The south shore, while less rugged, is equally enticing with its long white sandy beaches. Rivière du Loup Cacouna, Bic and Metis Beach are among the most popular, all offering the best of boating, bathing and fishing amid rare natural scenery. There are excellent golf courses on both the north and south shores.

Those, however, who would escape from all traces of civilization, will find sanctuary in the great forest-clad back country of the Province of Quebec, which abounds in lakes and rivers. Lake St. Joseph, Lake Edward and Lake St. John regions and Laurentides National Park abound in fish and game.

All this territory is served by the Canadian National Railways.

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept. 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug. 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

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MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMS, FORM III

	Eng. Comp.	Liter.	Br. Hist.	An. Hist.	Alg.	Geom.	Physics	Chem.	Lat. Authors	Lat. Comp.	Fr. Authors	Fr. Comp.
A. Ashley	c	II	II	I	II	I	I	II				
B. Blue	III	c							c		c	II
M. Broadworth					c	II						
R. Burnside									III	c	III	c
A. Carleton	III											
H. Caskey					I				II			
E. Cochrane	III	I			c			c	c	II	III	I II
M. Cochrane	c	c	c									c
C. E. Cross						I		c	c			
V. Devolin		c										
W. Duggan								III	II	c		c
W. Ferguson					c	c		c				
J. Foote	II				c	I	H		c	c		
M. Foote	III	c			c			c	III	c	c	II
M. Forestell					III							
J. Gay									c		c	
R. Harris	II											
A. Higgs			II			III						
E. Jenkins									II	c		
M. Keene	III		c									
V. Keene	c	c	c	c	c	II	I	I				
W. Kincaid	c	c	c	c	III	I		III				
v. Lemon	c	c										
H. Lovibond									III	c		
V. McGee	c	c						c	III	c	I	II
G. Moorcroft	c	c	c			c						
J. Nicol					II							
W. Reid					I			III	c			
L. Reid	c	c	c									
E. Robinson	c		c		c	c	c					
J. Rousehorn	c		c		c		c	c				
A. Smith	c	c				c	c					
F. Tobin							c					
E. Vince	III	c					c	c	c		c	III
J. Watson	III	c		II		c	I					
I Wellington	c				c							
A. Wood	c								c			
J. Wood							c					
F. Embury			c									

Where marks have been given followed by the letter "R" no further appeal will be considered. In all other cases students may appeal to the deputy minister before Sept. 1st submitting with the appeal a fee of one dollar for each paper he desires to have reread up to a maximum of five dollars. After Sept. 1st, the fee is two dollars per paper with a maximum of ten dollars. The fee will be returned if the appeal is sustained. All appeals should give the name of the examination, the centre at which it was written and names of papers desired to be reread. Candidates, however, may rewrite the subjects in which they have failed at the September supplementals ed at the September supplementals. Candidates wishes to write supplemental examinations should apply to the Education Department before Sept. 1st stating where they wish to write.

The Department undertakes to establish a centre at any point where the candidates agree to pay the additional fees for presiding as follws; where on any half day only one candidate is writing the fee is three dollars only two candidates two dollars each, only three candidates one dollar each. These fees for presiding shall be paid to presiding officer at time of the examination. In addition candidates must meet any other local expenses that are found necessary. nc

The time table for the Departmental and Matriculation examinations is as follows.

Middle School

Sept. 11—Fr. Authors Fr. Comp.
Sept. 12—Geom., Eng. Comp.
Sept. 13—Algebra, Eng. Lit.
Sept. 14—Physics, An. History
Sept. 15—Chem. Br. History
Sept. 18—Lat. Auth., Lat. Comp.
Sept. 19—Ger. Auth. Ger. Comp.
Sept. 20—Greek or Span. Auth. Greek or Span. Accidence or Comp.
Sept. 21—Ger. Auth., Ger. Comp.

Upper School

Sept. 11—Fr. Auth. Fr. Comp.
Sept. 12—Geom., Eng. Comp.
Sept. 13—Algebra, Eng. Liter.
Sept. 14—Physics, Trigonometery,
Sept. 15—Chem. Modern History,
Sept. 18—Lat. Auth. Lat. Comp.
Sept. 19—Botany, Zoology,
Sept. 20—Greek or Spanish Auth. Greek or Spanish Composition.
Sept. 21— Ger. Auth., Ger. Comp.

Just A Story

"Lloyd George," said aChicagoan, "made a good speech at a dinner we gave him in London last season.

"Lloyd George said he was often accused of being inconsistent, of changing his mind.

"Well, he went on, men change their shirts, don't they? We rather admire them for it—its hygienic.

"So with the mind. As conditions change, the mind must be changed to conform with them. Blame the man who never changes his mind. How stale and soiled and dusty such a man's mind must be! He who changes his mind to harmonize with circumstances, though, is spiritually clean and fresh, is living according to the laws of spiritual hygiene."

IS THERE COAL AT SUDBURY

A Toronto Geologist, by the name of Coyne says that there is anthracite coal near Sudbury. He shows which to the inexpert looks like anthracite but the Ottawa experts say that there is no coal of pratical value near Sudbury.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

TORONTO MARKETS

Wheat, fall	$1.00 to $1.05
Wheat spring	.90 to .95
Oats	.40 to .45
Ontario Corn	.53 to .60
American Corn no. 2 yellow	.82
American Corn no. 3 yellow	.81
Barley	.60 to 65
Buckwheat	$1.00
Rye	.95
Flour, Manitoba per bbl.	$7.80
Flour, Ontario per bbl.	$6.80
Bran per ton	$25
Shorts per ton	$30 to $32.
Rolled Oats 90lb bag	$3 to 3.30
Butter, Dairy	.15 to .25
Butter, Creamery	.32 to .38
Fowl under 4 lbs. per lb.	.15
Fowl over 4 lbs per lb.	.18
Fowl over 5 lbs per lb.	.20
Eggs new laids	.23
Strictly fresh	.27 to .29
Hogs per cwt.	$13

I wish to thank all those who so successfully stayed the fire that threatened our home. Their efforts were so in good time. There was grave danger of a serious loss not only to ourselves but to our neighbours. Will all accept my thanks and sincere gratitude for their welcome aid.

Mrs. R. R. Young.

New Silks

Black Taffeta at 2.25, 2.50 and 3.00 per yd.

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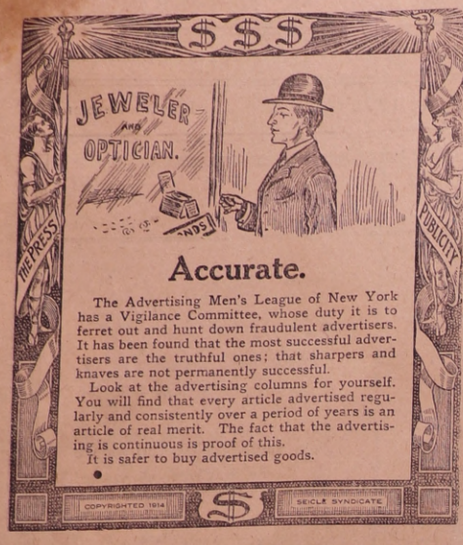

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Holland Linen	50c	Old Windsor	30
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Kildare	25
Viana	40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
Society	40c	Onion Skin	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Snow Drop	20
Cambria	35	Crescent	15
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Madoc

THE PUMP IN THE HOUSE

Means Comfort and Convenience for the Farmer's Wife.

Water Indoors Pumped From Outdoor Wells—How to Do the Job—Up-to-date Pumps Save Time and Energy.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The writer recently described in these columns how to safeguard the farm water supply against contamination. All will agree that this matter should receive foremost attention. In this and subsequent articles various means for getting the water, whether well, spring, or cistern water on tap in the farm home will be described. In the first place I desire to emphasize the fact that it is frequently a very common thing for the farmers' wives to carry the water from the pump over the well to the house, where the pump could be located inside the house, and all the labor of carrying water avoided and without very little more labor expended in pumping.

Distance of House Pump from Well.

Note this question: When can the pump be located to one side of the well, and how far away? If the water supply is no more than 150 or 200 feet from the house, and the level of the water at the supply, say the well is never more than 20 or 22 feet below the level of the ground level at the house, the pump may be put inside the house, and the water drawn in quite satisfactorily. It would not cost very much to make this change in the pump arrangement, and consider what a great saving of labor and time, inconvenience, and exposure to bad weather would be effected by merely moving the pump inside. Perhaps you have never thought of this matter. How about it? Then, too, the well can be more securely guarded from surface contamination than when the pump is directly over it.

The Majority of Wells Are Shallow.

In many districts of our country the majority of the wells are shallow and within a short distance of the house, and readily lend themselves to the pumping system described above. It is the nearest approach to water on tap, and the system should be far more common in the rural districts than it is. If in the future some time an up-to-date water system should be installed in the home, the water line from the house to the well would be already installed, and no changes in it would be necessary.

Hints on Installation.

Before passing on, a few features concerning installation of the water pipe to the well or supply should be emphasized. These are: The best quality of galvanized pipe should be used, the joints in the line should be absolutely air-tight, the pipe line should be deep enough to be always safe from frost, the pipe should slope slightly towards the well, and there should be a check-valve and strainer on the bottom of the pipe in the well in order to maintain the pipe line full of water up to the pump itself and to keep back sticks, stones, etc., that might clog the pump valves. The size of the pipe (inside diameter) should be at least one-half the diameter of the pump cylinder, the greater the horizontal distance water is drawn the larger the pipe. The type of pump used may vary considerably. The ordinary out-of-doors pump may be used. In this case the pump would be located in the woodshed, for instance, and installed over a dry well. This consists of a shallow pit cribbed up securely in which the pump cylinder is located, and it has a tight top like an ordinary well. It would be a much easier matter to repair the pump cylinder than when pump is over the well, and much easier to protect the pump from frost in severe winter weather. A single or double acting low down force pump similar to the type used on threshers' water tanks might be used. It might be located in the cellar or any convenient place inside; no dry well would be necessary in this case.

Have a Good Quality of Pump.

Even the kitchen pump would serve the purpose very well if it were somewhat heavier in construction and better designed than the cheaper ones of this class. Another type would be the semi-rotary pump which is fastened securely to the wall of the kitchen or pantry at one side of sink. It is operated by a short handle moved back and forth in a semi-circular manner. The same pump at the kitchen sink may be used also for pumping up the water from the cistern by having a three-way valve installed in the pipe line at a point just below the sink. When the valve is set one way, the well water can be pumped into the house, when opposite the cistern or soft water can be pumped.

In this short article an endeavor has been made to explain a few simple and inexpensive means of reducing the labor of getting the water into the farm home, in others to follow more up-to-date systems will be dealt with. Our Department at the College solicits inquiries regarding the problems of equipping the farm home with water systems, plumbing, sewage disposal, lighting systems, etc. Write for a copy of Bulletin No. 267; it is free.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Someone has said that a farm is a business with a home attached; but the best farms are homes with a business attached.

Elm, maple, or even nut trees and fruit trees are good to plant along highways. The objection to fruit and nut trees is that they may be broken down by over-zealous collectors of fruit. This is not apt to happen if they are common on the highway.

MAKE YOUR NITROGEN

Growing Legume Crops Will Help You Do It.

Clovers, Peas and Vetches Store Up Nitrogen From the Air—Good Bacteria Will Work for You—Determining the Need of Chemical Fertilizers.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Nitrogen costs money when purchased through the medium of the chemical fertilizer dealer, usually about twenty cents a pound. Some of our farmers are spending from ten to forty dollars per acre a year for nitrogen to increase crop production. With five million pounds of nitrogen floating as a gas over every acre of land such expenditure may not always be justified. That nitrogen is highly valuable as a plant food is appreciated by comparatively few of our farmers. If those who do appreciate its value are willing to pay twenty cents a pound for it, and these are the men working on small areas with intensive culture crops, why don't those larger area farmers who have a few billion pounds of nitrogen floating above their farms wake up and get at least a small quantity into the soil of their fields?

The Fertilizing Value of Legumes.

Legume plants such as the clovers, peas and vetches, together with the bacteria that are parasitic on the roots of this class of plants, form a link between the nitrogen of the air and the plant food nitrogen of the soil. This link is an implement always available to the farmer. A ton of alfalfa or clover or vetch hay may contain as much as fifty pounds of nitrogen. The roots that go with the alfalfa plants covering an acre may contain as much as three hundred pounds of nitrogen. The roots of the red clover or vetch plants that cover an acre may contain as much as one hundred and fifty pounds. The roots from wheat, corn or oat plants covering an acre may contain twenty-five pounds of nitrogen.

The Bacteria Work for Nothing.

The point is, a great quantity of nitrogen is collected by the bacteria which alone work on the clovers, peas, vetches and other legume plants. With one million dollars' worth of nitrogen over every acre of land would it not be good policy to make sufficient use of legume crops and their parasitic soil bacteria to at least provide the needs of the farm in crop production. The nitrogen accumulated by growing legume crops is taken largely from the air, while the small quantity accumulated by corn, oats or wheat roots is gathered from the soil.

All Gain and No Loss.

There is no loss of nitrogen in growing legumes but considerable gain. There is a distinct loss with all other classes of farm crops. Plan to use clovers, peas and vetches and thereby tap the fertility supply now resting above your land for future use in the soil of your fields. If you can figure out a rotation to suit your own special needs and have legume crops growing two years out of four there will be little used to worry about the nitrogen supply.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

ABOUT SOIL FOODS.

Determining the Need of Chemical Fertilizers.

The appearance of the growing leaves and tissues can frequently be taken as an indicator for the presence or absence of nitrogen in sufficient quantity to satisfy the maximum demands of plants. A yellowish tinge or a dull green is an indicator of abundant nitrogen. Drouth and excessive moisture may also cause the yellowing or weakening in the coloration of foliage. Failure of clover on lands that at one time produced good yields may be taken as an indication of a shortage of lime and phosphorous. A decline in the wheat grade after years of wheat production can generally be attributed to a shortage or failure in the phosphorous supply.

How to Make Experimental Plots.

However, these generally observed conditions are not sufficiently accurate to be a definite guide, and should be supplemented by a miniature field test, using square rod areas with various chemical mixture applications. This is accomplished by simply staking off a representative area one rod wide and six rods long, and dividing it into six plots. This done apply before seeding on plot one, nitrogen; on plot two, phosphorous; on plot three, potash; on plot four, nitrogen and potash; on plot five, nitrogen, potash and phosphorous; plot six, potash and phosphorous. The adjoining soil will serve as a check plot for all areas. By watching the plots during the crop season and the following two years, a fairly definite conclusion relative to the needs of the field can be secured.

Every soil area should be studied by itself, since the requirements of one field may differ from the requirements of the field adjoining.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Gestation Period of the Cow.

The gestation period of the cow is nine and one-third months, or two hundred and eighty days. Sometimes a breeder figures it as nine months to the day, and then worries because it seems to run over a couple of weeks and the calf is not born when supposedly due. For example, a cow bred on January 1 would be due about October 7 and not October 1. A cow bred on February 1 would be due about November 8, not on November 1. The date of calving is found by counting forward the two hundred and eighty days from the date of service.

THE CORN EAR-WORM

Most Destructive Enemy of the Corn Crop.

The Mother Moth Lays Eggs During June, July and August—Egg to Moth Cycle About Forty Days—Deep Fall Ploughing Advocated—Horse's Efficiency Depends on Rations.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The moths responsible for the egg laying that produces so many destructive worms appear in June and deposit their eggs on various food plants during June, July and August. The female moths that are attracted to corn lay their eggs on the silks. The eggs are small yellow circular flattened discs, that hatch three or four days after being deposited. The young worms feed on the silk for a day or two and then work down into the interior of the husk tips, where they continue to feed on the silks and tender kernels at the tip of the ear, gradually working downward as they grow to maturity. When fully developed the Ear-worms leave the ear and the soil, going down about four inches to pupate. Two weeks after entering the soil the transformation is completed, the worm that went down comes up as a moth.

Egg and Moth Cycle Covers Forty Days.

The life cycle, egg to moth, is completed in about forty days. The brood that attacks the corn silks is the second brood of the season. The moths are strong fliers, and may go considerable distance from their birthplace in search of new fields. No satisfactory method of destroying the Corn Ear-worm has been devised. Deep fall ploughing to destroy the last brood of the season is in part successful. If all land owners would practice a general clean up and deep ploughing of all lands in the autumn this pest would be reduced considerably. With many neglected areas scattered through the corn growing sections this insect's presence will be felt for some time.

Date of Planting a Factor In Control.

The date of corn planting is a factor of importance in escaping Ear-worm injury, with the probable date of the second brood of moths emergence, being known with fair accuracy, the planting may be done at a time to insure the corn ears being developed beyond the green silk stage before the moths of the second brood appear. The early planted corn has suffered less injury than the late.

Deep Autumn Ploughing Recommended.

Deep autumn ploughing of all land not in crop, the cleaning up of all materials that shelter insect life, the use of early ripening varieties of corn, early planting on well prepared land at dates well calculated to miss the major portion of the egg laying moths, are ways of reducing the probable injury from Corn Ear-worm.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Horse's Efficiency Depends on Ration.

One of the factors that materially affects the efficiency of the work horse especially in hot weather is the feed he receives and the manner in which he receives it. In order that a horse may do a full day's work regularly throughout the summer months and yet maintain a presentable condition he must be fed just about to his full capacity. In order to do this and not injure his health, care and judgment must be exercised in the selection of feeds used.

The feeds best suited to form the principal components of the ration are good bright clean timothy or upland prairie hay and bright, clean, sound oats. The average horse weighing 1,500 pounds will require about 20 pounds of hay and 22 to 24 pounds of oats a day.

There is a wide variation in feed requirements of different horses of the same weight, however. Some do not have the capacity to consume and digest that much feed, and must be fed less even though as a result they cannot be expected to work so hard, while others commonly spoken of as easy feeders will keep up and do well on a little less feed than the prescribed amount. The successful teamster or feeder will study the individuality of his horses and feed accordingly.

Horses that are handled quietly and patiently will do much more work and keep in better condition on a given amount of feed than will horses that are abused and continually kept nervous and in fear of the driver.

The ration given above can be improved upon by using one feed per day of good, bright, clean alfalfa or clover hay, or by substituting bran for about 15 to 20 per cent. of the oats used. The grain feed should be replaced by a bran mash or feed of boiled barley or boiled oats on Saturday evening. The daily grain allowance should be reduced by about one-fourth on Sunday. Corn can be used in place of oats to constitute one half of the grain ration, though straight oats is conducive to slightly more satisfactory results over a long period of time.

The heavy feed of hay should of course be given at night, while the heavy feed of grain may be given at noon. Watering both before and after feeding grain is the most satisfactory method. Work horses should also have an opportunity to eat all the salt they care for.—W. H. Peters, chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota.

The efficiency of the hog is determined by his ability to make a maximum gain on the minimum amount of feed. To do this the young pig must be kept thrifty.

ABOUT THE SILO FILLING

Both Cutting Outfit and Moisture Content Important.

Have Sufficient Horse-power for Cutting—How to Control the Moisture Content—Mustard—Advantages of Dairying.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When silo filling is to be done quickly, that is, one hundred or more tons of fodder cut per day, the cutter and the power must be in keeping with the work at hand. An eighteen horse-power engine or motor and a fourteen-inch blower cutter will handle one hundred tons per day. Where smaller silos are used and the farmer desires to, or has to, do the work largely with the farm help, small cutters can be used. Eight-inch cutters will handle three tons per hour if driven by an engine of not less than eight horse-power.

Have Sufficient Horse-power for Cutting.

Claims are often made that two or three horse-power outfits can do effective work, but this is a mistake. If the work is to be done quickly and effectively with the best use of labor the power should be ample. If it is desired to cut forty tons per day the power should be not less than eight horse. Sixty tons per day the power should be twelve horse. One hundred tons per day will require an eighteen horse-power engine. The cutter should be of the proper size for the power used. Carrier cutters do not require as much power as do the blower cutters, but the advantage of easier erection, simplicity and ease of wetting the fodder through the use of the blower offsets the increased power requirement. Cylinder and knife on fly-wheel types of machines are equally satisfactory providing of course that they are equally well built. Low priced, poorly constructed fodder cutters are dangerous. Select a cutter with a good reputation, and one that is as well built as a good steam engine is built.

Moisture Content Important.

It is essential that there should be sufficient moisture present in the fodder at the time it is being put into the silo to provide the water requirement for the ensiling process and leave the surplus necessary to have ample moist well made silage, after the fermentative and cooling processes have taken place. With sufficient moisture present in the ensiled mass there is little danger of the fermentation temperatures running too high, the greater the amount of water present the firmer the cut fodder will pack and the smaller the spaces for air. Corn in the early glazed or denting stage, oats, peas or vitch green enough for high grade hay making carry sufficient water in the natural juices to meet the requirement for ensilage. Frequently it is necessary to use corn, oats, peas or sunflowers that have suffered from drouth, or have dried through delays or have been permitted to remain unharvested until long past the best condition for silage making. If so, the shortage of plant juices can be made up by the application of water in quantity sufficient to thoroughly wet the fodder.

How to Apply the Extra Moisture.

Water is best applied by running a stream directly into the fodder cutter while the fodder is being passed through and blown up into the silo. With water under pressure, a valve to control the flow and a section of garden hose the process of wetting the cut fodder is easily accomplished. Corn fodder that has remained in the field until December and become quite dry can be successfully ensiled if sufficient attention is paid to wetting and packing thoroughly in the silo. The wetting must be complete and all the air possible pressed out by tramping the evenly spread cut fodder as it goes into the silo. With red clover, alfalfa, peas, oats, vetch, rye, sweet clover, mustard, grasses, sunflower, corn or artichoke stalks, there is little likelihood of overdoing the wetting if a stave silo is used, since such a structure permits any surplus moisture to drain away. With water tight cement concrete or tile silos a little judgment is required in determining the amount of water required to give complete saturation but not flooding. For further information regarding silo building and ensilage apply to the Department for a copy of Bulletin 287.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Mustard.

Fields that are heavily infested with mustard can frequently be turned to good account by using such areas for the production of silage fodders. The sowing of peas and oats in the proportion of one bushel of oats to one bushel of peas per acre (the mustard will come volunteer), will make a very acceptable silage. Mustard has a high feeding value, and the seed in the soil can be exhausted in time by following the practice of using mustard infested lands for silage crops, cutting the entire mass, cereal, legume and weeds and putting all in the silo in a finely cut and packed condition.

Advantages of Dairying.

Dairying maintains the fertility of the soil.

Dairying means a steady income.

Dairying furnishes regular employment for labor.

The market for dairy products is steady.

Dairy utilizes unsaleable roughage.

Dairy affords opportunity for increased income.

Dairying utilizes waste land.

The aim of the dairy farmer should be to keep more and better cows, thus reducing the cost of producing milk.

Lady Astor Got Pardon for Man

Through the influence of Lady Astor, a man born in Virginia, undergoing a life sentence in an English prison, was pardoned and deported and arrived in the United States a short time after the redoubtable Nancy. He does not appear to have been a particularly worthy person, but it does seem that the sentence imposed on him was excessive. He did nothing worse than wound the notorious Eddie Guerin, one of the most desperate crooks of modern times, but the judge evidently took the view that he was trying to murder Guerin, and at any rate gun play is not encouraged in the streets of London. Charley Smith, for that is the name assumed by the convict in whom Lady Astor interested herself, says he did not intend to kill Guerin, and that he shot at his foot deliberately. He only shot at all because he believed that Guerin was about to murder him and the lady who was at that time under his protection. The lady was "Chicago May," formerly an associate of Guerin's, and she was given fifteen years for her part in the shooting affray, though pardoned at the end of ten years.

Charley Smith is now on his way to join his brothers and sisters in Tennessee, and naturally he declines to give his real name in order not to bring disgrace upon the family. But he did not hesitate to give an account of his career. He was born in a little Virginia town, not far from where Lady Astor was born, but ran away from home because he did not like hard work. He headed for New Orleans and got a job with a circus, looking after the horses. The circus sailed for South Africa and arrived there just about the time the Boer War broke out. Smith, then seventeen years old, enlisted with Brabant's Horse and fought through the campaign. In 1902 he made his way to Johannesburg. The gold rush was on and Johannesburg was something like a Western mining town sixty years ago, although killings were not so frequent and lynch law was not popular.

Charley ran a night club, or gambling joint, but does not appear to have been very prosperous, for when the police put the lid on the town he had only £600. He decided to see England. Arrived in London he spent two or three days in checking over the various bars, and then one evening as he was sitting in the Holborn restaurant a tall, blonde woman drifted by. He invited her to his table and she accepted. Charley told her about some of his experiences and they appeared to interest the lady, who divulged that her name was "Chicago May." She was well known in the underworld of the United States and Europe, for she had been for years the associate of Guerin. From her Smith learned much about Guerin, and a sketch of that picturesque scoundrel's career would occupy more space than is available.

May and Guerin had been knocking about the world for several years, and had been arrested and convicted of a robbery in Paris. Guerin was sent to Devil's Island for life and May had received five years. Guerin, as most readers will probably remember, escaped from Devil's Island and reached New York. From there he headed for London to recover from May what remained of the spoil of their robbery. She gave him £500, which, she asserted, was all that remained, and this maddened Guerin, who knocked her down, tore the earrings from her ears and slashed her with a razor. When she summoned the police they were loathe to believe that Guerin was not on Devil's Island, but they searched for him and found him. He was arrested and held for extradition to France.

After he had been in prison for fifteen months he was released on habeus corpus, and his lawyers dug up a statute more than a hundred years old, and found that he did not have to be surrendered to France because he was born on an emigrant ship from Ireland in British waters, and was therefore not an American citizen. The day he was released a friend told Chicago May that he was looking for her, and that he was determined to throw vitriol in her face if he hanged for it. The woman was terrified and asked the gallant Charley to take her home. Smith summoned a hansom and they started for the woman's flat. As they approached a corner May saw Guerin standing in front of the Russell Hotel. At the same time he recognized her and his hand went to his pocket. Instantly Smith jumped out of the cab, drawing his revolver as he did so. He fired and Guerin fell, shot through the foot. Chicago May is said to be now in a convent in Buenos Ayres.

Ancient Needlework.

The earliest example of needlework known to exist, according to a recently published book on old embroidery, comes from the tomb of a Pharoah fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, and there are specimens of Greek work dating from twelve centuries later. The well-known Bayeux tapestries, commemorating the Norman conquest, may have been wrought by English hands, though their origin is uncertain, but there is a remarkable example of Anglo-Saxon needlework, done just a thousand years ago, in some church vestments in Durham Cathedral. English embroidery of the thirteenth century was much in favor and in demand throughout Europe. A great quantity of needlework was done in the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Considering that the population was only one-eighth of the number of the present time, the quantity known to be produced shows that this beautiful and elaborate work must have been diligently practiced in most houses.

SOME SMILES

HALF A SENTENCE.

"Rastus," said the judge sternly, "you're plain no account and shiftless and for this fight I'm going to send you away for a year at hard labor."

"Please, jedge," interrupted Mrs. Rastus from the rear of the courtroom, "will yo' honah jes' kinder split dat sentence? Don't send him away from home, but let dat hard labor stand."—Legion of Honor.

Back Home to Roost.

Jones (energetically helping the bazaar)—Won't you put in for this cushion?

Visitor—Oh, no, thanks.

Jones—Of course, it's rather useless and gaudy, and so forth; and, personally, I think the design's rotten. But do put in for it?

Visitor—No, thanks; I made it.

No Doubt.

"Miss Plain says you told her she was pretty. How does your conscience stand the strain?"

"Oh, I told her the truth."

"The truth? You don't really mean to say you think—"

"Of course not. I told her she was as pretty as she could be. That's safe."

Easily Arranged.

"This illustration won't do," said the novelist.

"Why not?" asked the artist.

"You've drawn my heroine on horseback. She's an invalid and that's what makes the book so confounded pathetic."

"Well, let this picture represent her as she was before she lost her health."

Subtle Animosity.

"As a friend of our irascible colleague, you ought to persuade him to modify the things that he undertakes to print in the Congressional Record."

"But," declared Senator Sorghum, "I'm not at all friendly to him. And for that reason I am in favor of letting him go as far as he likes."

Spend It Here.

"I see a visitor to New York was arrested the other day because he had $350 in his pocket," said Church.

"Why on earth did they arrest him, then?"

"He was trying to get out of town with it."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

IT'S ALL THE SAME

Mr. Pester: Here's an account of a young couple who were married in an airplane. Risky business, that."

His Wife: It's no more risky to be married in a modern airplane than it is to be married in a church.

Mr. Pester: Who said it was?

I'd Like to Be—

I'd like to be the possessor of
A mermaid blithe and gay,
For mermaids are the only maids
Who cannot run away.

The Usual Way.

"Do you extend credit?"

"Have you money to pay your bills promptly?"

"Yes."

"Then we are glad to extend you credit."

Possibly So.

Instructor—Your son does not seem interested during class hours. He wears a sleepy expression continually.

Father—Ah, but isn't it possible that it's the talent slumbering within?

Up to Date.

Her Husband—What's the idea—hangin' an old tire on the door of the garage?

Mrs. Speedup—For luck. Horse shoes are awfully old-fashioned.

Too Long to Wait.

Insurance Agent—Under this policy you cannot commit suicide within one year.

Prospective Victim—I don't believe my wife would let me take it.

Farewell.

Fair Worshiper—What is that sad, sad air you're playing, professor?

The Professor—Dat is Beethoven's "Farewell to the Piano." I see dose installment people coming mit der van.

What Everybody Thinks.

Canvasser—Better buy this work. It will show you how to earn more money than you are getting.

Jones—Humph! I do that now.

Obligatory.

Chelly—Is Peggy a careful dresser?

Willie—She has to be. She wears so few clothes that she doesn't dare to take any chances.

The Most Deserted Isle.

A pointed casque, white with the guano of the host of sea birds that nest upon it, is all that remains of the lofty mountain that in some long past era dominated the now sunken valleys west of the Hebrides. Seen from the west, the rock, which rises sixty feet above the ocean, resembles a huge spiked German helmet. The waves have broken down part of the seaweed-covered visor, and the upper part of the helmet is deeply dented; but the point of it is still sharp and frequently serves as a resting place for one of the huge albatrosses of the north. The helmet appears to have been cloven in two as if with a terrific blow from a sabre; the eastern face is a vertical wall. The island is called Rockall and is quite barren. It is situated in an unfrequented stretch of the ocean and is more than two hundred and eighty miles from the nearest land. Few persons have ever visited it. Indeed, only four landings are recorded. The British frigate Endymion made the first in 1810. The last one was made in 1921. Before the report of this expedition was published people supposed that the island consisted wholly of a kind of granite called rockallite that is found nowhere else in the world. Now indeed we know for a fact that rockallite is found nowhere else, but unfortunately it exists on the little island only in small quantities.

Women and Literature.

"It is less than a hundred years," says Mr. J. C. Squire in the "Book of Women's Verse," "since Southey wrote to Charlotte Bronte: 'Literature cannot be the business of a woman's life, and it ought not to be.' But the work of Mrs. Browning, Christina Rosetti, and Emily Bronte, was very soon to give the lie to Southey's words, characteristic as they are of the popular opinion of his day. For these literature did indeed become the passionate business of life.

"Eminent among recent and contemporary women singers stands Mrs. Alice Meynell; then there is the excellent work of Dora Sigerson Shorter, Margaret L. Woods, Rose Terry Cooke, Violet Jacob, Anna Bunston de Barry, Moira O'Neill, Frances Cornford, Eva Gore-Booth, Katherine Tynan, Rose Macaulay, and Sylvia Lynd—and that list is, of course, by no means exhaustive. Women have indeed won and consolidated their position upon Parnassus, and we shall never hear again the male critic condescendingly appraising the 'Female Muse'."

World's Largest Ship.

The world's largest ship is the White Star liner Majestic, of 56,000 tons.

She carries enough linen to stretch for 162 miles. There are 77,000 towels, 45,000 serviettes, 3,000 beds, 2,700 pillows, 13,000 pillow-cases, 11,000 sheets, 1,500 bolsters, and thousands of other items. The blankets alone weigh seventeen tons.

More than 100,000 pieces of china and glassware are provided, and it is estimated that if the crockery was piled up it would form a column 1,200 feet high, or three times the height of St. Paul's Cathedral! If the washing and drying were done by hand, it would take five months to accomplish the feat.

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

Once a Spy Hunter.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, eminent English criminal lawyer, was once a secret service expert. He is still on the sunny side of 45 and has been a barrister for not quite twenty years. A third asset in an exigent profession belongs to Sir Henry. He is tall rather than snort; and inclined to stoutness rather than the reverse. His face is full and smiling; the face one sees in a cathedral close. He is a facile speaker; but he can be very sparing of his words.

In the war he obtained a commission as lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. His criminal practice had given him a peculiar knowledge of the ways and habits of thought of that underworld from which most spies are recruited. And it was to this knowledge that the Government had recourse when Curtis Bennett was asked to join the Special Branch at Scotland Yard under Sir Basil Thompson.

Almost one of the first actions on returning to the Bar, after the war, was to apply for "silk." Many of his friends thought that it was a dangerous step to surrender a junior practice, which was by now firmly established, at so early a point in his career. But the result has justified the decision.

Curtis Bennett remains to-day what he was as an obscure junior. Urbane in his manner and his methods, he can hit out fearlessly on behalf of his client. When need arises he has a placatory way with juries and judges which makes the human nature under the surface in both those public institutions look on the better side of a "bad hat" such as too often confronts Society from the dock at the Old Bailey.

A Busy Man.

Cassidy—An' how's things wid you?

Casey—Busy, very busy, indade.

Cassidy—Is it so now?

Casey—Ay. Shure every time I'm at laysure I have somethin' to do.

Immune.

Larson—This sleeping sickness is a terrible thing.

Peterson—It won't affect me. I have an alarm clock.—Strix, Stockholm.

The Truth Out.

She (rejecting him)—You love me merely for my money.

He—You mean I wanted you merely for your money.

Has Been in Training.

"That fellow Jones, is an incorrigible liar, but I gotta say he is smooth at it—smooth and oily."

"Yeah; I think he married one of these women who always require explanations and alibis."

RHEUMATISM

Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.

THE standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

Jack Tars as Citizens.

The restriction of naval armaments following the Washington agreement is likely to have the effect of bringing about reductions in the personnel of the British navy. As a result many naval officers and men will be looking for new careers in the overseas portions of the Empire.

With the object of giving the officers and men under his command an opportunity to hear something about Canada from the lips of a Canadian, Commodore Boyle of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, England, recently invited Mr. Wm. C. Noxon, the Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, to give an address to a gathering of bluejackets at that great naval base. On the occasion of the Agent-General's visit there were over 5,000 naval men in the Devonport barracks, many of them receiving special courses of training in gunnery and other branches of naval work.

There was a very large attendance of bluejackets and officers at Mr. Noxon's lecture, which was descriptive of Ontario. The speaker gave a racy description of the extent and resources of Ontario, its products, good roads, hydro-electric power, the character of its population, its farms and farm products, and spoke in optimistic terms of the great future which lies ahead for a province so richly endowed with natural resources, and with such an enterprising, progressive people.

The lecture was rendered additionally attractive owing to the fact that it was illustrated by three Ontario Government films and a number of lantern slides.

The Name of Lacrosse.

Although the white men adopted the game of lacrosse from the Indians, they invented their own name for it. It would have been impossible to call it by any of the names used by the Indians, with the possible exception of "baggataway." Even that one, although you can say it, is rather a mouthful.

Listen to some of the others.

The Algonquins called it "Telontsesiksaneks."

The Iroquois gave it a name which has been rendered thus, "Tehontshik-8-sheks."

The French found it easier to invent a name of their own. The sticks that the Indians used looked like a bishop's crozier, and accordingly the first settlers spoke of the implement as "la crosse." In course of time the two French words came together into the modern "lacrosse."

There are still some old-fashioned persons who speak of the lacrosse stick as the crosse.

Births and Deaths in England.

While the death rate in England and Wales during 1921 was the lowest on record for the country as a whole, the birth rate was, except for the war years, 1915-1919, the smallest recorded for the whole country. The figures were 12.1 and 22.4 respectively. In the 96 great towns, including London, the figures were: Birth rate, 23.5; death rate, 12.3; and deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births, 87.

U. S. Farm Implements.

During 1920 the United States manufactured farm implements to the value of $537,000,000; gas tractors accounted for a third of the total 203,000 of them, valued at $193,000,000.

COULD HARDLY MOVE IN HER BED

Eight Boxes of "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Completely Relieved Her.

MADAM RICHER

Labelle, P.Q., April 18th, 1921

"It is my duty to tell you and publish to all what your remedy "Fruit-a-tives" has done for me.

I suffered with Rheumatism for ten months; could hardly move in bed; and was miserable all the time. I tried several physicians and took many remedies, but they left me at the same place, in bed and suffering, the Rheumatism was so bad.

I finally started in taking "Fruit-a-tives" and continued the treatment regularly as I found myself getting better. After using eight boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" (which cost only $4.) I am completely well without a trace of Rheumatism."

Madam J. RICHER.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The Hopeless Pied.

I'd like to live in castles grand
And be a lord of all the land,
Yet I'd be tempted to rebuke
The man who tried to call me "Duke."

A Touching Business.

Kriss—Has Short a mathematical turn of mind?

Kross—Yes. He is always figuring on who to borrow from next.—New York Sun.

Referred to Dad.

"Girlie, I would die for you."

"See pa."

"Eh?"

"He sells life insurance."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Very Few of Them.

Hubby—Why is it that you women can never keep a secret?

Wife—Because we seldom hear one that's worth while keeping!

The Forgetting.

"I believe in forgetting injuries!"

"That's all right to forget an injury; but don't forget that you have forgotten it!"—Wayside Tales.

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Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

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On hand at **$1.00** Complete
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Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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But you can't get more out of a battery than the manufacturer puts in. That is the reason that we recommend a long-life Exide for your car.

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MOIRA LAKE NEWS

Mrs. Hugh Galway, Miss Jean Galway, and Mr. Bud Galway, of Belleville moved into camp at Dunwurkeen.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Howe and son Jack, Mr. Wm. Howe and Mr. Hugh Galway of Belleville spent Sunday at Dunwurkin the guests of Mrs. H. Galway.

Mr. A. H. Randall and Miss Bernice, if Toronto, are spending a few days at Boyes-Inn.

Messrs. Cyril Delton, of Kingston and Gordon Sweetman, of Belleville spent Sunday with friends at Boyes Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davies of Goderich, spent their holidays at Sagonaska, Mr. Davies returned to Goderich on Monday but Mrs. Davies will remain a couple of weeks longer.

On Tuesday, last Mrs. Boyes, of Belleville moved in the camp vocated by Rev. D. C. Ramsay. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Miner Meinhold and two sons, of Tennensee. The camp will be known as Boyes Inn.

Mrs. Hamilton and two children, who are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. A. McKenzie spent Monday at Bonny Brae.

Miss Mary Collins, of Belleville, motored to Moira Lake on Sunday and is spending a few days the guest of Mrs. W. Boyes.

Cottage Cove has been the scene of many terrific thunder storms in the past week and several minor ones which have come up very suddenly and with little warning. The result of these storms is that many people have been caught while either walking or boating around the Lake. On Sunday last two young gentlemen from Madoc were caught in a heavy storm anid had to take refuge at Boyes Inn.

Rev. and Mrs. Connell and family moved into camp at Fairview on Tuesday, August 1st .

Miss Margaret Graham, of Kingston, is visiting friends at Sogonaska Mrs. E. Cross and niece, Miss Betty Smith spent Tcesday with friends at Cottage Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. R. King and Mr. and Mrs. A. Harman who spent the month of July at Fairview returned to Belleville on Tuesday last.

A party of Campers from Sagonaska and Sunrise Point rose very early one morning and taking a car decided to visit a nearby Lake and see if, there by chance they might be able to catch some fish—which they had failed to do in any large quantities, at Moira Lake, and herein lies the tale. The party left in high expectation and wonderful hopes of the size and number of the fish which they would bring home with them. The party returned about nine o'clock, tired and weary and wet. When asked for their fish they displayed five, f-i-v-e, bass as a result of a whole day's fishing while relating their wonderful adventures, Mr. J. MacIntosh, our Moira Lake fisherman, came in from an hour's fishing in Moira Lake. His catch was not so large in number perhaps but in size—well one tipped the scales at 2¾ lbs and another at 1lb. 3oz. They say charity begins at home,I wonder if it wouldn't pay to look there for fish.

Gilmour

Miss Myrtle McMurray of Stirling, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. McMurray.

Mr. B. Sargent and Mr. C. Smith, visited Mr. Thos. Dafoe on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafoe and children attended church in Greenbush on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. W. A McMurray motored to Madoc and back on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Picketts of North Bay is visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Picketts.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews of Stirling visited Mrs. S. Greenlee on Sunday.

Harvesting and raspberry picking is the order of the day.

FRED HAM
GENERAL MASON
Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

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SAM LAPAM

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Ask for our booklet, "A Few Ways to Speed Up Business"

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mrs. Wesley Wickens and Mrs. A. Holland spent Thursday afternoon at the quilting which was held at Mrs. J. Frenche's.

Quite a number attended the picnic on Tuesday afternoon, which as held at Moira Lake for the Sewing Circle which met at the home of Mrs. Robt. Noyes; then journeyed to the lake.

The Misses Alice and Reta Fleming, May and Eve Stevenson and Mr. Percy Fleming spent Wednesday at Mr. Jas. McGuires.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wickens and family were entertained at Mr. Dick Fleming's Sunday last.

Miss Myrtle Ashe is visiting frinds at Bloomfield.

Messrs. Joseph and Sandy Ashe spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Vein Moore of Sidney.

Mrs. R. Woods and Mrs. R. Blakely called through this line Monday.

Those from here that attended Oak Lake Camp Meeting Sunday were the Misses Myrtle and Laura Ashe, Mr. Clarence Rollins, Miss Hazel McQuire and Mr. Austin Ray.

Miss Edna Noyes has returned home from Belleville.

Among Judge Cooper's party were a fiddler and one dancer.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres Lot 10, 4th concession Huntingdon, 1 mile from Madoc village, church and schools; 1½ miles from cheese factory; ¾ mile to G. T. R. station. There is a frame house with woodhouse attached, frame barn 36X50 with hip roof; stone stables, drive house, machine shed 24X40, hog-pen 16X24, henhouse 16X24, garage with cement floor, milk stand and ice house with cement tanks for milk. Land is clay cloam, watered with 2 wells, 2 springs and creek. 75 acres work land, 35 marsh; balance in wood and pasture. About 75 apple trees all bearing, and other small fruits. Along a good road. Can buy with crop, stock and machinery or without.

32-4 D. B. Rodgers, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE

(Property of late Sidmer Badgely)

200 acres, more or less, consisting of west half of lot 10, con. 4, and east half of lot 10, con.3, township of Hungerford, the latter being 100 acres of pasture land, and the former 100 being nearly all under cultivation. On this is a frame house, frame barn, drive house and outbuildings well watered and fenced, a good block of hardwood on north end. On the pasture land is a certain amount of timber and swamp wood. Schoolhouse just across the road. This farm will be sold intact or in two parts to suit purchaser.

For further information apply to Murney Grills, ft Administrator, Chapman, Ont.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

Price sellvered—$5 per double cord, Stove wood lengths. Leave order at Review Office. 8-28

Bargains in Men's Fine Shirts

About 3 dozen Men's Fine Shirts (traveler's samples), sizes 15 and 15 1-2 only, in plain white and colored stripes. On sale at about one-third less than regular prices.

Regular $1.50	On Sale **$1.00**
Regular $2.00	On Sale **$1.35**
Regular $2.50	On Sale **$1.75**
Regular $3.00	On Sale **$2.00**

Bargains in Men's Suits

10 only Men's Navy Blue rough finish Serge Suits, sizes 36 to 42.

Regular price $35.00 To Clear **$19.75**

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Write now for Catalogues. Address

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FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

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One Doherty piano, in good condition, bargain.

Apply to
K. T. Nicol,
Bannockburn.

FOR SALE

A. McRae, portable saw mill in first class shape. Two inserted teeth saws, one 48 in. (Burns' saw) and one 54 inch Symonds' Saw with connecting shafts, pulleys complete. Single edger with inserted teeth saw. Can be used as a Lath Mill also a 17 H P Traction Engine, Sawyer Massey in good shape, suitable for Threshing, Sawing and so forth. Will sell separately or together. Above can be bought for half their value. Apply at Review Office

FARM FOR SALE

150 acres good clay loam, Murray Township, near Frankford. Will split up into two farms of about 100 acres and 50 acres each if necessary. Further particulars A. F. Hilton, Trenton. 29 tf

FARM FOR SALE

250 acres in the Township of Marmora, County of Hastings, about 50 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and wood. Some good pine timbered. Watered by two wells. Nearly new barn 50X32 stone wall, cement floor, steel roof, hen house, drive shed milk and ice house, pig pen, garage, new 10-roomed house with kitchen attached. Farm along main County road, 1½ miles from the village of Marmora, where there are public and high schools, churches cheese factory, rural mail and telephone. This farm will be sold for a reasonable price. For quick sale apply to Jesse Williams, Marmora. 2914

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the village of Bancroft on Hastings Street, Store and Dwelling—dining room, sitting room, kitchen and store downstairs; upstairs there are six rooms and good hall,—electric lights throughout. Good well in kitchen, never fails, hen house, store house, ice house, good cellar wood house, good garden. This is a good business stand. Reason for Selling want to retire. For further particulars apply to Criva's Grocery and Restaurant, Phone 16, P. O. Box 16, Bancroft, Ontario.

FARM WANTED

Is yours for sale? Am looking for one in Madoc District, price from three to five thousand and higher if necessary,

Write Box 175,
Belleville, Ont.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza Wannamaker, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of Eliza Wannamaker late of the village of Madoc, Widow deceased, who died on or about the 24th. day of July 1922 at the said Village of Madoc are required to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Thomas C. Caverly the Executor of the said Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or about the tenth day of September 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this 5th day of August, 1922.

Thomas C. Caverly, Executor. William Cross, Solicitor for Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Pearl Rosetta Bush, late of the Village of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Married woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of Pearl Rosetta Bush, late of the Village Madoc Married woman deceaser, who died on or about the Eighteenth day of June 1922, at Heuvelton in the State of New York, are requested to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for W. D. Elliott the Executor of the said Estate, full particulars in writing of their claim duly verified by affidavit on or before the 25th day of August, 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this 17th day of July, 1922.

W. D. Elliott Executor. William Cross Solicitor for Executor.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.
Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

McIntosh Bros.

BIG

BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST BE SACRIFICED.

DISHES (97-piece sets) reg. $18.75, Sale $12.95 set.

ODD PITCHERS and BOWLS at great reductions.

FANCY and PLAIN TUMBLERS 3 for 25c.

CUT GLASS. Big reductions in all cut glass this week (buy now).

SUMMER WHITEWEAR of all kinds reduced to less than half price.

ORGANDIE DRESSES this week only 1-2 regular price.

HOSIERY. Sensational reductions in all lines of Ladies', Children's and Men's Hose.

GRANITEWARE at special prices for one week (see ours)

SOAPS of all kinds reduced this week.

COPPER-BOTTOM BOILERS this week 1-2 price.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. All lines gingham dresses for children clearing at $1.00 (this week).

SCHOOL SUPPLIES. A full assortment of Pencils, Pens, Scribblers, Etc., on hand.

LADIES' BLOUSES clearing at great reductions (look them over).

You cannot afford to overlook these great bargains.

SHOP AT **McINTOSH** BROS. MADOC'S BUSY STORE

Phone 23 Prompt Delivery

See our displays for Bargains

Local and Personal

OPERATOR WANTED-Apply to the Bell Telephone office, Madoc. 31-tf

Rev. Hall reports the tourist traffic heavier than usual on the Rideau

Mr. John Sherwin and sister Violet of Hillier spent Sunday at Ivanhoe.

Miss Ross of Belleville is visiting her aunt Mrs. H. Ketcheson and friends of Madoc.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rollins, Cooper spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Fleming.

Mrs. Eckert sr. and Mr. Frank Eckert of Toronto, are renewing acquaintances in town this week.

Mrs. Charlie Pringle left Madoc for the West where she will meet her husband who is teaching there.

Mrs. John McBain, Miss Rita and Master Don, of Niagara Falls, are visiting at the home of Mr. Wm. McBain.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam McQuire and son, Harry, of Belleville, are holidaying at the home of Mr. John Macdonald.

The Church of St. John the Baptist will be closed on Sunday Aug. 13th 1922, but will reopen again on Sunday August 20th.

Miss Vera McKnight of New Liscard has been spending the past two weeks with her aunt Mrs. Albert Duggan and other friends of Ivanhoe

Mrs. D. R. McQuigge and family have left for their home in Belleville after spending their vacation at the home of her sister Mrs. Stephen McQuigge of Eldorado.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace have motored back to their home in Montreal after spending a pleasant vacation at the home of their cousins Mr. and Mrs. Stephen. McQuigge

In publishing the Lower School results we are sorry to find that an error has occurred. Maxwell Burnside's results are as follows:- Arithmetic C, Botony I, Canadian Histmetic C, Botany I, Canadian Hist.

The Methodist congregation at Hazzards' Corners will hold a Lawn Social on the Church Lawn on Tuesday, August 15th. Admission 25c, and 15c. A good program will be provided. Refreshments served Ice cream and soft drink booths on the grounds.

Mrs. O'Flynn returned to Toronto on Tuesday.

Miss Alice Barnum, of Woodsock spent a few days in town last week.

The Rev. T. H. H. Hall and family will be out of town this and next week.

Mrs. John Lewis is spending a week in Stirling a guest at the home of Mr. E. Fox.

Mrs. Carl McCoy and two children are visiting her parents in Belleville this week.

Mr. Jos. Liberty, and son of Newbury, Mich. are the guests of Mr. Robert O'Riordan.

Mrs. Gashell and three children, of Lindsay, are visiting at the home of Mr.L. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Post and family of Toronto spent the week end visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Wm. Blakely of the Ritchie staff, Belleville, is spending his holidays in this vicinity.

Mrs. C. Moore of Danbury Connecticut, is visiting Mrs. Hugh Ketcheson, of Madoc, and relatives.

Miss Iris McQuigge accompanied Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace to Montreal for a two weeks holiday.

Several Post Cards have been received from Dr. Dafoe stating he was having a wonderful trip in Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dingman and two children from Niagara Falls were visiting his father Mr. C. Dingman last week.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Brown are spending their holidays the guest of the latters parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Chambers and Mr. Joseph Chambers, of Toronto, were renewing acquaintances in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Caverly and little daughter, also Miss McInnes, of Toronto, are visiting Mr. T. Caverly and other Madoc friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Huffman, of Markham and Mrs. Ina McCarthy, of Peterboro have been visiting at the home of Mr. George Huffman.

Mrs. Thomas Broad, who has been visiting her niece in Foxboro for several weeks, has returned to her home in town, much improved in health.

Mrs. Hugh Ketcheson left Madoc Tuesday for Nipawin, Sask. where she intends to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Tommy Thompson.

A lawn Social and Bazaar will be held on the lawn of Mr. Comerford, Eldorado, on Wednesday evening, August 16th, under the auspices of the W. M. S. of Eldorado and Union appointments. Come and enjoy the program, tea, and Burkitts' Radio Concert and have a social evening with your friends. Admission 35c. Children under 12 15c. pd

There have been many suspicions that there was illicit dealing in liquor somewhere between Madoc and Moira Lake, but on Friday of last week Inspector Nugent paid Mr. Beaver, an Indian living near the Lake, a very early visit and was somewhat surprised to find him engaged in some work over the stove, instead of Mr. Beaver exhibiting his usual acts of hospitality he grabbed a vessel and made for the door, followed by Mr. Nugent, who order-him to stop when Mr. Beaver threw away the vessel he held and continued his flight, when report says a fire arm was discharged and Beaver received a slight wound on the head The authorities have put Mr. Beaver in prison.

Having recently returned from attending a Special Teachers' Course at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Mrs. W. S. Ludbrook wishes to announce that she is prepared to teach a course of instruction in music including Practical Harmony, Rythm, Pitch, Phrasing, Ear Training, Chords and Musical Appreciation. These elements may be given to young children before their fingers are ready for piano playing or may be given to more advanced students as a thorough preparatory course for efficient piano playing. This course of study gives the best results taken in class lessons. Those wishing instructions in these class lessons should have their application in before Sept. 1st. Private Piano lessons also given in carefully graded music as prepared by the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Private Piano students may begin at once. For information apply to Mrs. W. S. Ludbrook or phone 125.

OBITUARY

Mr. John N. Moore honored and beloved by a host of friends and admirers, passed from time into eternity at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John I. Nickle, Weyburn, Sask. He was born in Antrim Ireland, May 12, 1833 and died June 15, 1922. In 1845 he came to Canada with his parents who settled in Hastings County, Ont. where they spent the remainder of their lives. John N. Moore's life covers a very interesting period of the history and development of Hastings County in which he had a conspicuous part. He had five brothers and three sisters.

At one time his father traded a yoke of oxen for a hundred acres of land. Later gold was discovered on the farm and created the great gold rush of 1866 to 1870. Mr. Moore sold one hill for $20,000 and his neighbour Mr. Richardson sold a little larger one for $30,000 and the larger price gave its name the Richardson gold mines. Mr. Moore laid out a part of his farm in village lots which sold like hot-cakes and so founded the village of Eldorado. Many holes in the hills bear silent testimony to the fortunes lost and made in a search for the precious metal.

In the year 1860 John N. Moore married Miss Margaret Weir also of Irish descent, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Weir. With his bride he settled near Eldorado, where they remained until 1881, when they removed for a year to Kent Co. Ont., staying there but a short time when they returned to Madoc Township and purchased half his father's 300 acre farm from which he retired to Eldorado village in 1906.

In 1909 Mrs. Moore died, and since that time he has made his home partly in Springbrook with a son, and for some years in Weyburn, with his daughter.

In politics deceased was a conservative but in later years he left that party in disagreement over the Manitoba School question, as he believed in thinking for himself. For seven years in succession he served acceptably in the Madoc Township Council and was once chosen candidate for the Legislature by the Conservative party, but declined the honor. For 30 years he was the assessor for Madoc Township.

In religion he was born a Presbyterian, but later he and his wife joined the Methodist Church at Union Eldorado circuit, where from time to time his voice was heard in prayer and testimony witnessing to the consciousness of salvation through Christ.

In 1852 he joined the Orange Order and for 70 years, until death, remained a loyal member. He was elected to nearly every office in the Primary District, County and Provincial Orange and Royal Black Knight Lodges. At one time he held seven different offices in the different lodges. He was originator and leader in organizing nearly every Primary Lodge in Hastings County. He also organized the first R. B. P. of Madoc Township. At the time of his death he was honorary member of Hazzard's Primary No. 1133, Madoc District and Hastings County L. O. L. and Madoc R. B. P. In 1909 in recognition of his services to the Order his Primary lodge presented him with a gold headed cane, a sash and an apron and Nickle L. O. L. No. 517 presented him with a past County pin. On July 12th 1918 when he was 85 years of age, his brethern, delighting to honor their friend and brother placed him on a white horse and led it at the head of the procession. On July 12th, 1919 in honor of being the then oldest member of the Order in Canada the Weyburn L. O. L. presented him with a medal.

For many years he was prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity and at death was honorary member of Madoc lodge A.F. and A.M.

His family consisted of eight sons and three daughters. Four sons predeceased him. Thos living are Jas. A., David, and Nellie (Mrs. J. I. Nickle) of Weyburn Sask. Thos. A. of Springbrook Ont., Walter C., Mrs. Wm. McMurry of Aldershot B. C. and Agnes (Mrs. Wm. Thompson) of Seattle, Wash. One brother Alexander of Wiarton and one sister Miss Maggie of Madoc Ont., survive him.

The corpse as brought to Madoc and on June 22nd, 1922 interred in the Hazzard's Corner Cemetery under the Auspices of the Orange Order, a large number of the brethren were present. By request of deceased the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Geo. Nickle, Past Grand Chaplain of P. G. L. Ont. East. The text used was Job. 14. "If a man die, shall he live again?

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ANNOUNCEMENT

I WISH to announce to the public that I have taken over the restaurant lately run by Mr. McDonald and take this opportunity of asking for a fair share of the patronage of Madoc and vicinity.

I shall keep on hand at all times a full line of Fresh Groceries, Fruits in season, Soft Drinks, Tobacco and Cigars, and Willard's Ice Cream.

I have also secured the sole agency for the sale of Wm. Stock & Sons' Bread, of Peterboro.

Lunch served at all hours

D. BLUE

One door east of Dominion Bank. Phone 13.

MILLER—EMPEY

A very quiet wedding took place at Thomasburg on Wednesday, August2nd, when Hattie Audrey, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Empey, Elmdale Farm, Eldorado, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Harry W. son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Miller, Roslin.

After the ceremony the happy couple left on a motor trip to several interesting points in Ontario. On their return they will reside at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FARM LABORERS WANTED.

It is estimated that to harvest this year's bumper crop in Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta, it will require immediately more men than usual.

The Canadian Pacific has arranged and is advertising usual special fare of $15.00 to Winnipeg, and will run special trains from Toronto August 11th, 14th, 21st and 23rd. These trains carry special coaches for women and children.

See A. S. Cochran for full details.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.

Morning Service—11 a. m.

Evening Service—7 p. m.

Holy Communion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

Job Printing

GET it here, where you can be assured of prompt service, satisfactory prices, and a job that will please you. We like to do printing for particular people, because we have the satisfaction of having done good work and of giving the customer just what he wants. Perhaps you need some of these:

Letter Heads
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Window Cards
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If you do we are at your service.

The Review

Phone 49

Down the Dumbwaiter Shaft

By FREDERICK HART.

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"Oh, I think gas stoves are the meanest things!"

Tears stood in pretty Mary Davis' eyes. She had had little enough trouble in her life in the Belladonna apartments, but the gas stove seemed always to be a thing endowed with a malignant, devilish spirit that defied her, try as she would to regulate it. And now, when she had such a nice supper ready to prepare, the thing wouldn't work. It either refused to light at all or exploded with a vicious bang that frightened Mary nearly to death. She stamped her foot.

"I hope you blow up and—and smash yourself to pieces!" she cried, addressing the inanimate cause of her troubles. She knew that it was no good appealing to the janitor—that worthy lurked low in a den where only the boldest tenant dared tread, and Mary had no desire to meet him in argument. She wiped her eyes.

"If I only knew something about stoves," she wailed aloud. "But I don't, and I can't cook any supper, and—and——"

She sank on the bed and gave herself to tears.

A knock on her door startled her. She sprang to her feet, hastily dabbed at her eyes, and opened the door: In the hall stood a young man, diffident, yet smiling.

"I believe you have something wrong with your gas stove," he began.

"Oh, I have—indeed I have! Are you a——" She paused, not sure of the name for men who repaired gas stoves. The young man took her up.

"I'm not—that is to say, I'm not a regular gas-stove expert," he said. "But I've lived in apartments long enough to know something about their little habits and tricks. And I thought I might fix yours." He had entered as he spoke, and Mary looked at him for the first time in clear light. He was handsome, she decided at once, and he had nice eyes and an engaging smile. And surely he had come as opportunely as an angel from heaven!

"There it is," she said, pointing out the horrid object. "I can't do anything with it."

The young man approached the stove without a tremor, as one who has no fear. He twiddled its valves with contemptuous familiarity, trying to light it once or twice. Then he reached into his pocket, extracted a pair of pliers and loosened a joint or two, poking into pipes with a matchstick. At last he straightened himself.

"I think it'll work all right now," he said. "Let me try it. Have you a match?"

He turned the valve, struck the match she had given him and applied the fire to the burner. A little "pop!" sounded, and the clear blue flame of a perfectly functioning gas range rewarded him. Mary gave a little cry of joy.

"Oh, you are clever!" she cried. "It's all right now, isn't it?" How can I ever thank you?" A chilling thought entered her mind. "Do I—how much is it—does it cost?"

The young man straightened his back, cramped from stooping.

"Well, there's no charge. But if you have a bit of salt to spare you might let me borrow a pinch," he replied. "I haven't a scrap of salt in my place."

"Of course I'll let you have the salt," she said, hurrying to open a paper bag. "But I wish you'd let me give you something for your trouble."

"It wasn't any trouble—it was a pleasure," replied the young man, and bowed. And then he kept on bowing farther and farther, till he tumbled to the floor and lay still.

Mary kept her head; got water and dabbed it on his forehead and laid him in an easier position. And then she saw what she had not noticed before—that his face was pinched and white and his cheeks were hollow.

At last he opened his eyes.

"I'm—I'm dreadfully sorry!" he stammered. "I don't know what was the matter with me—I just sort of fainted, I guess—I'll go now——"

"You'll do nothing of the sort. Tell me, how long is it since you've eaten?"

"Two days," confessed the young man. "I have a job that will pay me well, but I don't go to work till tomorrow, and I've been living all this week on a loaf of bread. That's what I wanted the salt for—it makes you thirsty and then you drink a lot of water, and then you don't feel so empty."

Mary's hands were flying among the packages.

"You're going to stay and have supper with me," she said calmly. "If it hadn't been for you I wouldn't have been able to cook anything. Now you sit down and let me tend to my cooking."

He obeyed, and as she prepared the meal he told her his story—how he had tried to draw and had struggled on, his money getting lower and lower, till at last he had landed the splendid position that had come almost too late—how pride had prevented his asking for an advance, and he had set himself to sticking it out till he should be paid.

"You're an awful idiot," observed Mary. "But you can fix gas stoves. And tell me——" she remembered at last his opportune appearance.

"My door on the dumbwaiter shaft was open and I heard you," he confessed. "I thought you wouldn't mind if I helped you."

"I should say I didn't mind!" said Mary. "And I'm glad for your sake that you came up. You might have starved to death!"

"I won't starve now," remarked the young man as he attacked the food. "And I—I want to see you again—when I have my job and can pay you back."

Mary blushed. "You can see me again if you want to," she said. "But don't starve yourself for an excuse. You won't need to, you see."

"I see!" cried the young man joyously.

And he evidently did; for it was not many months till he had asked Mary a certain question which had a great deal to do with eating—at the same table; and the answer seemed to be such as to remove fear of starvation—either of the body or of the heart—entirely from him.

PURITAN HUSBAND MALIGNED

There Is Strong Proof That He Was Not Lacking in Sentimentality.

Did those Puritan husbands lack charm or devotion to their women? I find that theory had to reconcile with the fact that so many of them had three wives, writes Stuart P. Sherman in the Atlantic.

Most of us modern men feel that we have charm enough if we can obtain and retain one, now that higher education of women has made them so exacting in their standards and so expensive to maintain.

Now Cotton Mather had three wives, and when he was forty or so, in the short interim between No. 2 and No. 3, he received a proposal of marriage from a girl of twenty, who was, he thought, the wittiest and prettiest girl in the colony. I concluded inevitably that there was something very attractive in Cotton Mather. Call it charm; call it what you will; he possessed that which the Ladies' Home Journal would describe as "What women desire in men."

As a further illustration of the "sullen gloom of their domestic habits," take the case of John Winthrop, the pious Puritan governor of Massachusetts. After a truly religious courtship, he married his wife, about 1618, against the wishes of her friends. We have some letters of the early years of their life together in which he addresses her as "My dear wife," "My sweet wife," and "My dear wife, my chief joy of this world." Well, that is nothing; at first, we all do that.

But ten years later Winthrop prepared to visit New England, without his family, to found a colony. While waiting for his ship to sail, he writes still to his wife, by every possible messenger, merely to tell her that she is his chief joy in all the world; and before he leaves England he arranges with her that, as long as he is away, every week on Tuesday and Friday at five o'clock he and she will think of each other wherever they are, and commune in spirit.

When she has been married ten or twelve years, that is more extraordinary. It shows, I think, romantic feeling equal to that in "Miss Lulu Bett" or "Poor White" or "Moon Calf."

Canary Island Delicacy.

A peculiar delicacy known as gofio has been known in the Canary islands from a very early period. It is prepared usually by roasting wheat to a light brown and then grinding, but it is sometimes made from barley, rye, maize, peas and even seeds and fruits. Its nutritious character is shown by an investigation lately reported by Dr. L. Lindinger in a German technical paper. A kilogram (2.2 pounds) was found to contain 104 grams of albuminous matter, 17 of fats, and 716 of carbohydrates, and it yielded 3,483.30 calories of energy—about the requirement of a hard-working man for one day. The roasting may be done on a flat earthen dish or a stove, or in a roasting machine. The grinding is effected in any convenient way, but even a strong coffee mill may serve. Gofio is sometimes eaten dry. It is more commonly kneaded into dough with water and the addition of a little salt, and is then pressed in a goat-skin bag, after which the cake is sliced and eaten. The flour is often added to milk, soup, coffee and other foods, or bananas and other soft fruits are dipped into it before being eaten.

Japanese Musical Instruments.

The only musical instruments indigenous to Nippon are the "Yamato" koto, a stringed instrument of 13 strings with a compass of two and one-half octaves, and the "Yamato" flute. The few others used are merely softened modifications of Chinese instruments. Any original development in Japanese music has been prevented by the poverty of their instruments and a spirit of conservatism which has resulted from the handing down of national music by certain chosen families. The national hymn was composed by an emperor and written by an empress in the Seventh century.

Need for Hurry.

The two great chess players had sat facing each other for a long, long time. Neither had spoken or shown any inclination to move. At last one raised his head and half-opened his dreamy eyes.

"What time is it?" he asked.

The other's hand went to his pocket. He withdrew his cigarette case.

"Thursday," he answered.

His opponent yawned.

"I hope we shall be able to finish this game," he drawled, "but we shall have to hurry up. I've promised to go away next Tuesday week."

HOPE OF ENGLAND.

Solid Common-Sense Will Save the Nation.

After a rather pessimistic review of present-day conditions, of which Sir Philip Gibbs writes in his book, "The Hope of Europe," he concludes, "Though I see the gravity of all this, and its darkness, I believe that England will pull through and carry on. There is in English character still an intuitive, inarticulate wisdom. In spite of all the modifications caused by the war, there is a solid common-sense, a sense of compromise and the middle way, which belongs to the centuries of British tradition and is not deadened yet. The passion of the extremists leaves the main body of the Englishmen and women as cold as ice. Discontent, distress, exasperation, lead to violent speech, but rarely to violent action within the heart of England untouched by the fire of the Celtic fringe.

"In the past centuries there have been worse times than now, but people have suffered them with patience, with hard resolution, with high and noble valor. They have always taken the mid-way. I think they will now. Out of present trouble England will emerge with her old spirit of stolidity, resource and energy. If not, then other peoples will be grievously hurt. If England goes down in decay, so will all Europe, and even America will not be scatheless. If the British Empire, dependent still upon England as the axle wheel of its progress, breaks up or falls apart, there will be a flaming anarchy in its ancient possessions — in India, Egypt, Africa—before which the horrors of the last war will be but playful things.

"If the English people take the road to revolution no country will be safe for democracy or in any way secure of life, and white civilization, as we now know it and live it, will be doomed. Other races, not white, will press forward over our ruin and decadence. But that, by the grace of God, and the spirit of a great race, shall not happen yet, unless madness overtakes all sanity, which must not happen."

The Order of the Garter.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter, which the King recently conferred on Mr. A. J. Balfour, is the highest honor in the gift of the British Sovereign, and, therefore, the most valued order in the world. There have been but few commoners appointed to this order—Sir Robert Walpole (1726), Sir Frederick North (1772), Lord Castlereagh (1814), Sir Edward Grey (1812), and now Mr. Balfour. The adoption as its chief insignia of the garter, which is worn on the left leg, below the knee, is the subject of a famous story. It is said that a Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter at a state entertainment, causing a titter among the courtiers. Edward III. picked it up with the remark "Honi soit qui mal y pense" ("Shamed be he who thinks there's evil in it"), or, as it is more generally translated, "Evil to him who evil thinks," and fastened it about his own royal knee. Next to the Garter, the most highly esteemed orders in the world were, before the war, in range of importance: The Burgundian Order of the Golden Fleece (the most cherished decoration of the Emperors of Austria and the Kings of Spain), the Annunciata of the Italian Royal House of Savoy, the Black Eagle of Germany, the St. Andrew of Russia. But Austria has vanished, Germany is a republic, and Russia has ceased to be a tsardom.

King to Be Strict.

No man or woman who has been the guilty party in a divorce suit—respondent or corespondent—will be permitted to attend or be presented in the Court of St. James.

This is only a restatement of an old court regulation, but it has created considerable speculation at the beginning of the London season when thousands of persons, including many Americans, are using all their influence to be presented. It is understood several men who have been respondents have applied for invitations on the ground that the misconduct of which they were found guilty was only technical. They claim they either admitted guilt or did not defend the suits in order to spare their wives suffering, although the women were really the guilty ones.

However, the Lord Chamberlain's department of the Court of St. James rules such men are ineligible for attendance at court and that the Lord Chamberlain cannot go behind the decision of the courts. The innocent parties in divorce cases — the plaintiffs — are not debarred from presentation.

PULPWOOD WANTED

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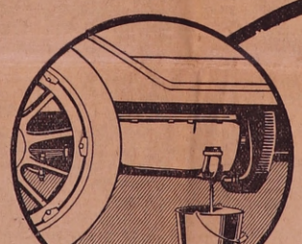

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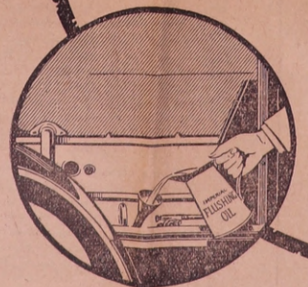

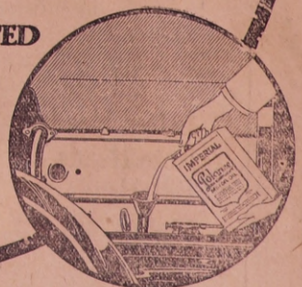

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MINISTERS ABROAD.

Costs of Trips to Old Land In Wartime.

Expenses of Canadian Ministers, who went to Europe during the war and since, were the subject of a return which was brought down in the House of Commons recently. The return covered the travels of more than a dozen Ministers of the Crown, including the regimes of both Sir Robert Borden and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

It opens with the trip of the Hon. S. F. Tolmie to England, respecting the cattle embargo, which cost $5,181. Hon. A. L. Sifton's expenses while in Paris at the Peace Conference were $10,807.

Sir Robert Borden's name appears three times in the records. His voyage to England in 1915 cost $4,232, while his expenses in 1917 were $3,000. These amounts were advanced to him by the Privy Council office. From the Department of External Affairs for his visit at the time of the Peace Conference, he was advanced $14,733, and returned to the department $7,471, making the expenses $7,262.

Mr. Meighen's name appears twice. When he was across the water as Minister of the Interior he was advanced $1,500; he expended $837; refunded $540, and the balance of $132 was used on western trips. In addition his journey to the conference of Premier last summer cost $8,018.

Sir Thomas White went over as Minister of Finance in 1916, and the cost was $2,800. Hon. C. J. Doherty was advanced $7,253 for his trip to Paris, and refunded $1,424, leaving an expenditure of $5,829.

The expenditures of the Department of Militia and Defence in connection with European trips of its Ministers, totalled $29,209. This was divided as follows: Sir Sam Hughes, $16,755; Sir Edward Kemp, $1,225; Hon. S. C. Mewburn, $2,049; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, $9,180. In addition to this, £219 was advanced by the High Commissioner to cover the expenses of Hon. Hugh Guthrie to the Financial Conference at Brussels.

Hon. P. E. Blondin expended $5,000 during his visit to the Postal Union Conference at Madrid in 1920. Hon. J. A. Calder spent $4,088 on a trip on behalf of the Department of Immigration.

Hon. N. W. Rowell spent $2,000 in 1918, when he went over to attend the Imperial War Cabinet. There is no record in Privy Council of the expenses incurred by Mr. Rowell when in attendance at the League of Nations.

Historic London Church.

The site on which stands the church of St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill, is the oldest bit of consecrated ground in London, a church having been built there in 179 A.D. by a British chief, Lucius, under Roman occupation. The rector, Rev. George Bell Doughty, recently informed the members of the Selborne Society that work had been found beneath it which would change the whole history of London, and that he had once scandalized Archbishop Temple by addressing him thus: "I am the real Simon Pure, your grace; you're only an impostor!"—the rector's way of reminding the prelate that St. Peter's claimed precedence over even Canterbury as the earliest foundation of the English Church. In the church, which was rebuilt by Wren after the great fire, there is a magnificent carved screen with slender silhouettes, capped by the lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown, with a cross thrown in for compromise; an organ played by Mendelssohn; and shelves at the back of the church for holding loaves for the poor.

Shakespeare's Vocabulary.

Shakespeare had an amazing vocabulary, even for present times. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson says that in his lays there are 24,000 words as compared with 7,000 in the Bible and 9,000 in Homer. In twenty-six years he wrote thirty-six plays, and put 835 characters on the stage. Shakespeare was independent of education because he was a genius, says Sir Forbes-Robertson. He loved actors because he was an actor himself, although a modest one, and in "Hamlet" he gave "advice to actors which could not be bettered by any or all of the books written on acting in recent times." The famous actor pictures Shakespeare as "an upright, kindly man, anxious to appear as a respectable citizen, living with Bohemians but not of them, who wrote his plays at fever heat in the noisy district south of the Thames where the Globe Theatre stood."

Quotes a Roaring Ballad.

Lord Leverhulme, as principal guest of the City of London Tradesmen's Club, at luncheon the other day, was in an optimistic mood, according to the London Daily News.

He recalled the ballad of the ship at sea which ran:

The rain it poured, the wind it roared,
The sky was draped with black.
The good ship rolled and tossed and bowled,
And lost the charted track.
"Oh dear, oh dear, say will it clear?"
An old dame wailed on deck.
As they heaved the lead, the skipper said,
"It allus has, by 'eck!"

Every week in London it is estimated that articles to the value of £250,000 are pawned.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

HOW THE PACIFIC COAST PROVINCE GOT ITS NAME.

Queen Victoria Suggested an Appropriate Description For the Country—Some Memories of Kamloops and Other Spots That Possess Historic Interest.

One cannot take even a short trip in British Columbia without coming upon historic ground. The name "British Columbia" is supposed by most people to have been given to this region by the inhabitants at an earlier date.

In reality the appellation was bestowed upon this outpost of empire by Queen Victoria of immortal memory. Bulwer Lytton, the famous author and publicist, had much to do with the formative period of this western coast country, and it was in official correspondence with him, as a member of her Government, that the Queen expressed her wishes in the matter of a name for the country.

Queen Victoria then wrote that the only name that seemed to be on all the maps she had consulted was Columbia. But as there was a Columbia in South America and as the people of the United States, in their poetic moods, called their land Columbia, the only course that remained was to place a prefix which would denote the allegiance of the country, and so the Queen suggested the name of British Columbia.

And British Columbia the province remains to this day, frankly and proudly British, as evidenced by the fact that no part of the empire, in proportion, gave more lavishly in men and money to help "the old sea mother" when she called on her overseas children for assistance in the recent great war.

Thus there is much interest attached to the name of this province. It was, as recorded, given by the good Queen whose long reign brought such great lustre on the empire that it will always be known in history as the Victorian Age—famous in literature, art, science and religion. And no one encouraged these great elements by which empires live so much as the illustrious woman who held her throne secure, "broad-based upon her people's will and compassed by the inviolate sea."

When we visit the different places in British Columbia we come in contact with ground where adventurous feet trod in long years gone by. There, for instance, is Kamloops itself. Around it we have suggestions of the name and fame of David Thompson, who built a trading post or fort in the locality as far back as 1810.

The well-known river was called after Thompson by that other great explorer, Simon Fraser, who came to the coast by the great stream which bears his name. Kamloops was always a point of importance, being the centre of the Thompson trading district, the rendezvous and place of transfer for the annual brigades passing north and south to and from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia river, and, later on, the trading point that connected the interior with Fort Langley, which was founded on the Fraser river in 1837.

Back in my boyhood I knew a man in the Red River country, a school teacher and later a member of the Legislature, who rejoiced in bearing the name Alexander Kamloops Black, and was a man of massive mould as well as strong mental power. He bore the name he did because he was born in Kamloops in the days when his father, Samuel Black, a grim sturdy and devoted Scot, was in charge of that mountain post for the Hudson Bay Company.

Samuel Black, who was in charge at Kamloops, was—like most Hudson Bay men—intensely devoted and loyal to that great fur-trading organization. And like all Hudson Bay men also, he was the soul of hospitality, delighting to entertain all who came his way. One night Black had as his guest a brother Scot in the person of David Douglas, the botanist, after whom our most famous tree, the Douglas fir, is named. There is a story that the guest rather forgot himself and made some disparaging remark about Hudson Bay men in general. Black promptly challenged the scientist to fight a duel. Douglas suggested that it be postponed till the morning. At the hour indicated Black tapped at the parchment window where the botanist was supposed to be in the guest room and called on him to come out and take back what he said or fight. Douglas, however, was not there. He had wisely concluded that he could serve his country better by botanizing than by running risks in a personal encounter with the grim Hudson Bay factory.

It is gratifying to find parts of the old Hudson Bay quarters still in Kamloops. The citizens ought to restore these in some degree and keep the place as a small but historic park before modern goths and vandals turn it into ordinary commercial use.

Tranquille, B.C., is called after a famous Indian chief of the locality some eighty years or so ago. The name calls up the tragedy of Samuel Black's death. Tranquille, the chief, had died after a brief illness, and his nephew, a young Indian blood, got into his head that Samuel Black had "charmed away" the life of his uncle. So this young blood, with the Indian passion for revenge burning hot within him, went armed to the fort and assassinated the old Hudson Bay man.

Those were stirring days. But every generation has its own part to play upon the world's stage. Thus we all can influence the times in which we live and rejoice in the thought that our efforts will bear fruit in generations to come.—Rev. R. G. MacBeth, in the Beaver.

Banknotes were originally called goldsmiths' notes because the bankers were all goldsmiths.

JOFFRE IN CANADA.

Hero of the Marne Made Great Popular Appeal.

A man who can survive his own blunders, his own press agent and the unpopularity of his own job and still be a popular hero is — well, a man.

The war being an unpopular theme, no mention shall be made here of the achievement of the French commander in the first great battle of the western front. Fortunately for the world, the then Gen. Joffre did not make his blunders at the Marne or while guarding the battle line from the Somme to Switzerland.

Deposed, he made his first visit to America and simply made Viviani, Balfour, King Albert and all other visitors except the Prince of Wales look like dull ceods. The strange combination of impassivity and energy, and above all the hearty simplicity of the old man won all.

Marshal Foch was brought over to outshine him—and failed. The little generalissimo may have been a greater strategist, as Joffre himself was the first to admit, but he had not the something or other that made for applause and acclaim. Foch had all the publicity resources of the American Legion and the Knights of Columbus, while Joffre had Joffre. Some said that it was the war fever that made the grizzled, stout old Papa so popular on this side of the water. If Foch had come in 1918, just after Chateau Thierry! they said.

After Foch comes Joffre again, by the back door, unheralded, unofficially, badly press-agented, under unpopular patronage, himself making blunders in public—and yet he triumphs again.

Since the arrival at Seattle of Marshal Joffre on his way home to France from his trip around the world varying reports have come of the warmth of his reception. In the Pacific Northwest he was exploited by the Hill interest, lending himself to this unpopular patronage quite innocently but disastrously. But when he got to San Francisco[1] and was again nobody's man but his own there was a different story.

Victoria, B.C., staid and English, made rather a point of taking his visit placidly, according to one account, and even Vancouver did not wax enthusiastic. It is said that in dedicating the "peace portal" at Blaine, Washington, on the Canada-United States boundary in commemoration of the century of peace, he made a jarring speech. After pacific speeches by Samuel Hill, the builder of the portal, and a woman, the marshal startled those who understood the French language by making a gruff, curt speech saying that peace portals were "all right, but where would France be now if she hadn't built forts instead of peace arches before 1914."

That was a bounder, indeed, and enough to gain most men as drawing cards in the country where they don't raise their boys to be soldiers. Joffre was toted around from Seattle by the globe-trotter, Sam Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, railway magnate, and this feature made newspapermen very angry with Hill and lukewarm towards Joffre.

Then Joffre went to Frisco by himself and, although ill, made a tremendous impression. This he heightened on the swing east, even making speeches. His very silence was more effective than the great eloquence of his colleague (and rival) Viviani on the earlier tour. This time he has had the floor and his words have been vigorous, pointed and courteous. People come prepared to be lukewarm toward a representative of French military power and policy. They stay to cheer the man whose square massive face, barrel body, instinct with reserve energies of spirit, will never be forgotten.

The man who saved Paris and conquered North America (including Montreal, although he is a Protestant) was born in 1852, first saw service in 1870 and was retired in 1917 as too old. Yet last year he was young enough to undertake a tour which covered half of Asia, including Indo-China, China and Japan. Having conveyed the thanks of France to her Oriental colonies and allies, he retires to the little home in his native Pyrenean mountains to which his eyes turned even the day after the battle of the Marne.

Where Tomatoes Come From.

The growing of tomatoes forms the largest industry in the Canary Islands, and the manner in which the fruit is consigned to foreign markets is a tribute to the efficiency of the shippers. Owing to the long journey overseas the tomatoes have to be picked when they are turning from green to yellow, and they ripen on the voyage. Long years of experience have taught the growers exactly when to gather their crops for consumption abroad, and although the fruit has not the same delicate flavor possessed by that grown and ripened in England, the tomatoes that are now arriving in England, estimated at over 1,000,000 pounds weekly, are said to be of excellent quality. They are produced from seeds obtained in the old country, and great care is exercised in packing the crop for markets overseas. Each tomato is wrapped in paper, and the layers of fruit are separated by granulated peat. The growers in the Canary Islands fill a gap in English markets from November until May, when the rich glass-house product from the Lea Valley, Worthing, and other areas — the "prince of salads"—appears upon the scene.

Mine Shafts.

In the cementation process of sinking mine shafts through water-bearing grounds, holes are first drilled in a circle around the proposed location of the shaft. Cement and water are injected into the holes with a force pump. The cement spreads through the loose ground, and on setting forms a water-tight wall, inside of which the shaft can be sunk without difficulty.

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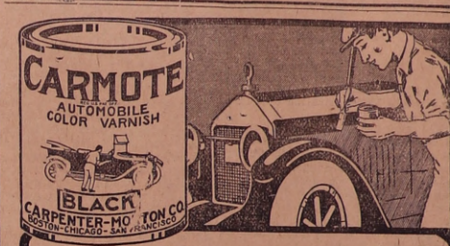

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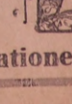

Review Stationery Store

Cupid Hath Ears

By MARTHA MACWILLIAMS.

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"I am always glad to find a widow at a house party," chuckled Ned McCrae. "Then I am sure I wont be bored. One is certain to be amused with one of the species around. I wonder why old MacNelson still follows in Hortense's wake! If she had wanted him, she'd have taken him long ago."

From her comfortable place in a hammock, under wide-spreading trees, Lila Marshall regarded Ned where he sat on a low stool near enough to keep the hammock swaying gently. "Ask me something hard!" she drawled lazily. "Horty has sense. Let her enjoy life as long as she can! Do you think that Mac as a husband would measure up to Mac the lover? I'll say he won't. Look at my worse half, playing tennis on a hot morning like this, trying to fool himself that he is young enough to attract little Peggy O'Neil! Pass the chocolates, old boy! My disillusionment hasn't affected my appetite yet."

"Oh, say, you're jealous of that child. Aren't you the silly one when it's plain as day your good old scout sees that the child is crazy about Mac and that the presence of Hortense is a real thorn in the child's quivering flesh? He's just entertaining her to keep her from missing Mac's attention. Didn't Mac rush her to death the first two days we were here, until Hortense arrived?"

Lila sat up straight. "Is that the truth?" she demanded. "If it is, you just get your six feet of good-looking manhood up to the court at once and make Peggy O'Neil have the time of her life!"

Ned stretched himself and dusted a fleck of imaginary dirt from his spotless flannels. "You're a cruel woman to rush me around after a fledgling who hasn't sprouted pin feathers yet. I don't like them before they're seasoned. It's so much more comfortable to talk to a finished product like you. A man doesn't have to exert himself——"

Lila grinned indulgently. "And he's safe, playing around married women. Go on, brace up, Ned! You're a good sort. Assume your own reponsibilities in the world. A real love would do wonders for you."

It was not until that evening at dinner that a complication of affairs began to be subtly manifested to the guests. Peggy O'Neil was the personification of springtime. In a little apple-green frock, and a wisp of flesh-colored tulle displaying rather than hiding the beauty of her white throat and arms, she made a striking contrast to the handsome Hortense, around whose flashing black eyes and too red lips the acid of time was already etching unmistakable lines. A man would have had no heart if he had not been attracted to Peggy that night, her fresh innocent loveliness, her big, dream-filled eyes, her flattering attention to those around her. Lila's shrewd eyes soon saw evidence that she had certainly started something when she had sent handsome Ned McCrae toward the tennis court that morning. For Ned, after years of philandering, seemed "hard hit" by the sweet young girl just out of school. And MacNelson for the first time in his three years arduous pursuit of the gay, fascinating widow was watching Peggy with an undeniable light in his face.

Afterward, when there was dancing in the big ballroom on the third floor, it appeared even to Hortense that good, dependable Mac was roving at last. And just then, fate stepped in and took a hand in the game.

Mac had been out somewhere on the lantern-decked balcony with the pretty exponent of springtime when he suddenly presented himself before Hortense. "Girl," he said, "I've got the devil of a toothache. What in the Sam Hill am I going to do about it, way out here in the country? I've taken on a couple of drinks but they don't help a bit."

Hortense rose quickly. There seemed to be a motherly quality in the touch of her white hand on his arm. "Come on down stairs to the den and I'll fix you up! I'll stop on the way and get my medicine case out of my room. I travel prepared for any and all emergencies."

"Spoken just like a true widow," laughed one of the men sitting near.

When Hortense entered the cozy little den a few minutes later she found poor Mac huddled on the couch, his face buried in the cushions. Nothing on earth can so unnerve a man as a cruelly aching molar when he is miles away from dental help. "Here, swallow this!" she commanded, sitting down beside him. She gave him a little white tablet. "Then I'll paint around the tooth with iodine and aconite and by that time the maid will be here with a hot water bottle. I'll fix you up in no time."

And she did. Poor Mac, in the act of dozing off in blissful relief from pain, reached out and patted the widow's hand. "Good old girl," he sighed happily. "You're much better for me than one of these little young things that don't know how to make a man comfortable." And after that he slept, hot water bottle clutched tightly to his face.

Hortense regarded him with eyes from which the scales had suddenly been snatched. He was thinking—possibly thinking seriously of that young thing upstairs, that pretty little creature on whose soft cheeks the down of babyhood still lingered. Mac—why, he had belonged to her for three years. He had been her constant cavalier. He had never allowed her to be lonely or to feel, in a moment of depression, that she did not belong to any one. Suppose Mac should fall in love with Peggy! Perhaps he had already. Her heart grew very tender toward him. She pulled a light cover over his shoulders, tucking it solicitously about him. It would not do for him to take cold while a tooth was on a rampage.

At first the sound was soft like the contented purring of a kitten that has just lapped up a bowl of cream. Then it grew a bit harsher until finally it rose and rose with the raucous hideousness of a giant file being scraped across an iron bar. Mac's mouth became a volcano, emitting frightful sounds.

Hortense moved her chair back from him a little. It was terrible. She wished suddenly that the pretty Peggy would run down the stairs and happen to pass the door. A sight like Mac with his mouth open and snoring so fervently would forever destroy any illusions she might have about the fascinating man. But Peggy did not come. Ned was conducting one of those whirlwind campaigns that sweep so many girls into bondage before they are aware of the chains.

Suddenly Mac opened his eyes and gropingly held out a hand to her. "Marry me, my dear, or cut the strings that bind! You've been a good pal for a long time."

Hortense laughed shakily. "I—I was thinking of marrying you, Mac, but—but you snored just now. Ugh!" She shuddered a little. "It was terrible, Mac, really, terrible! It sounded like a buzz saw."

From upstairs came a gale of light laughter, with the tinkling, musical ripple of the very young. Mac sat up alertly. There was an expectant look on his handsome face. "So, you are going to cut the strings, then? I'm not going to hang on forever, Horty, honest, now." He touched his cheek where the pain had lately attacked him. A smile of gratitude came into his eyes. "You'd be such a comfortable sort of wife Horty, and—and I'm used to you. Can't you, now? Say?"

All at once Hortense capitulated. Perhaps it was another burst of laughter from upstairs that determined her. "Snoring's not the worst fault a man can have, Mac," she consoled herself. "I think—perhaps—well, I know this time, it's—yes."

KINSHIP TIES ARE STRONGEST

Bond of Brothers and Sisters Is Closer Than That of Sweethearts.

Pauline is an only child; for her one gateway into romance is barred and bolted. No childish memories of joys and sorrows shared in the earliest, most impressionable years will forge for her the strongest of all chains—that between children born of the same parents.

In Serbian folk lore the tie between brother and sister is more often the theme of romance than that between sweethearts—in this tie of kinship lies a mystic significance. George Eliot recognized it in "The Mill on the Floss," the great English classic of brotherly and sisterly love.

In "Wuthering Heights" Catherine Earnshaw cries out passionately of Heathcliff, "He's more myself than I am! Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same."

Such a bond as there was between these two—strange, combative, but all powerful—is seen many a time between brother and brother, sister and sister—perhaps most of all between brother and sister—a bond which finds no expression in caresses or words of affection—but is nevertheless strong unto death, its origin sunk deep in elemental truth.

Sweethearts may kiss and cling and swear eternal fealty; marry; then tire, and seek divorce—but who shall ever be divorced from that elemental tie of kinship? "Am I my brother's keeper?" asked Cain, and throughout the ages some deep instinct has answered "yes."

Thus it is that to many an only child is a pathetic, if not a tragic figure, barred from a thousand joys and hopes and purifying sorrows, too. Pauline may have hosts of friends when she is grown up; she may marry and have children—but there is one most precious comradeship in life that she will never know.—London Mail.

Globe Lightning.

Joseph H. Krauss, editor of Science and Invention, went a long way toward reproducing that most puzzling of all big electrical phenomena, "globe" or "ball" lightning. This seems to be produced when a fork of lightning strikes in such manner that it is not immediately conducted away. It then forms an incandescent ball, which hisses over the ground with miraculous speed in an irregular course, and is finally dissipated, sometimes with a powerful explosion. It may last several seconds, and in this brief time can do great damage. It has been known, said Mr. Krauss, to bore its way through the walls of a building like a bullet.

There's the Difference.

The wise producer looks to the "fixing of his fences." The plodder goes along haphazard and bowls at conditions and the lack of profit, but does nothing and gets nowhere.—F. P. Willets.

The Work of the Geological Survey of Canada

In the year 1841 the Parliament of Canada appropriated the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds sterling for the purpose of creating geoligogal Survey, and four years later (1845) it passed an Act to make further provision for a Geological Survey, the purpose of which as stated in the Act was "to make an accurate and complete Geological Survey of this province (Canada) and furnish a full scientific description of its Rocks, Soils and Minerals." From the time of its creation over eighty years ago to the present the Geographical Survey has cotinued its investigations although in a country so vast the information so far obtained is far from complete a large amount of data regarding both the mineral resources and the rock formations of Canada has been collected, all of which is available on request to anyone to whom such information may be of value.

The work of the Geographical Survey includes the following principal activities.

(1) Exploration.

The outstanding task of an organization designed to collect information regarding natural resources in a large and new country such as ours is the exploratof unknown regions and a large part of the information at present available regarding Ungava, the coasts of Hudson Bay, the North-west Territories and other remote parts of Canada, has been obtained through the explorations of the Geological Survey. As a result of this work not only has our knowledge of the geology and geography of wide areas been greatly increased but in a number of cases the presence of mineral deposits of future value has been discovered.

(2) Detailed geological mapping.

Mineral deposits of various types occur in association with particular rocks and in special relationships to particular rocks. Thus the silver-bearing veins of the Cobalt district, Ontario, occur in and adjacent to ingrusions of an igneous rock known as diabose. The deposits of Quebec, on the other hand, are found entirely within an altered igneous rock known as serpentine. The preparation of maps on which the distribution of the various rock formations and the known districts are shown in detail is therefore of great value both to the geologist in determining the manner in which the particular mineral deposit has been formed, and to the prospector in indicating the localities in which other mineral deposits may possibly be present. A number of cases are on record where mineral deposits up to several million tons in extent have been discovered through the use of such detailed geological maps.

(3) Topographical Surveying.

In many parts of Canada no maps on which the positions of roads, rivers, lakes etc., accurately shown, are available and on this account the Geological Survey maintains a staff of Topographical Engineers whose duty it is to prepare such maps on which the positions of geolgical boundaries and the outcrops of mineral deposits can be correctly indicated.

(4) Investigations of bedded formations.

The geological principle that where bedded formations occur the younger formation overlies the older, which was long ago applied with such success in delimiting the coal basins of England has been applied with equal results by the Geological Survey in Canada. Valuable information has been collected and direct assistance given in the development of our resources in coal, iron ore, oil, salt, artesian materials which occur as beds in stratified rocks.

(5) Detailed examinations of mineral deposits.

The study by officers of the Geological Survey of the character, extent, grade, geological relationships and origin of mineral deposits to dislocations, (faults), folds and other rock structures includes another of the activities of the Geological Survey and has on various instances facilitited the recovery of ores or has brought about the discovery of new deposits.

(6) Engineering advice.

The Geological Survey is consulted from time to time upon engineering prospects and operations which are affected by geolgal agencies or geological formations.

(7) Examinations of Specimens.

The Geological Survey maintains a mineralogical laboratory in which mineral and rock specimens submitted by prospectors and others are examined and reported on either free of cost or for a low charge.

(8) Publications of Reports Memoirs, Bulletins and Maps.

The results of the investigations of the Geological Survey are published in the following forms.-

(a) Annual Summary Reports: These are concise accounts of the work of the field parties of the Survey and have particular references to ore deposits or other mineral resources.

(b) Memoirs and Bulletins: These are more extensive reports in which the results of the various investigations of the Survey in particular districts, or regarding particular subjects are published in full.

(c) Maps: Topographical and geologically coloured maps of dis- Survey field parties are issued with the Summary reports, Memoirs and Bulletins or separately.

All of the above publicions can be obtained without charge on application.

(9) Answers to Inquiries regarding Mines, Minerals or other Natural Resources.

The Geological Survey through the work of its field parties has more or less complete information regarding most of the mineral deposits of Canada and will supply this information as fully as circumstances will permit in answer to inquiries either in person or by letter.

WHY FISH MIGRATE.

Purpose of Air Bladder Puzzles Science.

A fish has got to swim. To do that he must be able to float in the water without effort, using his fins only for travel. This means a nice balance in which are concerned his specific gravity and the volume of water he displaces.

The bones and lean meat of a fish are slightly heavier than an equal volume of water. Thus the finny creature, if starved to leanness, could not float but for an air-bladder which its body contains.

As the fish grows fatter its air bladder contracts, occupying less and less space, because the fat (which is oil) is lighter than water, and therefore less air is needed to give the requisite buoyancy. It has been figured out that a fish 29 1-3 per cent. fat would be in equilibrium in sea water without any air bladder. And, without an air bladder, a fish 46⅔ per cent. fat could float in fresh water, which has a considerably less density.

Upon these data appears to hang a very interesting new discovery, which is thought to explain the reason why sea fishes, such as the shad and salmon, run up rivers to lay their eggs.

The Atlantic salmon, hatched in a river, soon thereafter seeks the briny ocean, where it spends two years getting its growth and developing bone and muscle. During the third years it puts on much fat, which lowers its specific gravity sufficiently to cause discomfort in its navigation. This impels it to seek fresh water, wherein (because of the lesser density) it can float nicely and agreeably.

So in the fourth year it runs up a river, where, under an arrangement conveniently made by nature, it breeds. But it is not the desire to spawn that brings it into the river; the impelling agency is fat. On the other hand, the salmon could not venture into fresh water unless it was fat, because, if lean, it could not float or navigate comfortably therein.

It is the same way with the shad and with other sea fishes that run up rivers to spawn. Such, at all events, is the now theory.

As for air bladders, nearly all fishes have them, the flounder and swordfish being among the exceptions. It was found that the air bladder contains more and more oxygen with increasing depths. Fishes taken from great depths in the sea have air bladders filled with nearly pure oxygen.

The purpose of the air bladder has been in dispute ever since the days of Aristotle; but apparently its chief function is to determine buoyancy, while almost undoubtedly it helps out the oxygen supply of the fish.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
FARM LABORERS WANTED

"Fare Going"—$15 to WINNIPEG. ½ cent per mile Winnipeg to destination.

"Fare Returning"—$20 from WINNIPEG. ½ cent per mile starting point to Winnipeg.

GOING DATES	TERRITORY
AUGUST 11 and AUGUST 21	From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro Line. From Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From Stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line. From Stations Drancel to Port McNicoll and Burketon, to Bobcaygeon, inclusive.
AUGUST 14 and AUGUST 23	From Stations South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Orangeville, Teeswater, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches. From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

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which I now have in stock. The inner tire is made of pure parra rubber and any size to fit the outer casing let them be old or new. Sizes from a bicycle to 34x3½. These inner tires contain millions of air cells and give you the equivalent pressure and riding qualities of a 30x3½ tire inflated to 55 pounds pressure. You will get from two to three times the mileage out of your casings and they are absolutely puncture proof and will not blow out or rim cut your casings.

Call and see these tires and place your orders for spring as the orders are coming in fast and first come will be first served.

REPAIRING

If you have any repair work to be done on tires, tubes rubber boots, or rubber goods of any kind, bring them in as soon as possible as the busy season will soon be starting and they will be ready when you want to use them.

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DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23.
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept. 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug., 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

LEAGUE BASEBALL. SCHEDULE

Trent Valley League

Aug., 9—Madoc at Deloro
Aug, 9—Tweed at Frankford
Aug, 19—Frankford at Madoc

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

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MISSION OF BANNOCKBURN

Millbridge—Mattins 10.30 a.m.
Queensboro—Evensong 3 p.m.
Bannockburn—Evensong 7:30 p.m.

EVERYTHING

To make the remaining Summer days delightful

With weeks of vacation and warm Summer days still to come our assortment of goods will be found a most satisfactory assistance to taking the fullest advantage of the season.

Things for Men who care, at a small price

Fine Dress Shirts, August Clearance $1.50

Men's Straw Hats—
Reg. $3.00, August Clearance $2.25
Reg. $2.00, August Clearance $1.60

Men's B.V.D. Combinations, reg. 1.75, August Clearance . . **1.25**

Men's All Wool Bathing Suits, reg 4.50, August Clearance . . **3.25**

Men's Cotton Bathing Suits, reg. 1.75, August Clearance . . **1.27**

Men's Work Shirts—the best shirts in Canada at 95c, 98c and $1.19.

Summer Undergarments which bring we believe the best values procurable

Ladies' Cotton Combinations, reg. 1.40, August Clearance . . **1.10**

Ladies' Cotton Combinations, reg. 1.25, August Clearance . . **98c**

Ladies' Vests, August Clearance . . 20c

Ladies' Vests, reg. 35c, August Clearance **25c**

Ladies' Vests, reg. 50c, August Clearance **35c**

Ladies' Vests, reg. 65c, August Clearance **49c**

Children's Cotton Drawers, August Clearance **25c**

Now is the Time; Here is the Place; These are the Prices:

Plain Voiles, reg 60c, August Clearance 48c

Fancy Voiles, reg 75c August Clearance 59c

Scotch Ginghams, reg. 40c, August Clearance **32c**

Ginghams, reg. 25c, August Clearance **19c**

Black Dress Silk, August Clearance **2.00**

Shop at the old established firm of

CROSS & Co.

FARMER INJURED BY FALLING FROM LOAD

Mr. W. C. Dempsey, a well-known farmer residing in Prince Edward County, between Belleville and Rednersville, suffered a painful accident by falling from a load of hay which was being unloaded in his barn. Mr. Dempsey was brought to Belleville and X-Ray photographs taken at the surgery of Dr. McCreary. It was found that the left shoulder was dislocated, but no bones were broken. It seemed to be Mr. Dempsey's unlucky week for during the electrical storm of Monday last one of his barns was struck by lightning and damaged. Strange to say the barn was not burned, but the lightning shattered several rafters and tore boards off the barn in a promiscuous manner, besides killing a flock of chickens which had taken shelter from the rain under the building.—Belleville Ontario.

FOR DAIRY STANDARDS ACT

Kingston Standard: C. D. Cramer of Elginburg was in the city yesterday with three samples of cheese all made from one hundred pounds of milk. The three samples showed a big difference through testing. One cheese with a mark of 3.8 weighed ten pounds and three ounces, while another with a mark of 3.5 weighed only eight pounds and twelve ounces. The third sample the smallest of the three with a mark of 3.1, weighed seven pounds and fourteen ounces. The difference of these weights is due to the standard inspection carried on under the Dairy Standards Act and Mr. Cramer is strongly of the opinion that testing under the act is much better for all concerned.

MOIRA LAKE NEWS

Miss Helena Morton, of Stirling, spent a few days at Moira Lake last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McIntosh, Jr. and children are spending a couple of weeks at Tumblein.

Messrs. Cecil Faser and Harvey Ross who have been camping at Community Camp, returned to Belleville on Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Davies, Misses Helena Morton, Margaret Watson, Margaret Graham and Mr. J. Watson motored to Lakefield and spent the week end with friends, taking in the Juniper Island Regatta at Stoney Lake.

Messrs. E. Ireland and G. Flynn spent a couple of days at Dunwurkin last week while on a hike from Trenton to their camp at Bass Lake.

Miss Pearl Crawford is spending a few days with Mrs. Jas. E. Nayler at Dukumin.

Mr. Evan Young, of Toronto, is spending a couple of weeks with his mother at the Young Dock.

Miss Anley who is visiting friends in town spent Friday with Mrs. (Col. Vanderwater at Hideaway.

Miss Lilian McGuire, of Stirling, is visiting friends at Fairview.

On Tuesday evening the friends of Miss Beatrice Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bailey met at the home of Mr. B. Tanner to spend a pleasant evening with her before her marrriage on the 15th of August to Mr. Fleming. During the evening the bride-to-be was presented with a miscellaneous shower of beautiful and useful gifts, Mr. E. J. Tanner assisting her in the task of opening her parcels. Miss Bailey was very much surprised but made a pleasing speech, thanking her friends and inviting them to all visit her in her new home at Clarendon. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening brought to a close.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Mr. Moorcroft has sold his feed and grocery business and sold his stock to Mr, Charles Whytock.

Mr. Irwin has sold his interest in the boot and shoe business to Mr. D. A. Moorcroft.

Mr. Wannamaker has sold out his vulcanizing business.

Bargains in Men's Fine Shirts

About 3 dozen Men's Fine Shirts (traveler's samples), sizes 15 and 15 1-2 only, in plain white and colored stripes. On sale at about one-third less than regular prices.

Regular $1.50 On Sale $1.00
Regular $2.00 On Sale $1.35
Regular $2.50 On Sale $1.75
Regular $3.00 On Sale $2.00

Bargains in Men's Suits

10 only Men's Navy Blue rough finish Serge Suits, sizes 36 to 42.

Regular price $35.00 To Clear $19.75

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UPPER SCOOL AND HONOR MATRICULATION

R. Burnside—Algebra C Geometry C.

C. Caskey Literature C Algebra III Geometry III Physics I Chem. C French Auth. C Fr. Comp. C Modern Hist. III.

E. Cross Comp C

E Jenkins Alg. I Geom. I Trig. I

W. Jenkins Comp. III Lit. III Chem. C Fr. Auth. C Fr. Comp. c Trig. C

W. Kells Comp. C Lit. C Latin Authors C Frenh Authors C French Composition C.

H. Lovibond Comp. C Lit. C

J. Nicol Comp. C Lit C Latin Authors C

E. Rupert Comp. C Lit. C Lat. Auth. III Latin Comp III Fr. Au. II French Comp. II Trig. C Mod. History II

W. Rupert Comp. C Alg. I Geom. I Physics II Chem III Lat. Auth. C Fr. Auth. C Fr. Comp. C Trig. I Modern History II

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATIONS

Departmental Examinations for Middle and Upper School candidates will be conducted at Madoc beginning on September 11th for any candidates that may wish to avail themselves of them. Application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Minister or from J. E. Minns, Tweed.

Applications must be received at the Department not later than September 1st, accompanied by a fee of $1.00 for each paper written on.

A complete time table will be forwarded to each candidate with the application form.

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CULTURES FOR SILOS

Helping Out Poor Fodders Turned Into Ensilage.

Lactic Acid Cultures Now Applied—Good Fodder Requires No Treatment—Sealing the Silo—Make a Compost Heap of Garden Rubbish.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Attempts have been made to control or direct acid bacteria. Bacillus lactis acidi has long been known to be beneficial in silage making, and its product, lactic acid, is found to the extent of one per cent. in well made silage. Experience has demonstrated that the addition of bacillus lactis acidi in quantity to the fodder as the silos were being filled gave good results, particularly so when the fodder material was past the best stage for making high-grade silage. The addition of the bacillus lactis acidi in quantity to the more or less spoiled fodder provided an active agent to check and override the other bacteria present and thereby control the fermentative process, and bring the silage mass to a fairly uniform condition with lactic acid predominant in the silage.

Add Lactic Acid Culture.

This addition of lactic acid culture to the fodder at the time of silo filling is easily accomplished by securing a small quantity of a pure culture for lactic acid, from a creamery as a beginning. The pure culture obtained from the creamery is placed in a three-gallon can of clean skimmilk. This is placed in a warm position for three days, it can then be added to more skimmilk, increasing the bulk sufficiently to have one gallon for each load of material that goes into the silo. This skimmilk culture carrying a vast number of bacillus lactic acidi is sprinkled over the cut fodder as the silo filling proceeds.

Good Fodder Requires No Culture Treatment.

If the corn is in prime condition for silage making at the time of ensiling, nothing is to be gained by adding culture, however its use is strongly advised if the corn or other fodder is a bit off in condition due to damage through unseasonable weather, delays, etc.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Sealing the Silo.

Several methods of sealing the silo after it has been filled have justified their use. What is wanted is a heavy blanket of material on top as near air tight as possible. A Minnesota writer says:

Some times weeds or heavy green grass are run through the cutter as a finishing layer. Some prefer to jerk the ears from the last two or three loads of corn used so no grain is lost, and allow the corn itself to make the air-tight layer needed to preserve the silage below. At any rate, it is a good practice to tramp the silage around the edges at intervals of three or four days for about two weeks. This helps to prevent the settling away from the wall, which often occurs.

Spoiling at the surface may be prevented entirely by covering the top of the silage when filling is completed with a layer of tar paper cut to fit snugly around the walls and overlapping between the strips. If this is used, it is advisable to weight it with some green material of some kind or with boards. Most farmers, however, think the use of corn itself with the ears removed and with proper tramping is more economical than the use of paper.

In filling the silo the usual recommendation is to keep the surface higher at the sides than in the center and to do most of the tramping near the wall. The last two feet had best be kept about level with the same amount of tramping in all parts of the silo.

MAKE A COMPOST HEAP.

Save the Garden Rubbish and Make Cheap and Valuable Manure.

Garden waste, decayed vegetables, dead vines, weeds, and the organic rubbish that collects about the place during a busy summer may be cleaned up and put to work again through the agency of a compost heap. Start the heap by laying down a bed of stable manure which has not been burned or heated. The size of the plot will vary with the amount of refuse to be used; for ordinary uses, if the bed is made 8 feet long by 6 feet wide and 2 feet deep it will serve the purpose. Over the manure spread a two-foot layer of refuse and cover with another layer of manure. This last layer need be only a foot in thickness. Repeat the layers until all the waste has been disposed of and then cover the whole with a layer of earth.

If it is desired to add to the heap from time to time the top layer may be opened and the new material emptied into the hole thus made. This is convenient for the suburban home where there is no animal to consume the kitchen waste. In the spring the heap is well mixed with a fork and the compost is ready to be spread on the garden plot. The heating manure will effectively destroy any weed seed present and will also break down the structure of most of the materials that have been thrown upon the pile. The process may be continued indefinitely by simply adding enough manure to insure heating. Compost is especially valuable for use in hotbeds and cold frames.

A flock of scabby sheep will infect the roads, trails, sheds, yards, bed grounds, pastures, ranges, and the ground around the watering places. It is therefore important that the flock receive proper treatment as soon as the disease appears, before the infection becomes scattered.

TWO BAD INSECT PESTS

Play Havoc With Some Field and Garden Crops.

The White Grub, Larva of the June Beetle—The Wireworm, Larva of the Click Beetle—How to Deal With Them—Calf Feeding a Real Problem.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Much injury is done to certain field and garden crops by the two insects named above. Hints as to their control are given below:

The White Grub.

The White Grub working and feeding beneath the soil on grass roots, field crops and garden crops, destroys many thousands of dollars' worth of effort each year, much of the destruction in the corn and strawberry fields can be charged to this insect. Pasture fields, hay meadows and grain fields are frequently much reduced in value through the roots of the plants being nibbled off by this pest. The parent of the white grub is the June Beetle, usually very common as a night flier in late June and July. The female beetle usually lays her eggs in grass land, meadows, lawns, roadsides, fence rows, bush pastures and such like places. The grubs hatch in twelve or fourteen days after the eggs are laid, they require two years to develop, living and feeding on grass and other plant roots until ready to pupate. The change from grub to mature insect takes place between the autumn of the second year and the following spring. Since these grubs live and feed beneath the soil for full two years it is impossible to reach them with poisons or sprays. Cultivation to break up the pupal cases or expose such to the weather or birds is the most efficient way to control. Old sod lands are usually heavily infested, and the crop following the first ploughing suffers heavily. A short rotation with deep autumn ploughing whenever possible, and not more than one year out of three in grass will keep the numbers down sufficiently to permit profitable crop production.

The Wireworm.

What is the matter with the crops? Much of the seed has failed to produce a plant and what plants have developed are weak and stunted. Scratch away the soil and look for the seed that you planted some weeks ago. If you find that the seed grain has been penetrated or partly devoured you will know that wireworms have been at work. You may even find "hard smooth shining slender cylindrical" six-legged larva at work boring and eating the seed. The wireworms vary in color from reddish to yellowish brown. The wireworm is the larva of a class of beetles commonly known as "Click Beetles" (Elateridae). These beetles frequent and breed in grass land. Fields that have been down in hay or pasture for a number of years are generally heavily infested and the first crop sown after breaking the sod usually suffers considerably. Tillage is the best agent to destroy the young beetles. A short crop rotation that does not include hay or pasture more frequently than one year in four is generally effective in controlling this pest. The ploughing should be done early in the autumn, and the land worked as much as possible before the hard freezing weather stops tillage operations. The stirring of the soil will break up many pupal cases and thereby expose the young or developing beetles to the cold and wet. All or many will perish, reducing the possibility of serious infestation on cultivated lands during the following season.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Calf Feeding a Real Problem.

It is well known to dairymen that calves under six months old make little or no gain on pasture alone, however good the pasture may be. Their feeding is a real problem. For this reason dairymen try to have the calves come in the fall so they will be ready for pasture in the spring.

Spring calves or calves born in late winter should be kept in the barn during the summer if they are to make proper growth. It is well to have a small pasture or yard in connection in which they can run a few hours a day. In hot weather, the night is the better time for them to be out of doors.

For feed, skimmilk, mixed whole oats and corn half and half, and clover or alfalfa hay, are always satisfactory rations. When there is a shortage of skimmilk or clover or alfalfa hay, some oilmeal will greatly add to the ration.

Calf scours are frequently caused in summer by unclean pails. Tin pails should be used, and they should be washed every day and set out in the sun.

U. S. Senator Gore on the Farmer.

The farmer cannot continue to sell his produce for less than the cost of production any more than he could live in a vacuum. Out of the reduced proceeds of what he sells, the farmer is obliged to pay extraordinary prices for everything that he buys. I believe that our national progress and prosperity are bound up with the progress and prosperity of our farmers. Any policy which crucifies the farmer will bear evil fruit, and will dry up the fountains of national prosperity.

Utilizing Unmarketable Potatoes.

Unmarketable potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give an increase in milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually and be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.

CHEAPER LOANS HELP

How the Ontario Loan System Helps Farmers.

An Interesting Illustration Given—Helping the Tenant—Some Applicants Disappointed — Inspectors Are Carefully Selected.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To help young men of farming experience, farming inclination and inadequate capital to get properly settled in farming was one of the reasons for the new farm loan legislation now being administered by the Agricultural Department Board. Already it is possible to point to cases where monies have been advanced for this purpose.

How It Worked In One Case.

In one of the best Western Ontario counties two loans were placed which illustrates the finest development in Ontario farm life. A father, for many years a progressive and successful farmer, was anxious to get his two sons comfortably located. Both boys were in their twenties and both married. Both had been brought up on the farm, and of the older it was said he "worked on the farm all his life except while away at the war." With the aid of the father and loans, only about half the value of the property, both boys acquired farms. One has a farm of 185 acres, valued under $20,000, with excellent buildings and full equipment of stock and implements. Adjoining, the other boy has two hundred acres, not valued quite so high because the buildings are not quite so good. He also has a full equipment of stock and implements. The properties are registered in the names of the boys respectively, and they are responsible for carrying on operations and making payments on the mortgage. They are settled down as full-fledged citizens, with a splendid opportunity for happiness and success, and enough responsibility to act as a steadying influence. At the same time, the father remains in his home nearby to give the boys the benefit of his experience and maturer wisdom.

Helping the Tenant.

It should be the ambition of every man who works on the land to own the land he works. That many tenants entertain this ambition there is no doubt, and it is only a question of accumulating sufficient to finance the 35 per cent. not advanced by the Board. The tenant has the necessary stock and implements and is all ready to go ahead. There comes to mind a case in one of the Central Ontario counties. The man was living on a rented farm of 175 acres. He knew the soil, he knew the local conditions, he knew exactly what he could do. The owner of the farm had it mortgaged and the mortgage fell due. He could not pay it. The holder of the mortgage insisted and was about to foreclose. The owner went to the tenant and offered to sell at a pretty reasonable price. The tenant came to the Board, and the loan he was able to get with his own savings enabled him to buy, and his annual payments on the loan will be less than the annual payments he was making in rent.

The Disappointed Ones.

Not all the loans asked for are granted. The loans thus far asked for and refused by the Board aggregate $384,000. At one Board meeting nine applications were passed and thirteen refused. Undoubtedly the great bulk of these were declined because they did not come within the purposes permitted by the Act. In the first place no loan can be made except on the security of first mortgage. Before the legislation of the recent session, application for loans to discharge mortgages had to be declined. Now a number have to be declined because they exceed 40 per cent. of the value as determined by the inspector. Not infrequently an applicant who comes within the 40 per cent. limit wants an additional thousand dollars to discharge "a note at the bank," and thus consolidate his indebtedness. But an "encumbrance" under the Act must be "a registered encumbrance," and the bank note does not qualify, however deserving the applicant or unquestioned the security. Sometimes an applicant wants a few thousand dollars to buy cattle for feeding, but the same negative must be given. Then there are the cases which are rejected because the Board is not satisfied with the personal or material security offered. When such conclusions are reached they are reached with much regret, for the Board is genuinely anxious to promote agricultural development by means of these loans wherever it can possibly be done with due regard to reasonable security to the Province.

Inspectors Are Carefully Selected.

In view of the importance of having this information complete and accurate, great care has been exercised by the chairman in selecting inspectors. The plan followed is to utilize local men very largely, not necessarily one in each county, but at least one in a district of two or three counties. Already a list of fifteen or twenty men of integrity, good judgment and good knowledge of farm values based on long experience has been secured and payment is made on a basis of the number of days actually employed in the work. Moreover, steps are taken from time to time to check up the work of inspectors by information from other sources, and if an inspector is found to be extravagant in his valuations or influenced by considerations other than the strict merits of the case, his services are no longer utilized.

The George R. White medal of honor of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1921 was awarded to Mrs. Francis King in recognition of her services to horticulture by increasing the love of plants and gardens among the women of the United States. This is the first time the medal has been awarded to a woman.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS WANTED

"Fare Going"—$15 to WINNIPEG. ½ cent per mile Winnipeg to destination.

"Fare Returning"—$20 from WINNIPEG. ½ cent per mile starting point to Winnipeg.

GOING DATES	TERRITORY
AUGUST 11 and AUGUST 21	From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro Line. From Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From Stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line. From Stations Dranoel to Port McNicoll and Barkston, to Bobcaygeon, inclusive.
AUGUST 14 and AUGUST 23	From Stations South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Orangeville, Tavistock, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches. From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM TORONTO

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents. W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

From 'Varsities to Bench.

The majority of the judges in the High Courts, if not old blues, are distinguished members of the senior universities, and it is interesting to note that at present Oxford holds a distinct advantage. There are 32 judges at the Law Courts, and of these 22 are old Oxford or Cambridge men. Headed by the Lord Chief Justice, the Oxford contingent numbers 15. Cambridge has only 7. But a Cambridge college, Trinity, is at the top of the list. It boasts of two Lords Justices—Lord Justice Scruton and Lord Warrington—Mr. Justice Bray, who was a high wrangler, and Mr. Justice Branson, who rowed bow for Cambridge in 1893. Balliol, Exeter, Wadham and University Colleges, Oxford, have two representatives each, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, also two. Mr. Justice Greer comes from Dublin University, while London University has Justices Bailhache, Salter, and Swift. One of the most distinguished athletes among the judges is Mr. Justice Shearman, who in his Oxford days was champion at 100 yards and quarter of a mile.

British Coal Exports.

During the last three months of 1921, coal exports from Britain totalled 11,200,000 tons, as compared with 18,800,000 in the similar period of 1913.

Guards Halifax.

The man who succeeded Beatty as commander of the battle cruiser fleet, the battle seekers of the grand old navy, is now in command of the North American squadron; that is to say, he is the defender of the Atlantic coasts of this fair and easy-going Dominion, now that the Canadian navy has gallantly sailed for the dry dock station.

Everybody knows who succeeded Lord Jellicoe in command of the grand fleet. It was Beatty, commander of the battle cruiser fleet, which tried in vain to make Heinie fight it out at Jutland. But Earl Beatty's promotion involved scores of promotions. Every vacancy at the top means vacancy after vacancy below, although people seldom stop to think of it. That is why we do not know Pakenham, otherwise Vice-Admiral Sir William Christopher Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., whom the books list as rear-admiral commanding the battle-cruiser fleet, 1917-1919, and commander-in-chief of North America and West Indies station since 1920.

The son of a rear-admiral, Sir William took to salt water naturally; born in 1861, he entered the navy at the mature age of thirteen, in 1874, to be precise. He was naval attache at Pekin and Tokio in his youth and at Washington in his later youth. A Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in 1911, he contrived to get to sea again in 1913 as commander of the third cruiser squadron. That post he held until 1917, when Jellicoe was promoted, Beatty likewise and Pakenham ditto.

A Bolshevik Redskin.

Tse-negat has passed on to the happy hunting grounds. This leader of the Plutes on their reservation was known to the Government officials as the "Bolshevik Redskin" because of his tendency to precipitate uprisings. In 1915 he was accused of killing a Mexican sheep herder, and in resisting arrest he gathered about him nearly every lawless Indian within 500 miles of Bluff, Utah, where he maintained an inaccessible stronghold, from which he successfully defied the United States marshal's posse. Tse-ne-gat is said to have cost the Government about $25,000 a year. He was one of the wealthiest Indians of the reservation.

U. S. Money In Canada.

It is estimated that American investments in Canada for 1920 amounted to $325,000,000 — more than half of their pre-war Canadian investment. Some of the items of investment during the period under review are: Bonds purchased, $237,000,000; industrial investment, $50,000,000; western lands purchased, $7,000,000. It is also estimated that $30,000,000 of the $50,000,000 invested in industries went into the pulp and paper business.

A State of Uncertainty.

"They ought to change the name of that club of yours," said Mr. Green's wife at the breakfast-table. "They ought to call it the North Pole."

"I—I must say that I don't see why."

"For the reason that when a man starts out to go there there's no telling when he'll get home again."

CHAUCER'S CHARACTERS.

Contribution of Fourteenth Century Poet to English Literature.

"When Geoffrey Chaucer was born, in or near the year 1339, English poetry was divided into two classes—the Anglo-Saxon alliterative verse, archaic and forgotten, and the mediaeval romances, which were read eagerly, but which for the most part stood quite aside from the realities of life," says "A. R. W." in the University Correspondent. "Langland, Chaucer's earlier contemporary, gave us next his grim half-humorous studies, but cloaked their realism under the stress of allegory. With Chaucer for the first time life itself and the whole crowded stage of the world, men and women as they are, with all their passions and their humors, find expression in verse.

"It is a fact that Chaucer has created types which have become permanent in English literature. Are physicians really a race of sceptics? The stock type of modern English fiction is at one with Chaucer's Doctor, whose "study was but little on the Bible.' It would be hard to say how much the popular notion of Monks and Friars owes to Chaucer's hard-riding Monk, who did not care a plucked hen for the text that condemns the hunting parson, and to Chaucer's wanton merry Friar, who gave knives and pins to young wives, and played the fiddle, and told broad stories, and wheedled farthings out of poor widows not worth an old shoe.

"Chaucer is in fact so unexpectedly natural that the inexperienced student often cannot understand him| 'What,' he asks, 'is meant by the Squire's locks curled as if they had been laid in press?' Surely curly-headed young men were not accused of using curling tongs in Chaucer's day! The lawyer, too, who 'seemed busier than he was'—surely that familiar joke against the legal profession cannot be more than five hundred years old? Why was the doctor on such good terms with the chemists? Can it be that so long ago an uncharitable world had already accused them of running up each other's bills?

"Human nature does not, it appears, change very much. True, the Shipman of to-day would not make his enemies walk the plank; manners are softened, some of the old cruel customs have long passed away. But we may set over against him the tender-hearted Prioress, who wept if she saw a mouse caught in a trap, or if people whipped one of her fat little pampered dogs. If any one wishes to know what life was like in England five hundred years ago, he cannot do better than read Chaucer's Prologue."

Court Laughed at Boy's Retort.

W. S. Brewster, K.C., of Brantford, is well known in legal circles in Ontario. He was not only formerly M.P.P. for South Brant, but possesses a large practice, a successful capacity for argument, and a genial disposition. He likes a good story, even though it may be on himself.

In the Brantford police court recently Mr. Brewster was defending four Montreal youths who got into trouble at Burford, where, the crown alleged, they shot at a farm woman and her son, who discovered the men asleep in the haymow and ordered them off the premises. The farmer boy, a lad of 18, showed considerable aptitude in replying to cross questions from the accused's solicitor.

Mr. Brewster asked witness about the shooting and the young man told the court that he chased the intruders across the field in spite of a fusillade of bullets. Five, he said, were fired at himself and at his mother.

"Weren't you afraid that you might get hit?" asked the lawyer. "I think if shots were fired at me I'd quit in a hurry."

"Yes, I've no doubt but what you would," replied the lad quickly.

Courtroom officials and spectators rocked with laughter at the sally and Mr. Brewster himself enjoyed the diversion as much as Magistrate J. R. Blake, of Galt, who appreciates a good laugh as well as anyone.

Improvement on Tractors.

A new attachment designed to give the small tractor greater bearing area and increased pulling power, replaces the round wheels with two large sprockets, according to Popular Mechanics. Outside of each sprocket is a cast-steel arm which projects forward and downward, carrying at its front end a smaller idler wheel. A track tread passes around the sprocket and idler wheel, giving the tractor increased bearing area.

A Nice Family.

Hughes: "Yes, old Goodman's three boys are a bad lot. Two of them at least ought to be in jail."

Brown: "Some redeeming quality about the third one, eh?"

"Yes, he's already been there."

Hay-Fever

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Office Durham Street. Phone 124
March 20

THE NEXT WORLD WAR

MAN WILL HAVE TO FIGHT AGAINST INSECTS.

Pests Are Multiplying Every Year Right Here in Canada, and Plants Are Now Being Attacked Which Used to Grow Freely Without Being Threatened by Creeping Things.

"The next war will be man versus the insects," says Sir Harry Johnston, famous English scientist and explorer.

"The insect has become to-day the most powerful rival of man," says Dr. L. O. Howard, who presided over the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto last December.

Both statements are inadequate.

"Insects interfere with man very much more than man interferes with insects; they are, indeed, the dominant form of life," says Prof. H. Maxwell Lefroy, Imperial College of Science, London. He points out that in seven years the boll weevil has reduced the production of cotton in the United States from 14,000,000 bales to 7,000,000 bales.

"But the insects were working for millions of years before man arrived, and it is only ten years since the British Board of Agriculture appointed its first economic biologist," adds Prof. Lefroy, hopefully.

"We need thousands of such biologists," says Dr. Howard, chief of the United States Bureau of Entomology. "We must set these insects to warring against each other more and more, until they have exterminated each other."

The trouble is that new insects appear much faster than their parasites have been discovered hitherto. Consider some of Canada's newest pests.

The onion maggot has found a lovely field of operations in British Columbia. In Eastern Canada the molasses-sodium arsenite bait has lured him to destruction many times, but in the dry belts of the coast province he finds that the mixture does not work. And so the entomologists of the Federal and Provincial Governments are working on a new means of killing him off.

Meet next the pale western cut worm. Ten years ago the Prairie farmer knew him not. To-day he is the worst enemy of grain crops in the Canadian Northwest. In Alberta he cuts grain more faithfully than any binder, leaving whole fields bare of everything but thistles. Study began in 1912, when 25,000 acres were destroyed in one section of Alberta, but up to 1921 no effective remedy had been discovered.

Also advancing on Ontario are the numerous insects which have been making Kansas their headquarters, the maple moth which looks across the St. Lawrence river from New York State at the flourishing maple sugar industry of Ontario and Quebec, and the bean beetle which may travel in the railway trains from Mexico to Essex county one of these fine days.

Man's inventions are his own undoing. Anyone who says that these perils are a long way off forgets the steamships and railways. The European corn borer came from Austria in a shipment of broom corn to a broom factory at St. Thomas in 1907. Next year he betook himself and herself to the farms of Elgin county and has been spreading so fast ever since that there is a quarantine under heavy penalty against shipments of seed from the affected areas. Twenty thousand of him, an army division, were found in one acre of stubble last season in southwestern Ontario.

Mexico is nearer than Austria, and it may be inferred that unless the bean beetle is decisively defeated the quick lunch staple of Boston baked may yet cost the odd dollar per plate. Is the plebeian bean to be driven from its present democratic company into the ranks of the plutocracy? This possibility is suggested by the recent invasion of the Southern States by the Mexican bean beetle, a bandit pest of the first magnitude. He (rather she, for it is a sort of lady-bug) is already at work in a limited territory. Entire crops are being wiped out. Hibernating through the winter, the beetle can probably survive anywhere in North America. Passing the winter in dormant colonies, she survives temperatures of 30 and 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

What does she actually do? In 1919 a southern farmer planted an acre of beans. From the crop he received $400 and his wife put up a quantity for their own use. In 1920 the acreage was doubled; the beetle arrived in July and the total yield was not sufficient for his wife to can. In amazing gluttony the beetle left nothing for its servant, man. She attacked stalks, leaves and pod, reduced the whole plant to shredded fragments which died in the sun. This marauder attacks snap beans, string beans, lima beans, soy beans, alfalfa and other related plants.

If Essex and Kent counties do not feed the advance scouts of this Mexican army of bandits by 1923 it will be only by extraordinary good luck, for nobody yet knows how to stop the little greaser.

"Man's greatest enemy—the insignificant insect," says Dr. Howard. No wonder man uses poison liquids and gases on him and seeks to make him turn cannibal!

He Created "Nick Carter"

Frederick Van Renssalaer Dey is said to have left not a dollar behind him. It was worry over his failure to raise a few hundred dollars that drove him to suicide. It is amazing that a man whose energy, industry and powers of imagination made fortunes for the publishers of the Nick Carter stories should have been penniless at the end, but the truth seems to be that a man may have all the talents in the world but one, and, lacking the business talent, will never be a business success. It is said that one of his Nick Carter stories, the one on which he prided himself most, "The Magic Story," was sold into the millions, and translated into seventeen languages. Yet all Dey received for it was the $50 that the publishers of the now defunct Success Magazine gave him. When the magazine went under the man who bought the copyright republished the story and made a huge profit. This was only one of a thousand Nick Carter stories, for Dey wrote one a week for a period of twenty years, and yet he found it difficult to keep solvent.

There are various stories current among New York publishers and newspapermen concerning the invention of Nick Carter. One is to the effect that Nick was the invention of a writer of Street and Smith, the publishers, and that after one of the stories had been written, Dey stepped in to continue the series. Another story is to the effect that Dey created the character as a result of an after-dinner wager. The talk had concerned the amazing fecundity of an English writer, and Dey said it was not amazing at all, and that he could turn out a story by morning. He was locked in a room and produced a Nick Carter story. He used this name because one of the diners was a Nicholas Carter. The reason that accounts vary as to the origin of Nick Carter is that Fred Dey was that kind of man. He was a man of imagination, but not of memory.

Fred Dey, who was called Colonel, although it is not known that he had any military record, because he wore a Southern looking hat and had maybe a general resemblance to Col. Carter, of Cartersville, and Col. Starbottle, who was a noted Broadway figure before the doom was pronounced on spirituous drinks. He was a convivial soul, and, while his memory was not of the kind that would enable a man to tell the same story twice, he had a curious memory for birthday anniversaries and other sentimental dates. He would remember that the birthday of the mother of some friend occurred on a certain date and would drop him a note of congratulation. The man receiving the note would be touched and Dey would rise in his estimation. He was an adept backslapper, and got on a Christian-name footing with everybody he met in from five to ten minutes.

These qualities, however they might have contributed to his worldly success, were overlaid and offset by a grandiose and dream-like quality which made him spend money for illusions. It is recorded by Joseph Van Raalte, in the New York World, that on one occasion, having $200 in his pocket, which was all he had in the world, Dey went over to the Erie basin, where a yacht was for sale at $100,000. He looked her over critically and then paid the $200 as a deposit until he could produce the rest of the money. The fact that he had paid $200 gave him the sensation of owning the yacht for a few hours and he considered the thrill to be worth the price. He would invite casual friends to dine with him if he had not a dime in his pocket. Before the meal was concluded he would have promised the casual friends highly paid positions in some imaginary company or another, and on the strength of the prospectus, would borrow enough to appease the hotel management and the waiter.

Before he committed suicide he wrote to a friend of his intentions, and the friend hurried to the hotel where Dey was staying. He was not registered under his own name, but the clerk recognized the description supplied by the agitated friend, and said: "That is the gentleman on the seventh floor. He is a wealthy fruit grower in California. Before he went up to his room last night he offered me a position in his fruit business." When they forced open the door they found Fred Dey dead. If everyone who has read his stories had contributed but a cent the author would have received the handsomest fund ever raised for a literary man. The immediate cause of his suicide was the foreclosing of a mortgage on his little home. His estate consists of thousands of paper-backed novels.

Glimpses of Nature.

Among the most remarkable glimpses into hidden corners of nature that scientific advance has afforded are the frequent discoveries of micro-organisms in unexpected places, where they produce phenomena heretofore supposed to rise from other causes. For instance, a scientist in Upsala, Sweden, ascertained that in preparations of meat and fish containing, for purpose of preservation, salt to the amount of 15 per cent., micro-organisms grow luxuriantly and he concludes that the flavors and odors that are peculiar to various salt conserves are due to the micro-organisms with which they are crowded.

Yellow Color of Jealousy.

In France yellow is the color of jealousy and domestic discord, and on that account many Frenchwomen will not wear yellow or have yellow flowers in their houses.

MANION'S MANY HONORS.

Won Medals First In Lacrosse and at Last In War.

Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, of Fort William, has the right to write thirty-four letters after his name — and there are only twenty-six in the alphabet if memory serves us correctly. It is a rite he never performs. He acquired all these affixes in his early thirties, and the latest distinction—that of Privy Councillor came when he was thirty-nine.

Possibly no other parliamentarian in the history of Canada ever won honors in so many fields before reaching the age of forty. Those who assert that this is a young man's country can point a finger of pride at this young surgeon who has lived a century in four decades.

When "Bobbie" Manion — as his intimates affectionately refer to him —was sixteen he was playing senior hockey and lacrosse in the vicinity of Thunder Bay. He was an all round athlete, and medals attest his prowess physically. When he graduated from Trinity Medical College, Toronto, he was the youngest man in his class, and incidentally the gold medalist. When the Great War broke out Dr. Manion had one of the most lucrative practices in the Province of Ontario, but he promptly left it and gave of his surgical skill to alleviate the suffering of the men at the front Once more he was decorated with a medal—this time by the King. It was the Military Cross awarded to him for gallantry on the field at Vimy Ridge. And he was only thirty-five when he had run the gamut of these achievements.

It was natural that the people of Fort William who had watched Bobbie Manion develop from a leader of boys' gangs into the president of the Canadian Club and an alderman should decide that he was the man to represent them in the House of Commons. He was elected at the general election of 1917, as a Liberal-Unionist, and when the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen reconstructed his Cabinet before going to the country last year, Dr. Manion accepted a portfolio.

It is as an orator that R. J. Manion, M.D., C.M., M.C.—and all the other thirty-four—is destined to shine in the annals of the country's history. His Irish blood sponsors his fire in debate, his brilliant repartee and his inexhaustible flow of language. He has an understanding and breadth of mind that enables him as an Irish Catholic representing a Protestant constituency to interpret the view-point of French-speaking Quebec to the motley assembly known as the House of Commons. If there is one species of the genus homo he detests with all the force of a strong nature it is a bigot. Should he continue his active participation in Federal politics with his genius for making friends, learning and developing at his usual stride one wonders what pinnacle he will have reached by the time he is fifty years of age.

Pursuit of surgical knowledge has taken Dr. Manion abroad on four different occasions. His favorite pastime is visiting clinics, and some of his methods of performing operations have been commended by men who are acknowledged to be masters of surgery. He has been a frequent contributor to the leading professional journals—but he is best known to the laity as the author of a delightful war story, "A Surgeon in Arms" —an irreverent male friend interjects, "Whose Arms?" The doctor's first venture in the literary field was a success—the book sold extensively in both Canada and the United States.

History and biography have been this promising young Canadian's stimulus, he delights in reading the lives of men that have risen to places of power and service. There is something of an inspiration to the youth of the land to-day in the life of Hon. Dr. Manion, who has achieved so much so early in life.

Parking.

No Canadian motorist who has driven in the busy district of any big city has failed to realize the seriousness of the parking problem which the tremendous popularity of the motor car has created in recent years. Streets, laid out before motor vehicles were dreamed of, prove utterly inadequate for accommodating the cars which the public would like to park in the business district. That some solution must be found at an early date is manifest. Of peculiar interest, therefore, is the practical solution, described in Popular Mechanics, which has been worked out by the management of a new office building in Los Angeles housing thousands of persons, a large number of whom use motor cars. Not only has provision been made for tenants of the building, but for patrons of these tenants as well, thereby giving occupants of this big structure a decided advantage over those in other buildings. In the construction of this skyscraper an underground garage was built at the rear of the lot and adjoining the office building. This fireproof storage space accommodates nearly 200 cars and is reached from the street by broad ramps. Stalls in the garage rent for $20 a month. Here a moderate temperature obtains at all times, and a car and its contents are safe from exposure to the elements, and also from thieves.

Our Immigration.

The extent to which Canadian immigration has been encouraged is revealed in the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has just been presented to the shareholders by E. W. Beatty, K.C., president. Since the company's land-selling police was instituted, some 54,000 settlers have been placed on the company's lands alone, and the cost of the company's activities in land selling, irrigation and colonization has been extremely large, amounting in the aggregate to approximately $68,000,000, an amount in excess of the total expenditure of the Dominion Government for immigration during the same period.

Less Pot-washing

SMP Enameled Ware has the smooth surface and polish of fine crockery—without the breakage. And it is so very easy to clean —just like china, and therefore makes light work of pot washing.

Whenever you are buying kitchen utensils be sure they carry the SMP trade-mark.

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is a two-coated enameled steel, pearl grey outside and inside. You can't go wrong if you buy either.

SMP "QUALITY" TRADE MARK

Ask for **Pearl Ware** or **Diamond Ware**

Made by The Sheet Metal Products Co. of Canada Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY 62

Paint Your Auto with
Carmote Auto Color Varnish
A Practical Product for the Automobile Owner
Ready for Immediate Use
Sets slowly, permitting even the novice to secure an even, satisfactory job.
Dries in about 24 hours with a beautiful lustre that will stand weather and wear
Comes in 10 Popular Colors. Put up in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints. Ask for Color Card
FRANK DAFOE

Dominion Tires

Plain or U Tread,	$12.00
Nobby	15.00
Cord	18.50
Tubes	2.00

Above prices 30x3½ size. All sizes in stock.

Try D-B Carbon Remover. If after trial, not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

Liquid X will remove rust and scale, also seals leaks in radiator or water jacket.

For squeaking springs try Wonder Worker Spring Lubricant. Easy to put on, no tools required.

Distributor of McLaughlin and Chevrolet Cars.

P. H. NAYLER
Machine Shop and Garage
PHONE 88 MADOC. ONT.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF STATIONERY DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK OVER OUR NEW LINE OF THE FINEST AND MOST

Up-to-date Stationery in Madoc

Boxes -	50c
Tablets -	25c
Envelopes -	20c

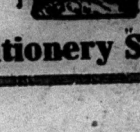
Kildare Linen Finish

QUEEN ANNE

Boxes -	50c
Tablets -	40c
Envelopes -	25c

HOLLAND LINEN Quire -	20c
Boxes -	50c
Envelopes -	20c

Boxes - -	45c
Tablets - -	35c
Envelopes -	20



Review Stationery Store

Car Canada Cement

to arrive this week

We are booking orders for delivery from the car.

M. W. CONNOR & SON

Hardware : : : : : Phone 8, Madoc

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Aug. 26—TORONTO—Sept. 9

PRINCE OF WALES DURBAR

Gorgeous production with all the mystery, romance and splendour of the Far East.

$1,500,000 in new buildings and scores of other new features and attractions.

NEVER ON A BIGGER SCALE

Reduced rates on all lines of travel

JOHN G. KENT, Managing Director — ROBT. FLEMING, President

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at **$1.00** Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK

Phone 113—P, O. Box 65.

W. L. SMITH,

MADOC, ONT.

When you need sound advice, expert repair work on any make of battery or a new battery, let us serve you. We sell and recommend the long-life Exide.

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Exide

MADE IN CANADA

BATTERIES

USE PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

National Scratch Feed — Royal Purple Chick Feed
Ground Oil Cake — Royal Purple Calf Meal

Try our Tea at 60c. A Pure Ceylon. Black or Green.

D. A. MOORCROFT

Phone 106 — Madoc

Eldorado

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wait returned home to Toronto accompenied by Mrs. Wait's Sister Miss Maud Nickle of Malone.

Messrs. Bill and Fred Shaw were in Bannockburn also Mr. Bill Empey.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley Shaw and family and Mrs. Joe Shaw were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Da Brownson.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Gordon were in Bannockburn Sunday at Mr. Wm. Warrens calling on Mrs. Birrell who is very low.

Mr. Jim Fox and daughter were in Tweed on Wednesday.

We are sorry to hear of Mrs Frank Reynolds of Cooper being so low. We hope for a speedy covery.

Mrs. Derry's Aunt and Uncle Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Gordon Eldorado spent the week end visiting Mr. and Mrs. Finley Shaw and called on other friends and relatives Mr. and Mrs. Derry are old Malone people but moved to Ottawa on account of Mr. Derry's work

The farmers were much pleased to see the rain come.

Quite a number of our boys have gone West for the harvest, we wish them every success.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Derry daughter Alice and two boys Milton and Charlie mortered from Ottawa to Belleville, Malone, Marmora, Madoc, and Eldorado to visit friends.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

The threshing machine made its first rounds through here last week.

The Misses Laura and Blanche Ashe accompanied by some friends attended Oak Lake Camp Meeting. Sunday.

Master John Wickens had the misfortune of fracturing his shoulder caused by a fall from the top of the granary.

Mr. Sam McGuire and son Harry of Belleville, spent Wednesday with the former's Uncle, Mr. Jas. McGuire

Mr. and Mrs. Herb. Kellar and son Carmen, also Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Ashe and Grandson, Lytle, motored to Bon Echo Sunday.

The heavy rain on Sunday night was much appreciated, although it damaged some grain.

Miss Allie Pigden of Madoc was a weekend guest of Miss Gladys Ashe.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland and children suent Wednesday evening at Mr. R. S. Woods'.

Mrs. R. Blakely left Friday for her home in Saskatchewan after spending the past few weeks with her sister Mrs. John Downey of Crookston and brother's Mr. R. Woods, also other friends.

Miss Sadie Wickens entertained the Misses Blanche and Gladys Ashe to tea one day last week.

Crookston

Miss Irene Wellington of Madoc visited Misses Bernice and Olive Blue last week.

Fuller social was represented by a few from our village.

Mr. and Harry McCreary of Latta visited Mrs. Hannah Tummon on Sunday.

Mr. Percy Kilpatrick and Stanley Sherry of Foxboro visited Mrs. Harry Mullet on Thursday.

A nmber attended the Royal Black Knight Celebration held in Belleville on Saturday.

The farmers are busy in the harvest fields these days.

Gilmour

Mrs. A Gunsolus and children of Belleville, also Mrs. Thos. McInroy of Marmora visited their mother Mrs P Dafoe a few days last week.

Mrs. A. Collins of Mt. Moriss and daughter Mrs. E Springer of Detroit, Mich. are visiting the former's, Mother and other relatives for a week or two.

Miss F. Barker of Bancroft, is visiting friends here.

Messrs. Clayton Smith and B. Sargent visited Mr. Tommy Dafoe's on Sunday.

Miss Rose Dafoe visited Miss Violet Sargent one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Baker are away on their holiday.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acre farm, Lot 27, 2nd con. of Thurlow Township, four miles east of Belleville, good work land, living stream, good buildings, stone basement under barn, silo, and litter carrier. Well fenced. School and Church close by. Wesley Sine, West Hill, Ont.

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also **Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores** or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address

NORMAN MONTGOMERY

Auctioneer BRIGHTON

Box 180 Phone 101

WANTED

Salesman for the Willoughby Farm Agency, for Madoc District. Apply S. J. Phillips, Colborne, Box 239. Largest Farm Agency in Canada. 32-2pd

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle narly new, Apply at, REVIEW OFFICE,

FOR SALE

A. McRae, portable saw mill in first class shape. Two inserted teeth saws, one 48 in. (Burns' saw) and one 54 inch Symonds' Saw with connecting shafts, pulleys complete. Single edger with inserted teeth saw. Can be used as a Lath Mill also a 17 H P Traction Engine, Sawyer Massey in good shape, suitable for Threshing, Sawing and so forth. Will sell separately or together. Above can be bought for half their value. Apply at Review Office

FARM FOR SALE

150 acres good clay loam, Murray Township, near Frankford. Will split up into two farms of about 100 acres and 50 acres each if necessary. Further particulars A. F. Hilton, Trenton. 29 tf

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres Lot 10, 4th concession Huntingdon, 1 mile from Madoc village, church and schools; 1½ miles from cheese factory; ¾ mile to G. T. R. station. There is a frame house with woodhouse attached, frame barn 36X50 with hip roof; stone stables, drive house, machine shed 24X40, hog-pen 16X24, henhouse 16X24, garage with cement floor, milk stand and ice house with cement tanks for milk. Land is clay cloam, watered with 2 wells, 2 springs and creek. 75 acres work land, 35 marsh; balance in wood and pasture. About 75 apple trees all bearing, and other small fruits. Along a good road. Can buy with crop, stock and machinery or without.

32-4 D. B. Rodgers, Madoc.

FARM PROPERTY

We have the farm you want. Over 100 farms in Prince Edward County listed with us to sell. Call or write for terms.

Kelly & Hudgin - Picton

FARM WANTED

Is yours for sale? Am looking for one in Madoc District, price from three to five thousand and higher if necessary.

Write Box 175, Belleville, Ont.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza Wannamaker, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of Eliza Wannamaker late of the village of Madoc, Widow deceased, who died on or about the 24th. day of July 1922 at the said Village of Madoc are required to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Thomas C. Caverly the Executor of the said Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or about the tenth day of September 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this 5th day of August, 1922.

Thomas C. Caverly, Executor — William Cross, Solicitor for Executor.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922 at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer,
Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

Price selivered—$5 per double cord, Stove wood lengths. Leave order at Review Office. 8-28

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

– 13 Bars h Soap $1

McIntosh Bros.

Special – 6 Sweater Wool..... $1

Two Dollar Days

Fri. & Sat., Aug. 18-19

OME ! BUY !! SAVE !!!

iery Good Investment

's' Cotton Lisle pr..... $1.00

es' Silk Lisle pr..... $1.00

ies' Silk Hose, ... $1.00

en's Ribbed Cotse, 5 pr.. $1.00

ren's Fancy Sox $1.00

's Cotton Lisle 5 pr..... $1.00

's Silk Hose, ... $1.00

Heavy Work pr.. $1.00

r Bargains

Gents' Wear

Overalls, reg. 1.75, Sale $1.50

Work Shirts, Sale 95c

Sport Shirts, Sale Two for... $1.00 Other Specials

BIG REDUCTIONS in SEALERS for the

Ladies' Wear

House Dresses, Sale $1.00

Blouses, a large assortment..... $1.00

Whitewear at less than HALF PRICE

Gingh'm Street Dresses clearing HALF PRICE

Two only Organdie Dresses, clearing at HALF PRICE

Wool Plaid Skirts clearing at.... $5.98

2 Dollar DAYS 2

Baronette Satin Skirts, regular 7.95 Sale..... $5.50

1-3 OFF FANCY BLOUSES

k !! Look !!

ry Goods

e, fancy patterns, c, 4 yds. $1.00

s Voile, reg. $1. yds..... $1.00

s Organdie, reg. wo yds.. $1.00

gham, reg. 35c. 4 ..... $1.00

e Shirting, 4 yds. $1.00

, 12 yds... $1.00

nnelette, 5 yards $1.00

vy Tweed, reg. Sale Two yds $1

s and Crepes Greatly Reduced

ts at..... $1.00

r Big Reductions

Notions

Dresden Ribbon, sale 3 yd $1.00

THREAD 14 Spools for $1.00

Mer. Cotton, 10 Balls for $1.00

STATIONERY in fancy boxes at Half Price

PINS, package 4c

PHONE 23

Prompt Deliveries

House Furnishings

Towels worth $1 each Sale pair..... $1.00

Cretonne, regular 40c Sale 3 yds..... $1.00

Cretonne, regular 30c Sale 5 yds..... $1.00

Big Reductions in Bed Spreads

Curtain Material, any piece, 7 yds..... $1.00

China and Hardware

All lines greatly reduced for this Sale.

McIntosh Bros. $

MADOC

Milne's Cash Store

Midsummer Sale

All Summer Goods must go regardless of cost to make room for new Fall stock.

SALE to BEGIN **Friday, 18th Aug.** FOR 2 WEEKS

Here are a few special reductions which speak for themselves:

Anderson's Scotch Ginghams, reg. 35c for 24c

Canadian Ginghams for 15c

All Prints going at 18c

Chambray at 14c

Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, reg. 50c, for .. 39c

Ladies' Fibre Silk Hosiery for 39c

Ladies' Fibre Silk Pullover Sweaters, reg. 3.75 for 2.50

Bal. Gingham Dresses and Blouses to clear at cost and less.

First come, gets the choice.

No one disappointed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. MILNE

Local and Personal

Mr. Fred Caverly and son are visiting at the home of Mr. Russell Lewis.

See D. Blue's ad on page 5. He is talking out loud for Stock and Son's Bread.

Miss Mary McGhee spent a short time visiting friends and relatives in Bowmanvile and Midland.

Read all the advertisements in this issue of the Review. There are bargains for the wise customer.

—Wednesday, August 23rd has been proclaimed a civic holiday by order of the Reeve Joseph Burns.

Dr. and Mrs. McKnety and family, of Toronto, are spending a short time with friends in Madoc and Queensboro..

Messrs. J. and G. Tudhope returned to Toronto on Saturday after spending a couple of weeks with friends at Madoc.

Mr. A. S. Cochran, the local C. P. R. Agent, informs the Review that 51 left Madoc for the West to help in the big harvest out there.

Viscount Northcliffe, one of Britain's greatest publicists, died this week at the early age of 57. The leading physicians of the Empire and one of America's best men were unable to diagnose the nature of the malady which caused Northcliffe's death.

The first car of wheat loaded in Belleville this season was shipped by Hughes & Co. to-day to an Ontario Mill. The wheat was grown in Hastings County and bought and loaded by Ald.. Gilbert French. The price being paid was $1.00 per bushel.—Belleville Ontario.

Mrs. Dr. Crawford was the soloist at St. Peter's Church on Sunday morning last and gave a fine rendering of "Beyond the Dawn" by Wilfred Sanderson. The church choir hope to be favoured with her valuable help whilst staying in Madoc.

We had the pleasure of receiving a Postal Card from the Rev. J. P. O'Riordan dated Rome, July 29th. He sends greetings from the Eternal City of the Pope to the Editor and his family. The Rev. J. P. O'Riordan reports that he has seen the new Pope Pius XI; that he is simply grand, yet humble as a child.

He says that all hotels are filled with English and Americans.

Wednesday next being Madoc's Civic holiday the Review will not be published till Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs F. O. Phillips, of Peterborough, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Moorcroft.

Born—At Cooper, Ontario on July 11th, 1922 to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. McCoy, the gift of a son. (Lynn Allan)

Misses Edith, Ruth, Jennie and Frances Harris, also Miss K. Burnside, of Madoc, motored to Oshawa, Toronto and St. Catharines on Friday last. They expect to return early this week.

—A Lawn Social and Bazaar will be held at Cooper Friday, August 18. The program will consist of a Baseball match between Cooper and Ivan hoe and a Radio Concert. The Radio Concert is alone worth the price of admission. Tickets 35 and 15 cents.

Dr. A. B. Haffner, of Belleville, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, will visit Madoc on Thursday, Aug. 24th, at 2 p. m. for consultation, treatment and fitting of eye glasses, at Dr. Harper's Office.

Having recently returned from attending a Special Teachers' Course at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Mrs. W. S. Ludbrook wishes to announce that she is prepared to teach a course of instruction in music including Practical Harmony, Rythm, Pitch, Phrasing, Ear Training, Chords and Musical Appreciation. These elements may be given to young children before their fingers are ready for piano playing or may be given to more advanced students as a thorough preparatory course for efficient piano playing. This course of study gives the best results taken in class lessons. Those wishing instructions in these class lessons should have their application in before Sept. 1st. Private Piano lessons also given in carefully graded music as prepared by the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Private Piano students may begin at once. For information apply to Mrs. W. S. Ludbrook or phone 125.

A CURIOSITY

Whilst back North fishing my attention was called to a curiosity which was fished up from the bottom of Massoggen Lake. It presented the appearance of a petrified loon. The denuded body with the elongated neck, the broad flattened rump, the swollen thighs and long projecting legs strongly suggest our great northern loon.

The curiosity may be seen in the Review Office Window.

TORONTO MARKETS

Wheat, fall	95to $1.00
Wheat spring	90 to .95
Oats	40 to .45
Ontario Corn	53 to .60
American Corn no. 2 yellow	80
American Corn no. 3 yellow	79
Barley	60 to 65
Rye	75 to .95
Flour, Manitoba per bbl.	$7.80
Flour, Ontario per bbl.	$6.80
Bran per ton	$25
Shorts per ton	$27.25
Rolled Oats 90lb bag	$3 to 3.30
Butter, Dairy	15 to .25
Butter, Creamery	32 to .38
Fowl under 4 lbs. per lb.	15
Fowl over 4 lbs per lb.	18
Fowl over 5 lbs per lb.	20
Eggs new laids	19 to .20
Hogs per cwt.	$13

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept. 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug., 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.

Morning Service—11 a. m.

Evening Service—7 p. m.

Holy Commuunion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

Queensboro

The social given by the Queensboro L.O.B.A. on Wednesday evening was a grand success in every way. A large number of people were out and in spite of the cold enjoyed themselves listening to the band selections County Master Kerr and Miss Kerr, Thomasburg, Messrs. T. H. Thompson M. P. and Thos. Burnside, Madoc and Rev. E. Sexsmith, Queensboro, were among those who contributed to the programme. Over one hundred and sixty dollars were taken in at the gate and various booths.

Miss Dorothy McCaw, Sudbury, is visiting Queensboro relatives.

Miss H. Pine, Miss I. McCaw and Miss M. Green have returned from from the Teachers, Summer School at Sharbot Lake.

Miss Myrtle McMurray, Harold, is visiting Miss Jean Hamm.

Mr. Frank Leach of the Y. M. C. A. St. Catharines with Mrs. Leach and daughter are spending their holiday with Mr. and Mrs. S. Cox.

Mr. Joseph McCaw is in town visiting relatives.

Mrs. Humphries, Bracebridge returned to Madoc on Wednesday after a visit to Mrs. John Gray and Mrs. Moore.

Mr. Goldie Campbell, Toronto, was a visitor in town last week.

Miss M. Halley and Melvin Halley, Trenton, are guests of Mrs. Edmund Groves.

Mr. Geo. McKie, Niagara, has joined Mrs. McKie who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Clark.

Mr. S.F. Parsons left on Friday for the Western harvest fields accompanied by Mr. Wm. Hagerman. Messrs. E. Tokely, E. Alexander, A. Sager, M. Declair, L. Laird, I Alexander also joined the excursion.

Mrs. John Grey has returned from a few days' visit to Madoc relatives.

Mrs. Walter and Miss Doris Barr Geneva N. Y. Mrs. Brethour and McLaren Sager, Ottawa, and Mrs. Bruce Leslie and daughter, Holloway, are guests of Mrs. C. A. Sager.

Mrs. and Mrs. Hendricks and Mr. Walter Barr returned to their home near Geneva N. Y. after a weeks' visit with Queensboro relatives.

Miss K. McNaughton Sulphide, spent a few days this week with Mrs. F. W. Thompson.

Mrs. Allen is spending the vacation in Toronto.

Mrs. Francis Specker has returned to Chicago.

Mrs. Earl Twiddy, and Miss G. Osborne are guests of Mrs. Myles Dyer.

MISSION OF BANNOCKBUNR

Millbridge—Mattins 10.30 a.m.

Queensboro—Evensong 3 p.m.

Bannockburn—Evensong 7.30 p.m.

The Earth's Hot Box.

In connection with the recent earthquakes in Mexico and California, a negro preacher in Houston, Texas, has evolved an ingenious theory which, one must admit, fits very well existing circumstances. He addressed his flock as follows:

"Breddern an' sisters, we have received annudder warnin' not to go presticatin' into de ways ob Providence. De earf, breddern, revolutes on its axles, an' it takes a right sma't lot ob grease to keep it lubricated. So de good Lord put petroleum inside de earf to keep de axles greased.

"Den, bye an' bye, long come all dese hyah ile companies, punchin' holes in de ground clear down into de bearin's, and quensecontly all de ile come squirtin' out. Fust thing we know dere's a hot box an' de earf squeaks an' rumbles an' grunts an' dat's de earfquake. If dey don't quit it purty soon dere won't be no monh grease left and de earf will stick tight on its axles an' won't go 'round no moah."—Wayside Tales.

Legs That Only Look Bare.

Even for out-of-doors skating the New York girls cannot give up the appearance of bare knees. They wear sport skirts to the knees and heavy woolen stockings turned down to the tops of the skating shoes. The onlooker shivers at the sight of what he thinks are bare legs, until he discovers that the apparently naked legs are covered with flesh-colored wool hose.

The Lure of Battle.

"Mrs. Gadder is up and about again."

"She made a quick recovery. She must have a good doctor."

"She had a smart doctor."

"Yes?"

"He told her the Gadder clique was about to knuckle under to the rival faction led by the wealthy Mrs. Wopping."

Take a Kodak with you

KODAK adds to fun and keeps it—in pictures.

Be sure your next holiday plans include a Kodak. We have the one you want, and the film and accessories as well. This is the place to come for the Eastman line of photographic goods.

—KODAKS $6.50 up

—BROWNIES $2.00 up

GEO. F. MAYBEE

Jeweller and Optician

Est. 1896

Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records

Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

Such a staple article of food has

Bread

become that it has been called the staff of life. Knowing this I looked around for the best bread I could obtain and hearing of the wonderful reputation of

Wm. Stock & Sons Bread

of Peterboro, I secured the agency for the sale of his bread. So great has the demand become that I have not been able to supply it.

A lady from Moira Lake who bought one loaf was told by her family that if she could get Stock's bread she need not make any cakes.

D. Blue

One door east of Dominion Bank. Phone 13.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

FARM LABORERS WANTED.

It is estimated that to harvest this year's bumper crop in Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta, it will require immediately more men than usual.

The Canadian Pacific has arranged and is advertising usual special fare of $15.00 to Winnipeg, and will run special trains from Toronto August 11th, 14th, 21st and 23rd. These trains carry special coaches for women and children.

See A. S. Cochran for full details.

FRED HAM

GENERAL MASON

Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

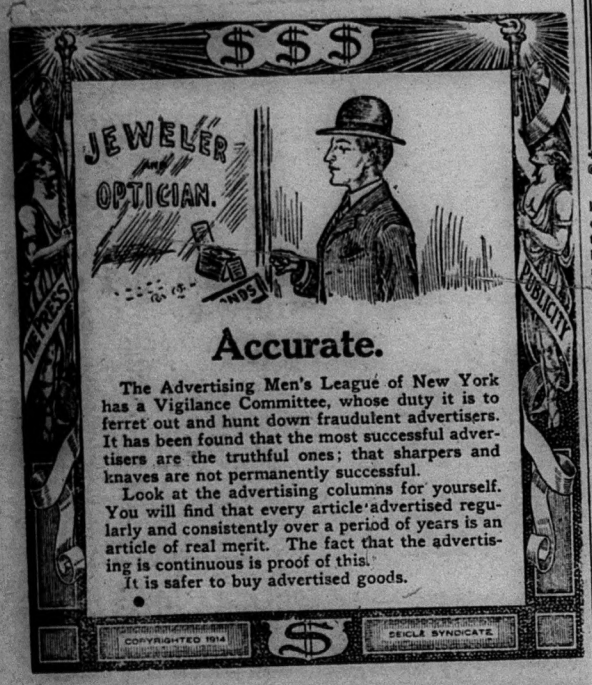
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL

SAM LAPAM

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.



Accurate.

The Advertising Men's League of New York has a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it is to ferret out and hunt down fraudulent advertisers. It has been found that the most successful advertisers are the truthful ones; that sharpers and knaves are not permanently successful.

Look at the advertising columns for yourself. You will find that every article advertised regularly and consistently over a period of years is an article of real merit. The fact that the advertising is continuous is proof of this.

It is safer to buy advertised goods.

$50 to $5,000

A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

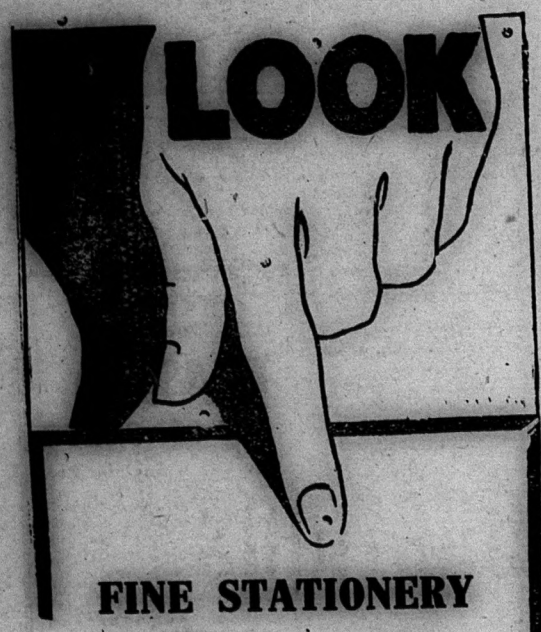
—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
—Free from Dominion Income Tax
—No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.



FINE STATIONERY

BOXED		IN PADS	
Society	50c	Dimity Striped	40
Gages Athenian (3 shades)	50c	Queen Anne	40
Holland Linen	50c	Dutch Fabric	35
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Old Windsor	30
-iana	40c	Kildare	25
Society	40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Onion Skin	25
Cambria	35	Snow Drop	20
Pemberton	35	Crescent	15
Royalton Linen	35	Correspondence Cards	30c and up
Memories	30	Statement Paas	15
Salina	30	Receipt Books	10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

A Chronicle of Courtships

By MARTHA MACWILLIAMS.

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"Marry? Me? Why, don't you know I was born odd?" Miss Prudence Ray chuckled, letting her knitting fall gently into her purple calico lap. "Mighty lucky, too—men persons are all right, handy to have in the house, and great when it comes to doin' real hard work. But to my thinkin' it's lots easier to hire 'em than to be always honeymin' 'em up—makin' 'em believe Andrew Jackson wasn't so much bigger'n they are, or that old Father Noah had hardly their foresight. Get on with 'em? Sure! Wouldn't have 'em about if I couldn't. Yes, I have had marryin' chances, and I don't say they weren't good ones—some of 'em. But somehow if I liked a man's looks his disposition didn't suit—if he had more money'n I did, he wanted mine all the harder; if he had less, he was main sure to be tetchy about it—think I ought to make him high cockalorum over everything. And that's what I shan't ever do. Pap taught me too well for that."

Jimmy Griggs giggled at the end of the exordium. He had, indeed, giggled intermittently throughout it. "But you know you're lonesome—dead lonesome, Miss Prue," he said. "That's why you let me come and run on yards and yards about my girl. Next thing, you know, to lovin' is hearin' about it. Makes me think of the song:

"Shovel and tongs, to each other belongs,
And the kettle sings songs of family glee,
While alone wid yer cup, like a hermit we sup
Och hone! Widow Machree!"

"I know Mr. Tom Jamieson would love to sing it to you—it would fit fine, 'Prudence Machree.'"

"You right down ra'alely reckon so?" Miss Prue drawled, giggling in her turn, and threatening Jimmy with her ball of blue yarn. "I wonder now how much you'd bet on it!"

"Silk stockings against the blue socks you're knittin'," Jimmy said gamely. Miss Prue shook her head. "'Twouldn't do—no touch," she said. "How'd we ever find out who won, and if 'twas me how'd you ever square yourself with Lena McLane? She has looked at me right down crosseyed ever since you told her my pound cake was the best ever—she needn't even try to make as good."

"Lena couldn't be jealous with you married to Mr. Tom," Jimmy returned.

"That's all you know about women folks," Miss Prue flung back at him. "They'd be jealous even of a mosquito that buzzed round you if they're born that way. Lord be praised I wasn't born so. Or maybe it's because I've got such a conceit of myself. Anybody wants to think less of me or more of some other body—do it and welcome. I'll sit tight sayin' to myself they lose as much as I do; maybe a little mite more."

"Can't you somehow make Lena look at things that way?" Jimmy asked. "She's the very best ever; but my! how she acts up if I don't walk the chalk every day and Sunday too."

"When didn't you last?" Miss Prue queried, chuckling. She had known all along Jimmy had come for some special reason.

"Why over at the Morrison play party," Jimmy expounded. "Madge Gray snapped me out—and, like the plague she is, kissed me before she'd set down. Had the right, you know, whirled and cut me off in the run round. If Lena'd been there and seen how it all was I don't believe she'd really minded, but told the way she was, she bolled over when she saw me—tried to throw my ring in the fire and run away when I put it back on her finger and wouldn't let it come off."

"Then, don't you worry. She'll be like a May mornin' next time," Miss Prue consoled. "If she isn't—I ought not to tell tales—but just you up an' ask her did she ever know Harvey Clay."

"Goodness! What for?" Jimmy demanded.

Miss Prue pursed her lips. "Them that ask no questions save chances of hearin' lies," she said. "You do as I tell you—but don't name names unless you have to."

"You don't know anything to Lena's hurt—nobody does—they can't." Jimmy protested loyally.

"Right ye are—but life's mighty full of curiousnesses. Turns and twists nobody can count on—nor out," Miss Prue returned oracularly. "No charge for advice, boy—only you come and tell me how it works out and all about it."

"I can't go it blind this way," Jimmy protested. "Why must I ask her about this Harvey Clay?"

"If you will have it, because she was engaged to him—come in a month of marryin' him when she was seventeen, and flew the coop."

Jimmy sprang up, his teeth clenched. "Where is he? I'll kill him!" he all but shouted.

Miss Prue caught his arm, saying: "Ye can't! He's good and dead. Left Lena for a rich widow, who had a limousine and a roadster, and both of 'em broke their necks three months after the weddin'."

"I see! So Lena's sort of a widow," Jimmy sighed.

Miss Prue half chuckled. "Call it that if ye will—but not to her. There was another fellow, one of the trustees at that school she taught, seemed to have a fine chance of consolin' her, until she found out he ate onions on the sly while he courted her."

"Well, I will be jiggered!" from Jimmy. "But no wonder—with her such a peach."

"Besides, she's got taking ways," said Miss Prue. "My sister wrote me she was real epidemic up in the Bush Creek neighborhood; she taught there two terms, you know. The circuit rider cast sheep's eyes at her; and the doctor—his name is Towser—quarreled with his sweetheart because she acted up to Lena. No wonder Lena's so jealous after all that experience; but you're no babe and sucklin' yourself, Jimmy boy! Didn't you come as near as the license once to marryin'?"

"Shucks! Don't go rakin' up that foolishness," from Jimmie. "It was all a play—with hard cider and eggnog on the side. Folks do almost anything silly at Christmas; and the rest dared me and Bessy Blaine to get married, and Squire Jackson up and made out a license, and we come in a squirrel's jump of being tied hard and fast without knowin' it. Trot Thomas stopped it just in time."

"Tell Lena—after the weddin'," Miss Prue counseled. "An experience meetin' beforehand would land you both high and dry. If you told the truth neither'd believe the other; if you lied you'd get found out in less'n no time. No, you let things lie as they fell, except Harvey Clay—you can't do much harm with a dead man. I hope you won't have to name him—now. But, remember, he may come in handy after a while."

"Now, how about you and Mr. Tom?" Jimmy demanded with a smile.

Miss Prue shook her head again, but not decidedly. "He does look lone and lost—and them two boys are runnin' wild," she said. "His land matches with mine, too, like the tracts were made to run together. I doubt if one of us can show a dollar the other can't match; and though I've got a heap more hair on my head then he has on his, he makes up for it in teeth—not one lost, while I have to eat judgmatic; so honors do look sorter easy. I'll think it over after New Year. Then, if you and Lena find you can trot kindly in double harness maybe I'll think about it some more."

"I'll go tell Mr. Tom," said Jimmy rising. Miss Prue said "Scat!" to him, but wholly without rancor, and smiled as he dashed away.

WHEN THE SPIDER IS "FLY"

How the Insect Spins His Web and Prepares Trap for the Victims.

Have you ever seen a spider constructing his web? It is one of the most interesting and most beautiful sights in nature, declares a writer in London Tit-Bits.

Having found a suitable place, he begins first to make the "spokes." The spokes are made of a different kind of material from the web proper—they are not sticky.

Now begins the real business of making the trap itself. Starting at one of the spokes, the spider gums down a thread and then moves in a spiral direction paying out the thread as he goes. It is gummed firmly down to each spoke and it is provided with thousands of tiny drops of gum in between the spokes.

This gum, secreted by a special gland in the spider, holds captive any fly that touches one of the spiral strands.

Round and round goes the spider weaving the sticky net and spacing its meshes so that the fly can pass between them.

As soon as the trap is perfect the spider takes up his position at its center, lying each of his eight legs on one of the spokes. In this way he is able to feel at once the arrival of a fly in any part of the net. If he captures an insect too large to be dealt with summarily he weaves a fine web round it and does not come to close quarters until it is so securely bound that it cannot move a limb.

Found His Affinity.

I had graduated in medicine, and about six months later I located in a new place to practice my profession—and economy. I had made more devotional than professional calls at the time. While making one of the former, my office, bedroom, hotel and stable, were all destroyed by fire, and there was no insurance! Then I requested the pleasure of calling upon my love, telling her that I wanted to be seen in my very best clothes, as they were all that had escaped the fire. Her gracious and complimentary reply went to my heart, and I took courage again, and a year later we were married in the same room.—Chicago Journal.

Increase in Air Travel.

Passenger-carrying records are being beaten week after week on the cross channel air lines. The last week in July put up another new record, for one Saturday, in spite of the gale on Friday, 106 passengers, exclusive of pilots and mechanics, crossed the channel, the first time more than 100 have crossed in a day. And it only took 15 machines to carry them. The total for the week was 461 passengers—almost the record number. More than 400 a week have been carried for some weeks past.—London Opinion.

A Concentrated Linguist.

"You say your wife is a great linguist? How many languages does she speak?"

"Oh, it's all in one language."—From Life.

Poems Written on Windows

The recent discovery in England of a window, long blocked up by dust and other things, which bore on it surprisingly fine verses, dedicated to many celebrated women of past days, has increased public interest in famous literature and messages which were first scribbled by their noted authors on windows in similar fashion.

It was while a guest at the Red Lion Hotel, Henley, that William Shenstone, the great tramp poet of two centuries ago, felt himself impelled to leave on record his keen appreciation of the excellent treatment he had received there.

As he had no pen, paper, or pencil handy, he managed to write his verses of tribute on the window of his room. And there was found, for the first time, that splendid and now world-famous verse:

"Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn."

But even this neat poem of Shenstone's is not the most popular and notable one which has been thus scribbled on a window. A young lady, who was a great invalid, lying on a couch beneath the window of her well-furnished room, and musing on the hard fate which kept her from getting about and enjoying life as most of her youthful friends did, was one afternoon inclined to repine.

But after some quiet thought she determined to make the best of her fate. It was whilst in this frame of mind that a sudden desire to put some thoughts into verse came to her.

Harriet Auber, the young lady in question, had neither paper nor pencil near her, and she was unable to rise to get these. Yet so afraid was she that the verses in her mind should escape and be lost for ever, that she took her diamond ring and wrote them on the glass above where she lay. And those verses have since comforted thousands of souls all over the world. For they began:

"Our blest Redeemer, ere He breathed
His tender, last farewell,
A Guide, a Comforter, bequeathed
With us to dwell."

To-day there isn't a church in all the British dominions in which that famous hymn is not sung, and millions have felt its amazing comfort, sympathy, and power to sustain them in troubles and trials. Moreover, as one for Whitsuntide festivals, it seldom, if ever, has had an equal in Christian churches.

Whilst Citizen House (formerly Chandos House, the residence of the Dukes of Chandos, and built a century and a half ago), at Bath, was being repaired some little time back, its windows, many of which are very ancient and beautiful, came in for a thorough clean and renovation.

It was when old paint and dirt on the windows were removed that there were discovered several fine verses and messages of love, written by the beaux of the Regency days with their diamond rings on the glass.

Some of these were addressed to Stella Steele, a noted "beauty" of the period. Indeed, she might fairly well be called "The Beauty of Bath" in the truest sense.

She is apostrophized on these windows in most endearing and appreciative love-terms, and one of the sweetest verses commenced with the lilting line:

"All other shepherds think me fair
but thou!"

Whilst not less charming was the couplet written by another fervent admirer, with the words:

"May the girl that I love
Be as chaste as the dove."

It is well known that before the war the chief railway company of Denmark preserved at Copenhagen, a carriage of the royal train, on which most of the European royalties had scratched their names with their diamond rings, sometimes adding a short sentence or phrase which they favored.

The old Mermaid Inn at Rye, where before to-day kings and other famous exiles have found a pleasant lodging, and that peace and rest which their own lands denied them, was carefully examined before being sold some few years ago.

There was discovered in it a window looking over the beautiful old garden, on which the French monarch (King John) had written his name, and a few words expressive of his appreciation of the kindly treatment and reception which the Mermaid had given him in his troublous days of exile.

An Ancient Necklace.

A recent exhibition of ancient necklaces opened in London, England, shows once more that there is nothing new under the sun. There were amber bead necklaces in 900 B.C. You can see one of them at the exhibition, the amber turned to a thick, muddy brown by time. There is a jade necklace which some lucky woman possessed about 200 B.C., and that, too, has turned from green to brown with the passage of the centuries.

Cooling Off.

Old Gentleman: "You haven't been quarrelling with that young man who calls on you, have you, Emily?"

Emily: "Why, no, pa; why do you ask such a question?"

Old Gentleman: "I noticed that he has kept away somewhat lately. He has only been here six times this week, so far."

LONDON'S MUSEUMS.

Fascinating Treasure-Houses That Are Almost Unknown.

There are a score of museums in London whose very names are almost unknown to the "man in the street," and which he never enters. Yet each of them is full of fascination, and packed with objects of interest and beauty.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields you will find the Soane Museum—the collection made by Sir John Soane, bricklayer's son, a century and more ago, which few even among Londoners have ever seen.

Here are gathered almost priceless gems of painting, sculpture, and archaeology. You may feast your eyes on Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," on exquisite canvases by Turner and Reynold's, Watteau, and a dozen other great masters, and on models of ancient Greek and Roman buildings.

And among a thousand curios you may see the walnut and marble table at which Sir Robert Walpole once sat; a richly-mounted pistol which was once Peter the Great's; Tippoo Sahib's furniture in gold and ivory; and relics of Napoleon and Sir Christopher Wren.

Cross Lincoln's Inn Fields and you enter the wonderful museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

In this museum, of which John Hunter, a "red-haired little Scotsman," was the parent more than a century ago, is a collection of over 20,000 exhibits almost unrivalled in the world. Here you may see a truly wonderful array of skeletons, from that of Charles Byrne, the 8-foot Irish giant, to that of Caroline Chachami, a Sicilian dwarf of less than 20 inches; casts of the hands of other giants, including Patrick Cotter, who was 8 feet 7 inches "in his socks"; and a mummy which flourished in the flesh 6,000 years ago.

You may look on the skeleton of a megatherium which was an object of terror millions of years ago; and, close by, on that of Orlando, the Derby winner of 1844; and the boxing kangaroo whose feats with the gloves drew such crowds to the old Aquarium half a century or so ago.

There are a human skull 48 inches in circumference, the skulls of a double-headed child united by their crown, and the skulls of famous murderers, including Eugene Aram and Thurtell.

There are specimens illustrating almost every disease under the sun; the clothes of a man struck dead by lightning; and the instruments used by Roman surgeons in the years B.C.

In the Corporation Museum are relics of Roman London—pottery and glass, lamps vases, and so on which were in use when Romans were there.

In Whitehall is the Royal United Service Institution Museum, where fascinating objects by the hundred, from the skeleton of Marengo, the horse ridden by Wellington at Waterloo, to Napoleon's razor and shaving brush.

There are swords of heroes, including those of Cromwell and Nelson; models of vessels from long-dead centuries to our own day; and curios, from Drake's walking stick and Cook's punch-bowl to relics of the Royal George and a table made from the wood of the Victory.

Such are a few of London's museums which languish almost unknown. And there are many others little less attractive which few enter, such as Trinity House Museum, Tower Hill, with its unrivalled collection of models of lighthouses and lifeboats; its relics of old sea fights, its maps and globes; the Royal Architectural Museum in Westminster; the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, crowded with relics of past centuries, and curios such as the hair of Edward IV., Cromwell's sword, and human skin from the doors of Worcester Cathedral; the Bank of England Museum, and the Sloane Museum with its wonderful library, its manuscripts, medals, coins, and natural history specimens.

Swinburne's Table Manners.

An interesting reference to Swinburne's "manners at the table," which were of the "old courtly school," is contained in Mrs. Watts-Dunton's reminiscences of the famous poet. We are told that he would never think of helping himself until he was quite sure that you had everything you wanted. The salt or the mustard he would pass to you with a little smiling bow and an air of genuine courtliness. The poet was exceedingly punctilious over small observances. It would never occur to him, at the end of the repast, to throw his napkin down in an untidy heap for a servant to collect and adjust. It was the hero, so to speak, of quite a little ceremony. The rolling up of it seemed to afford him a real pleasure. He would fold the ends together and smooth out the creases with religious solicitude before slipping it back into its ring. And should the folding and rolling fail to come up to his idea of artistic perfection, he would undo the work of his hands and perform the ceremony all over again. When he was really sure that all the requirements of the case had been met, "he would look up at us with a happy, boyish smile and a satisfied ejaculation of 'Ah!' as if he had accomplished some difficult feat."

100,000 Years Old.

Much interest has been aroused in antiquarian circles by the declaration by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, leader of American paleontology, of his belief that the first certain evidence of the existence of man in the tertiary geological epoch is that which was found at Foxhall, near Ipswich, by Mr. Reid Moir, thirteen years ago. It may be explained that the tertiary was an early period in the history of geology more than 100,000 years ago, and was characterized by the rapidly increasing development of a land fauna and flora and the uplifting of the great mountain-chains of the globe. The Foxhall pit contained human fossil remains and those of mammals associated with a warm climate and beaked flints believed to be the work of a primitive human type.

of Mrs. Gamp Gloriously Vindicated By a British Scholar

the boycott of the infant
nals" on the Victorians is
To some of those ancients
odest merit is conceded by
ious Georgian children. In
y moment appears a vin-
or panegyric of a beloved
character, Mrs. Gamp,
New York times. What
r has not been stirred by
mptuous and unctuous"
of hers? As Mr. Chesterton
one would prefer to die
ministrations to being sav-
other nurse. Snuffy, ample,
arah—what a language was

rnings is not great, sir, but
t be imposed upon. Bless
and save the mother is my
ir; but I makes so free as
at. Don't try no impognician
nuss, for she will not abear

Cornhill Magazine, Prof.
Weekley, of the University of
am, a skilled student of
hows that Mrs. Gamp's habi-
ech was correct, sound, even
. Hers was the Cockney
"that noble blend of East
Kentish and East Anglian,
ritten by Chaucer, printed by
spoken by Spenser and Mil-
surviving in the mouths of
ller and Mrs. Gamp, has, in
ed form and with an arti-
ronunciation, given us the
English of the present day."
is a pronunciation "pre-
by an orthoepist of 1724."
not be too proud. The great
Walker whose "Pronounc-
ionary" (1791) long ruled
called "odious" "ojus," and
d "sparrowgrass" to "asapara-
rs. Gamp said "cowcumber,"
it Smart tells us, well-taught
of the old school pronounced
36.

Gamp was a conservative.
lked like an early Georgian
, and Sam Weller like a town
Lady Wentworth, in the
ghteenth century, spoke and
ampish. She calls her son,
afford, Ambassador at Ber-
arest creetur," like Mrs. Gamp
to Mrs. Prig. Just as Sarah
o the "torters of the Imposi-
Lady Wentworth writes that
ng lapdog "never offered to
anybody in its horrid torter."
onunciation of "ure" as "er"
nce universal, and we still
ritter' from French friture,
(hooks)' from French ten-
nd several other examples."
came long before "idea." Old
in the United States used to
rhaps still say, "Chinee." "In-
"Azhee." Lady Wentworth
of "the Queen of Prushee."
pronunciation "Indee" is still
in the plural "Indies."
ack gate; which I forget the
name it goes into," writes
Wentworth, "sartainly," as she
customed to say, anticipating
h. In the thirteenth century
l" was spelled "wessel." Three
d years later, while written
," it was probably pronounced
i," in the Wellerian manner:
alled me a wessel, Sammy, a
of wrath." So to Mrs. Gamp
orld is the "walley of the
r." In Henry Machyn's
" (1550-63) is much good
y; for example, "volsake,"
n," "welvet," "wacabond."
n Court." In southern English
the sounds of d and r are
t indistinguishable." Thus our
dge" comes from "pottage," or
from its colloquial form, "pod-
Hence Mrs. Gamp's "imper-
or "impudent." If Mrs. Gamp
"chimley," so did John Knox.
unately, Prof. Weekley hasn't
ound a patrician eighteenth
y parallel for Sarah's "fiery
e" and "Jonadge's belly," but
tances "the nautical 'to forge'
d), for earlier 'to forge,' an
le of a pronunciation which
ave been much more prevalent
one would conclude from mere
g."

saying "again" instead of
st," Mrs. Gamp was philologi-
orthodox." the st added to
a," "amid," "among" being at
in theory, a greater "vulgar-
than the use of "onct" for
Lady Wentworth had "lodg-
even as Mrs. Gamp. Her daugh-
-law, Countess Strafford, ob-
the Archbishop of York's
rdly "kitching" fire. "As lovly
as ever was seen, and of an
nted sperrit. He is the very
of your poor brother Will, he
uch a wheedling, engagin way
him." So Lady Wentworth, pre-
r of Mrs. Harris' inventor.
ologically, "sperrit" is correct,
senting the old French esperit.
Gamp's language is perfect. She
to new glory. Be it added, for
benefit of friends of "Edard Cut
mariner," that Lady Lucy Pusey,
er of the famous theologian, al-
called him "Edard." Add, too,
strange, unconscious, beautiful
of the London bus driver:
se 'ere bicycles and tricycles
a reg-lar noosance to proper
cles." Accent on the penult.
occasionally hears and loves to
a conservative say "theayter."

Shipbuilding Outpot.

he total gross tonnage of mer-
t vessels launched during 1921
1,538,052 tons, of which 946,182
were intended for registration in
ain, and 591,870 tons were for
ers abroad. The total launched
ng 1921 was 2,803,627 tons, a
ction of just over 1,000,000 tons
ompared with the previous year.
world's total output was 4,341,-
tons, a decrease of about 1,500,-
tons compared with 1920, but
1,000,000 tons above the figure
the world.

RAMKRISHNA A SAINT

HE RANKS SECOND ONLY TO GAUTEMA BUDDHA.

Man Born In India as Recently as 1883 Has Succeeded In Impressing His Countrymen With a Tradition of His Wisdom and Goodness — His Followers Have Multiplied Since His Death.

In 1883 there was born in India a baby whose influence upon millions of his fellow-countrymen increased steadily until his death, and is still growing. He is regarded as a saint, as a second only to Gautema Buddha, and an account of his teachings, which appeared recently in the New York World, by Vincent Anderson, suggests many striking parallels to the teachings of Christ. Sri Ramkrishna, the Hindus say, came into the world for no other purpose than to save the sons of men. His father said that one night he had a vision in which God appeared to him and told him that Deity would incarnate as his son. From early boyhood the lad seemed endowed with a Divine wisdom and charity, and it is recorded that when a mere youth he amazed his elders by the wisdom with which he settled a family dispute. At a time when it would seem that he had not had the opportunity of studying the holy writers and when his thoughts must have been drawn from his own inner consciousness, he delivered himself of words and parables that have since spread over all India.

In many ways India is the most religious country in the world. Perhaps a mere fraction of the people believe in Christianity, but everybody believes in God. There are many sects, many theories as to how God should be served, but there is practically no denial, such as one may find in Christian countries. It is said that even the thugs and dacoits have patron saints, a god to whom they pray and whose blessing they invoke upon the crimes they are about to commit. To a Hindu, God is the creative source of the universe. They say that just as an eye has no power to see in itself, so the creation in itself has no power without the life spark or urge. This cosmic power or love at the core of things is the cause of results and the real Lord. It is not only foolish but impossible to reverence another, for there is no other.

The people of India do not believe that everyone can understand religion or come to a realization of God. To do so, they say, one must carefully train and prepare himself. To get a real grasp of the mystery one must dedicate his life to its study. He must pore over the sacred books. He must remove himself from the world. He must concentrate his mind upon the one object and not permit the lures of the flesh to interrupt or distract him. That is why India today is full of holy men who seem to be lost in trances, and who, though they live like beggars and are dependent upon charity, are revered by the people. The country is cluttered with such teachers as instructed Kim into the occult. Ramkrishna had many teachers, but he outstripped them. It is recorded that for one period, extending over six months, he slept but one hour in the twenty-four. "The body is transient and unimportant," he said. "Why, then, is it so much looked after? O, heart, call out truly to thy Almighty mother, and thou wilt see how she will come quickly running to thee. When one cries out to God with all his heart and soul, He can no longer remain unmoved."

By fast and flagellation he strove to purify himself. He went from one teacher to another, learning mental concentration, breathing, postures, thought control, faith, studying each of these branches as a medical student would study anatomy, chemistry, hygiene. But gradually he broke away from the orthodox teachers. He denounced caste. He preached the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Some of his teachings are mere paraphrases of the Gospels, as, for instance, "So long as one does not become as simple as a child, one will not obtain Divine Illumination," and "The tree laden with fruit bends low. So if thou wishest to be great, be lowly and meek."

Once, wishing to rebuke those who clung to the caste belief, he knelt down and washed the floor of a pariah's house with his own long hair. Once he was given a gold shawl worth thousands or rupees. He spat, wiped his feet on it and then gave it away. He threw his money into the Ganges, and taught the old doctrine of the rich man, the Kingdom of Heaven, the laden camel and the needle's eye. His disciples now say that he had the power to cure the sick and perform other miracles. He embraced and included all faiths — Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Christianity, and Confucianism. Since his death there have sprung up in his honor free schools and hospitals founded by those who believed in him. There is developing also a band of teachers and expounders of his doctrines who regard him as a reincarnation of the Holy Spirit.

Our Pulp and Paper.

Canada's exports of pulp and paper for April were valued at $6,490,359, a considerable decline from the previous month, when the value was $10,672,332, and a decline of $455,877 from the month of April, being 49,076 cords valued at $476,344, compared with 96,998 cords valued at $955,983 in March, and 73,017 cords valued at $977,537 in April, 1921.

Petticoats In South America.

In some ports of Bolivia, South America, women wear petticoats down to the ground, and it is said that they never take one petticoat off; they just put a clean one on top! Some women are credited with wearing forty or fifty petticoats.

TALKED IN FIRELIGHT.

They Entertained a Famous Poet Unawares.

"Your cook-fire made such a contented-looking picture against the dark, you don't mind if I sit and watch you two?"

This remark from a "tall, broad-shouldered, big-nosed, open-countenanced-man, who lifted one moccasin-shod foot out of his canoe and then the other, deliberately, not ungracefully, is quoted by T. Morris Longstreth in his new book, "The Laurentians." The author and a friend were camping in the Laurentian wilderness in northern Quebec when the unexpected visitor agreed. From his reticence he might have been a shanty-man, but the firelight disclosed a face of sensibility as well as strength; from his hair of a soft and errant shagginess, he might have been poet or musician; but then his modesty! We should have thought him fifty but for a certain shy magnetism that goes with youth. Sprawled there along the sand in an unperturbed silence, smoking, he piqued us to the brink of interrogation."

The trio talked in the firelight, first of the mountains, now of mosquitoes, then of the stars, and, by and by, reached poetry. "I have a cousin down in New Brunswick you may have heard of, Charles G. .D. Roberts," said the stranger. "Now, there's a poet for you—a man who is at his best on a big theme in nature, and worth quoting at times like this, if one has the memory." Pressed further, he quoted the names of several Canadian poets of note, and then one of the listeners said: "You left one name from the list. Isn't Bliss Carman a Canadian?"

"Yes, but one of the wanderers, the wapiti, and little known."

"I didn't realize he was a Canadian, though everybody knows his name," said the listener.

"His name, perhaps," said the other, dryly, "but his work hardly; that is what counts. I can scarcely recall a dozen poems by him, and I am interested in poetry."

"I'd give a hand to meet that man Carman," said one of the listeners.

"He is not much to meet," said the stranger. "A shy and awkward old bachelor, who confines his conversation to the business of the day. I know him, or did when we were younger, and still occasionally get glimpses of him. He is a whimsical, pondering sort of giant. New Brunswick born, but forced to hunt his bread in the States. He was starting off for Montreal the other day on a lecture tour and vowing when he got it over that he'd never go again where he couldn't go in moccasins."

They talked for hours, and once the stranger said he was trying to remember something, and wrote for fifteen minutes on envelopes and things from every pocket. When he had gone they picked up some letter paper, also scribbled over, and found on the letter-head:

BLISS CARMAN,
New Canaan,
Conn.

In Old Ontario.

In the early days of the settlement of the "Queen's Bush," in the fifties of the last century, Mr. George Jackson, a good combination of "John Bull's" peppery manner and kind heart, acted as local land agent for the county of Grey. Later he ran for Grey county as a Conservative candi-

The Work of the Geological Survey of Canada

In the year 1841 the Parliament of Canada appropriated the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds sterling for the purpose of creating geoligogal Survey, and four years later (1845) it passed an Act to make further provision for a Geological Survey, the purpose of which as stated in the Act was "to make an accurate and complete Geological Survey of this province (Canada) and furnish a full scientific description of its Rocks, Soils and Minerals." From the time of its creation over eighty years ago to the present the Geographical Survey has cotinued its investigations although in a country so vast the information so far obtained is far from complete a large amount of data regarding both the mineral resources and the rock formations of Canada has been collected, all of which is available on request to anyone to whom such information may be of value.

The work of the Geographical Survey includes the following principal activities.

(1) Exploration.

The outstanding task of an organization designed to collect information regardng natural resources in a large and new country such as ours is the exploratof unknown regions and a large part of the information at present available regarding Ungava, the coasts of Hudson Bay, the North-west Territories and other remote parts of Canada, has been obtained through the explorations of the Geological Survey. As a result of this work not only has our knowledge of the geology and geography of wide areas been greatly increased but in a number of cases the presence of mineral deposits of future value has been discovered.

(2) Detailed geological mapping.

Mineral deposits of various types occur in association with particular rocks and in special relationships to particular rocks. Thus the silver-bearing veins of the Cobalt district, Ontario, occur in and adjacent to intrusions of an igneous rock known as diabose. The deposits of Quebec, on the other hand, are found entirely within an altered igneous rock known as serpentine. The preparation of maps on which the distribution of the various rock formations and the known districts are shown in detail is therefore of great value both to the geologist in determining the manner in which the particular mineral deposit has been formed, and to the prospector in indicating the localities in which other mineral deposits may possibly be present. A number of cases are on record where mineral deposits up to several million tons in extent have been discovered through the use of such detailed geological maps.

(3) Topographical Surveying.

In many parts of Canada no maps on which the positions of roads, rivers, lakes etc., accurately shown, are available and on this account the Geological Survey maintains a staff of Topographical Engineers whose duty it is to prepare such maps on which the positions of geolgical boundaries and the outcrops of mineral deposits can be correctly indicated.

(4) Investigations of bedded formations.

The geological principle that where bedded formations occur the younger formation overlies the older, which was long ago applied with such success in delimiting the coal basins of England has been applied with equal results by the Geological Survey in Canada. Valuable information has been collected and direct assistance given in the development of our resources in coal, iron ore, oil, salt, artesian materials which occur as beds in stratified rocks.

(5) Detailed examinations of mineral deposits.

The study by officers of the Geological Survey of the character, extent, grade, geological relationships and origin of mineral deposits to dislocations, (faults), folds and other rock structures includes another of the activities of the Geological Survey and has on various instances facilitited the recovery of ores or has brought about the discovery of new deposits.

(6) Engineering advice.

The Geological Survey is consulted from time to time upon engineering prospects and operations which are affected by geoligal agencies or geological formations.

(7) Examinations of Specimens.

The Geological Survey maintains a mineralogical laboratory in which mineral and rock specimens submitted by prospectors and others are examined and reported on either free of cost or for a low charge.

(8) Publications of Reports Memoirs, Bulletins and Maps.

The results of the investigations of the Geological Survey are published in the following forms.-

(a) Annual Summary Reports: These are concise accounts of the work of the field parties of the Survey and have particular references to ore deposits or other mineral resources.

(b) Memoirs and Bulletins: These are more extensive reports in which the results of the various investigations of the Survey in particular districts, or regarding particular subjects are published in full.

(c) Maps: Topographical and geologically coloured maps of disSurvey field parties are issued with the Summary reports, Memoirs and Bulletins or separately.

All of the above publications can be obtained without charge on application.

(9) Answers to Inquiries regarding Mines, Minerals or other Natural Resources.

The Geological Survey through the work of its field parties has more or less complete information regarding most of the mineral deposits of Canada and will supply this information as fully as circumstances will permit in answer to inquiries either in person or by letter.

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Yukon Rush Is Recalled

The Klondike stampede of twenty-five years ago is vividly recalled by the death the other day in Vancouver of George Carmack, pioneer, miner and prospector, whose pick uncovered the first big nugget and started the rush for the Yukon. His name remind us of the hardships they suffered hiking over the Chilkat Pass and battling up the mighty Yukon in hand-made flat boats. It brings back terrible weeks in the trackless northern wilds when some rash men, with pack horses, made the journey overland via the Edmonton trail. In no other gold rush have men surmounted such barriers of distance, climate, and lack of food. Many fell by the wayside. And of those who won through, only a small proportion grasped the prize. But it was always thus in gold rushes.

The limits of the Klondike region lying in the Yukon Territory are rather indefinite, but the district includes the country to the south of the Klondike river which comes into the Yukon from the east, and has several tributaries, as well as Indian river, a second branch of the Yukon flowing into it some distance above the Klondike. The richer gold-bearing gravels were found along the creeks tributary to these two rivers within an area of about 800 square miles. The Klondike at its highest point, the Dome, attains a height of some 4,250 feet above sea level. All the gold-bearing creeks rise not far from the Dome, radiating in various directions towards the big rivers.

Bonanza Creek with its tributary, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion and Gold Run, were the most productive streams. Of these Eldorado, for the two or three miles in which it was gold-bearing, was much the richest, and for its length probably surpassed any other known placer deposit. Rich gravel was discovered on Bonanza Creek in 1896, and the rush was on. There is nothing in the world like placer gold mining for dreams of sudden wealth. Everything that would float was put into commission out of Vancouver, Victoria and American ports, and loaded to the Plimsoll mark and beyond it, with passengers and freight. Vessels steamed northward to Skagway, Alaska, the jumping-off spot for the new gold fields. In three or four years time some 30,000 people had made the journey, and Dawson from a mere collection of shacks became a bustling city.

Everyone seemed to have money in early Dawson. Men dug their hard cash right out of the ground. Every miner had his "poke" or little buckskin bag filled with gold dust, and paid for drinks or food with a pinch of bullion which the bar-tender and storekeeper made sure was a generous pinch. Even after the Bank of Commerce opened at Dawson, gold dust was the common medium of exchange, and the bank took in large quantities. It was quite usual for a miner to open an account with a poke full of dust. Neither Porcupine nor Cobalt in their wildest days ever saw the easy money that circulated in the Klondike, which was like all placer fields, a poor man's camp, with the cash well divided. Scores of small claims were worked by individuals or by two or three men, on their own account. Miners content to work for other men got $15 a day. But claims were soon bought up and gradually the individual miner with his pan or "grizzly" gave place to syndicates with gangs of men and more economic methods.

In 1900 the Klondike reached its peak of $22,000,000 production for that year. Since then the output steadily declined until in 1906 it fell to $5,600,000 and in 1918 to $2,116,424, which is apparently about the rate of production to-day. A few old sour doughs still hike over the hills and do a little mining on their own account, but for years past the industry has been almost entirely in the hands of big companies which by working with dredges and hydraulic nozzles can handle enormous quantities of dirt in a day and make money from ground whose gold content is too low to pay hand working.

The Yukon is a very different place to what it was in the time of Robert Service, who, when through taking in gold dust in the teller's box of the Commerce, wrote his stirring poems about the queer characters who rambled into town from the diggings. The once bustling Dawson of over 20,000 souls is to-day a prosaic place of about 4,000. The dance halls are gone; vanished the gay gambling joints; departed the picturesque population of other days. Mining has become a hum-drum mechanical affair. Easily get-at-able to-day in comfortable steamers and quite on the tourist route. Dawson, though founded on a frozen peat bog in about latitude 64 deg. north and by far the most isolated town in the Dominion of Canada, has all the resources of civilization, is supplied with produce from farms across the river, and can listen in to speeches and concerts on the "outside" by space-conquering radio.

Zoos.

Zoos are no new institution, China, which anticipated European civilization in almost everything scientific, started a zoo in 11 B.C., and that it was a true zoological collection and not a menagerie is shown by the name they gave it—Intelligence Park. Mexico, in the days of its greatness before its conquest by the Spaniards, had zoos, aviaries and aquaria.

HE LOVES ADVENTURES.

Robert W. Service Has Wandered Far Afield.

About twenty-five years ago a young Scotsman, who had taken part in the rush to the Klondike, discovered gold in that far off region in a peculiar manner. He did not dig up any nuggets of the yellow mineral, nor stake out any claims; or if he did stake out claims nothing profitable resulted. But he did by chance happen upon a vein which has brought him in an income that ranks him among the financially successful adventurers to the Klondike.

Having suffered the hardships and shared the perils of the crowd who thronged to the Klondike in '98, Robert William Service came at last to the stage where it was necessary to rely on something more tangible than gold mining for three meals a day. Having served an apprenticeship in a bank in Glasgow, he became a bank clerk in Yukon, and then his fruitless experiences after his quest for gold brought him fame and wealth.

A few verses describing episodes in a gold seeker's life were modestly despatched to a publisher in Toronto. They were verses, for Mr. Service says that he wishes it to be understood that he writes verse, not poetry. Almost by return mail a request for more of these verses came from the publisher. When enough were collected for a little volume published first as "Songs of a Sour Dough" and later called "The Spell of the Yukon," the first edition was printed of a book which stands as one of the most popular books of verse of the last twenty-five years. It has been reprinted scores of times, and issued in a dozen different forms, and the total sale runs into hundreds of thousands of copies.

This book was followed before long by a second volume, "Ballads of a Cheechako" and "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone," and by a novel in which the author gave a picture of his experiences in the great Klondike rush called "The Trail of Ninety-Eight."

Leaving the Klondike for civilization Mr. Service followed the precepts of the rolling stone and wandered about. As an example of his disposition, at one time he suddenly decided, when living in New York, to go to Washington, and set forth on foot, as this method of travel seemed to him much more interesting than by rail.

Later he wantered across the ocean, knocked about the Balkans a little, and at last settled down in France, where he married a French girl. During the great war he served a long and arduous term as a driver of the Red Cross ambulance, and incidentally wrote his "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," a book which probably stands among the six most widely read in the English language about the great war. Mr. Service spends part of his time in Paris and part in Monte Carlo. He has developed a system for participating in the pleasures of that gambler's paradise which only a canny Scotsman could evolve and carry out. It would be unfair to disclose the system, but it may be said that whoever loses Mr. Service does not.

Recently Mr. Service and his family returned to this country, traveled around awhile and finally wandered as far as Tahiti. The author felt inclined to continue his wanderings to New Guinea, Borneo and wherever he could find new and wild country to visit. But as his family do not wholly share his rolling stone propensities he decided to return to Canada. He has in the hands of his publishers a novel dealing with his experiences at Monte Carlo. It is called "The Poisoned Paradise."

High Tides.

Navigation on the Western coast of Canada, says Frank Coffee in "Forty Years on the Pacific," is not so hazardous as in numerous places in the same latitude along the Atlantic coast. Owing to small rise of the tide on the Pacific coast and freedom from ice, passengers and cargo can be handled at all ports night and day throughout the year. As a contrast, take the Bay of Fundy, on the Atlantic side of the continent, which is enwrapped in fog throughout the greater part of the year, and where the tides rise and fall in such extraordinary fashion. At St. John, N.B., the tide has a variation of twenty-seven feet, and the reader can easily figure out the difficulties of loading ship in these eccentric waters. The Bay of Fundy separates Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where at Moncton, at the head of the bay, the inflow of the spring tide is called "the bore," and rushes in at a height of five feet and travels eight miles an hour. Near this point is situated Cape Blomedin, which derives its name from "blow me down," as the wind sweeps around there at a terrific rate. Incidentally, I have picked up amethysts at this cape. At the head of this tempestuous bay is Minas Basin, where, at the point of Noel Bay, the tide rises fifty feet. In passing, I might mention that there are three other world-famous places where the tide rises to this height: At Broome, on the west coast of Australia, at Honan, 1,100 miles up the Yangzekiang river, in China, and at Chepstow, on the Wye, England.

Yakima Indians' Legend.

On a high point of Mount Adams in the State of Washington are one hundred and thirty-six apparently human footprints, made in mud that has long since turned to stone. The tradition of the Yakima Indians is that the spot is the place where "the great canoe" landed after the Flood, and that the footprints were made by the people who stepped from the "canoe" to ground softened by the long inundation.

NATURE'S CHAMPION SLEEPERS.

Mud That Protects Frogs From the Dangers of the Winter.

During the cold days of winter every frog in the land is tucked away in the mud at the bottom of some deep pond, where he remains in a kind of trance, quite motionless and not even breathing.

On the arrival of warmer weather the frogs awaken from their long sleep and float up to the surface to draw their first breath for many months.

Then, rapidly becoming more active, they make their way ashore, and soon the evening air is resounding with their hoarse love-songs. The male's croak sounds like a cross between the cawing of a rook and the quack of a duck, while the lady frog trills her tremolo lay on a higher pitched note.

Once their courtship is over, neither parent takes the slightest interest in family affairs. The eggs, which look like great masses of sago pudding speckled with black points, are left to look after themselves, and they provide dainty morsels for a variety of water creatures.

Ducks, geese, swans, and other aquatic birds, water beetles, fish, and enemies of many kinds launch an immediate attack upon them, and it is just as well for us that they do, for otherwise the whole country would soon be one crawling mass of frogs.

At the end of a day or two the black speck that lies within each egg begins to grow in size, and gradually it takes on the shape of a tiny fish-like creature with a big head, no body, and a long tail.

In about a month the tadpoles eat their way through the covering that protects them and set out to find their own living in the pond in which they are born.

For the first week or two of their lives they have large branching gills, but gradually these grow smaller until finally they disappear altogether. Hind legs begin to make their appearance, followed after an interval by the fore limbs. The tail, which at first was used as both propeller and rudder, shrinks until soon it disappears altogether.

The creature is now no longer able to live entirely under water; it must rise to the surface to breathe. One day it makes its way to the side of the pond and rests for a time upon a leaf, the head of which is above water. Then, greatly daring, it pulls itself ashore and hops away into the grass, a tiny frog no larger than a ten-cent piece.

Its life whilst it remained in the water was no time of peace, for tadpoles are regarded as a delicacy by most pond creatures—even by their own bigger brothers! But on land things are worse than ever, for birds, grass snakes, rats, and badgers are waiting to welcome the young frog as he goes for his first walk.

His own diet consists almost entirely of flies and other insects, which ne catches in an ingenious way. Hi tongue is hinged, not in his throat but at the front of the lower jaw, s that when it is extended it protrude quite a long way.

The young frog sits quite motion less in the shadow of a leaf. Pres ently an unsuspecting fly alights an begins to walk about. The frog doe not move; he is waiting until the fl comes within range. The instant does so, out shoots the long tongu The fly is captured and transferre to the frog's capacious mouth in fraction of a second.

The frog which is eaten in Eur pean cities—only the hind legs a cooked, by the way—is not simil to the one we see in this countr He is bigger, and his voice is mu more powerful. Often, just befo rain, these frogs are so noisy th sleep is impossible in houses ne lakes and ponds.

Fireflies.

Fireflies are not a particular ki of insect. The name is simply a ge eral one for several kinds of beetl There are two classes of them, o of which is found in Central a South America and the West Indi and the other in Europe and t United States.

Much the more brilliant are th of the tropics. One kind, called t lightning spring beetle, because wh it falls on its back it springs i the air so as to get on its feet aga is more than an inch long, and gi forth such a beautiful light that t Cuban and Mexican ladies use th as ornaments.

The Indian natives of these co tries catch them by holding up bu ing coals on the end of a stick, wh attracts the insect. They sell th to ladies, who shut them up in sm cages of fine wire, and feed them bits of sugar-cane.

When they wish to use them, t sew them up in little bags of l and gauze, or twist them in th necklaces or girdles. Sometim they cruelly put a long pin thro the poor bettles under the chest, wear them in their hair instead diamonds, or with the jewels, result being a pretty effect.

Travelers who visited the West dies, at first excited the incredu of their friends at home by decla that the natives sometimes pu number of the fireflies into a c and thus gain enough light to en them to read. The story has b confirmed by many scientists, h ever, and is now accepted univers as the truth.

Useful Knowledge.

Farmer Anderson: "So your b got home from college. Does he any interest in the farm?"

Farmer Bowley: "He's begin to. He's been showing me wher could have a fine golf course an' easy 'twould be to turn the barn a garage."

AUGUST CLEARING SALE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, AUG. 17-18-19

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20% DISCOUNT OFF ALL FANCY VOILES

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Women's Drop Stitch Hose in Brown, Black and White, to clear at 98c

Women's Plain Knit in Black and White, a special at 98c

20 per cent. off Children's Sox.

Boys' Ribbed Hose, all sizes 25c

READY-TO-WEAR

25% OFF Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses and Separate Skirts

20% OFF White Wear, Night Gowns, Underskirts, Etc.

20% OFF Ladies' Blouses. This includes our stock of Fancy Silks and Voiles.

Women's Wool Bathing Suits, Sale $2.85

Women's Cotton Bathing Suits, Sale $1.45

3 only Men's Bathing Suits, Sale 98c

Boys' Bathing Suits, Sale 60c

6 only Red Velvet Rugs, small size, to clear at $3.00

1 only piece of all linen Table Damask to clear at, per yard $2.50

Remember that many other lines not mentioned above will be marked at clearing price. Also remember that lines not marked will be sold at a discount of 10 per cent.

Quinn & Quinn - Madoc

Men and Young Men like to wear

Light all wool Pullovers

this time of year

Very fine pure wool Pullovers in splendid coloring with V neck. All sizes. Priced at $3.25

Light weight Sweaters in Navy, Cardinal, Grey, with fancy combinations and roll collar, are to be had at . . . $3.75

SAMPLES

"Guaranteed Pure Wool" Boys' Jerseys, button on shoulder. These are very lovely quality and well worth more money than will cost you.

Ladies' and Children's Sweater Coats at a very low price. Also Girls' Pullovers, all clearing prices

The old established firm of

Cross & Co.

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

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How Do You Remit Money?

THE next time it is necessary for you to remit money, remember that the safest, most convenient and economical medium is *Bank Money Orders*. They are issued for any amount up to fifty dollars, and you can purchase them at our nearest branch at prices ranging from three cents to fifteen cents, plus revenue stamps.

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

THE LATE D. V. SINCLAIR

Madoc was sorry to learn of the death of Mr. D. V. Sinclair at the Belleville city hospital, eldest son of Mr. Peter Sinclair of this village.

Nearly forty years ago when a mere youth D. V. Sinclair went to Belleville, entered Ritchie Co. Store as salesman, remained for about a dozen years; then went to business for himself and in a comparatively short time became one of Belleville's leading citizens.

Mr. Sinclair did not confine his activities solely to commercial affairs but took an active interest in every thing that pertained to the welfare of his adopted home. We have been informed by one of Belleville's Social workers that when finances were lacking all they had to do was to go to D. V. Sinclair and his cheque would be filled up for the amount required.

In his death Belleville loses one of her brightest citizens and the workers in the social sphere one of their most enthusiastic co-workers.

UNIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS

It may be of interest to students planning their courses in the coming year to know what has been decided upon by the Universities of Ontario, as the Entrance requirements beginning with 1923. There are five ways of admission.

1—Junior Matriculation and two subjects of Honor Matriculation.

2—75 p.c. in each of four subjects of Junior Mat. subjects

3—66 p.c. in six of the Junior Matriculation subjects.

4—Junior Matriculation certificate along with a certificate from one of the normal schools.

5—A student may be given special permission to enter on account of age.

The staff of Madoc High School for the coming year will be principal J. E. Marcellus, Science and Math. Miss E. McNealy M. A. French, English History, Miss Irene Kelly B. A. Latin, English and History, Miss T. Theriault B. A. junior work of the Lower Schools.

The principal will be very glad to meet any of the students who purpose registering this fall and discuss the arrangement of courses to be taken.

Students should aim to be present on the first day of school, as this facilitates the organization of the classes and is a direct benefit to those attending.

LAWN SOCIAL AT QUEENSBORO

The Ladies of L. O. B. A., No. 465, held a very successful social and Bazaar at Queensboro on the evening of August 9th.

Although the night was cool a large number of people assembled to listen to the program which consisted of short addresses from the County Master, Mr. Kerr, of Thomasburg; Mr. T. H. Thompson, M. P., and Rev. E. Sexsmith. Miss Kerr also assisted by giving some well rendered recitations.

Mr. Thos. Burnside fulfilled his duties as chairman in his usual happy manner and the Madoc band rendered music throughout the evening.

The Bazaar committee—Miss Annie Thompson and Mrs. Geo. Love and the Booth Committee—Mrs. F. Thompson and Mrs. Broad had a very busy time serving their many friends.

After the programme the W. M. Mrs. John Gunn in a few well chosen words thanked the entertainers of the evening, also those ladies who, while not being members of the Lodge, yet helped so generously with the donations to the Bazaar and also with the cooking.

A splendid lunch brought the social to a close, the Committee in charge being Mrs. Jas. Moore and Mrs. Hagerman.

The proceeds of the evening amounted to $165.

The Weston Town Council has set the tax rate at 44 mills, which is 2 cents lower than last year.

BASEBALL

According to the Trent Valley Schedule a match was to have been played between Frankford and Madoc on the grounds of the latter last Wednesday afternoon, but about noon Madoc was visited by a heavy thunder storm which looked as though the grounds would be too wet and in consequence Madoc officials phoned the Frankford team not to come and also the umpire whose home is in Peterboro.

The umpire did not come but in due time the Frankford team with a large following appeared in town and although Madoc was without a pitcher, rather than disappoint the Frankford people and the citizens of Madoc who came to see the game our boys decided to sacrifice themselves for the pleasure of others.

Mr. Hughes, whom very few here even suspected of being a pitcher went into the box and put up a style of pitching that was a revelation both to the Frankford team and to the citizens of Madoc.

After the first inning in which Frankford secured six runs Hughes held the visitors down to 2 runs. The pickup team which Madoc gathered here and there put up a wonderfully good game.

As this game was called an exhibition game it did not count for the Frankford team.

The regular game came off Monday when Madoc again was minus her pitcher as well as three others of her regular team. To make up a team of nine it was necessary to put on four boys from the High School team.

When Frankford became aware of the real condition of affairs they were in great spirits believing that they would have an easy walk over and in imagination feel that they had won the cup. A number of them told the writer that if Tweed lost the protest and Frankford won in Madoc that the cup would go to Frankford as they could defeat either Tweed or Belleville.

Frankford went to bat and failed to score while Madoc secured 2 runs in the first innings, which so inspirited the boys that they put up a quality of Baseball that neither Frankford nor the Madoc citizens believed them capable of and the score soon stood 4-0 in favour of Madoc. Frankford now became anxious began to dispute the umpire's rulings and even entered a protest, but the strain and excitement was too much for some of Madoc's players and considerable unpardonable fumbling occurred which cost Madoc the game.

We believe that Madoc had on the grounds last Monday a team which properly handled and given plenty of practise would make it unnecessary to look outside this village for any baseball assistance.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONVERSION SCHEME

The attention of the holders of the five and a half per cent war loan bonds maturing December 1, 1922, is directed to the offer of the Minister of Finance to renew the loan on favourable terms. The last Canadian Loan was passed in New York at a satisfactory price. The Minister is making his present financial operation entirely a domestic one by offering to exchange the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing the same rate of interest, running for either five or ten years as the bondholder may prefer. A further inducement to the investor is that he receives a bonus of one month's interest. The term offered are decidedly favourable to the investor and it is probable that a large part of the maturing loan will be renewed. Arrangements for the exchange of the bonds can be made at any branch of the chartered banks. Holders who do not wish to reinvest will be paid in cash on the 1st December.

The tax rate in Port Credit for 1922 has dropped and is now 36 mills, which is 4 mills less than last year.

Bargains in Men's Fine Shirts

About 3 dozen Men's Fine Shirts (traveler's samples), sizes 15 and 15 1-2 only, in plain white and colored stripes. On sale at about one-third less than regular prices.

Regular $1.50	On Sale $1.00
Regular $2.00	On Sale $1.35
Regular $2.50	On Sale $1.75
Regular $3.00	On Sale $2.00

Bargains in Men's Suits

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Regular price $35.00 To Clear $19.75

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Gages Athenian 50c (3 shades)	Queen Anne.........40
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Holland Linen...50c	Old Windsor.........30
Ninon Fabrique 50c	Kildare... 25
-iana.................40c	Buckingham Lin.25
Society..............40c	Onion Skin... 25
Delmar Lin.Fab.,35	Snow Drop.,.........20
Cambria...... 35	Crescent...............15
Pemberton... 35	Correspondence
Royalton Linen..35	Cards.. 30c and up
Memories...... 30	Statement Paos 15
Salina... 30	Receipt Books.....10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

Violet—and the Voice

By RUBY DOUGLAS.

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Violet Sherwood had fallen in love with a voice. She was a telephone operator in a village exchange and she listened all day to various kinds of voices.

"It's just spring, Vi," said her chum when Violet confided to her that she had become enamoured of a voice.

Violet shook her head. "No, Grace; I'm really and truly in love with him," she confessed.

"But you don't know who he is. He may be married—or old—or homely."

"He may be—but his voice is the most wonderful thing in the world to me."

Violet learned, in the course of a few weeks, that the voice belonged to the commissioner of finance in the village board. It came continually from that office and at last she learned the identity of the man.

Unlike the modern girl, Violet was shy about men. She had never been thrown with them and she had never cared even slightly for any of the boys whom she had met in business or at school. Now she dreamed of this man with the wonderfully rich, gentle voice, but she dared not try to see him.

"Oh, Vi," cried her chum one day, bouncing into the exchange office and coming close to where Violet sat at the switchboard. "I have seen your—Voice!"

Violet blushed. "Really, Grace? What—"

He's a widower, middle aged, not bad to look at. I had to go for my dog license and I got into his office by mistake. He was very kind but—well, I'm not crazy about him. His name is Valentine, too!"

"Yes, I know his name, George Valentine. He comes of Quaker stock and is very well thought of in the village," said Violet.

Grace laughed. "Oh, ho, so you have been looking him up?"

"Just casually," Violet admitted. "I wish—I wish he wouldn't use the phone when I am on. His voice upsets me for the whole day. I—I wonder if love always does that?"

Grace slipped the instrument over her carefully-arranged hair. "Oh, sure it does; 'specially in April, kid."

Violet sighed. "It's just like me to fall in love so foolishly. My mother calls me esthetic because I am so much affected by tones, colors, voices."

"Nutty, I'd say," laughed Grace. "Number, please?"

Violet went off duty that day wondering why it had been her fate to fall in love with a widower old enough to be her father and one whom she had never seen. And yet in love she knew she was.

The following Sunday she decided to get out into the woods to look for spring flowers. "Another sign of being in love," her chum had told her.

She walked along the highway until she came to a hillside where she knew there would be an abundance of spring blossoms. She did not wander far from the edge of the woods, for she had told her mother not to worry.

"Why is it that I love the flowers so much more this spring?" she asked herself as she gathered sprays of arbutus and here and there an anemone. "They are so wonderfully sweet." She buried her nose in the dewy depths of the pink blossoms.

Suddenly she looked up. She had heard a voice—the Voice.

A little car had stopped at the woods' edge and a young man had jumped out. "Yep, dad; it's flat!"

Violet observed that the owner of the voice was young—too young to be a widower. She wondered if Grace could have been deliberately playing with her. But no, she remembered, the commissioner of finance whose voice she knew she was in love with was a widower and middle aged. But this lad had the same voice.

Violet stood still in the woods. The trees partly hid her from the street.

"Wait, I'll give you a hand," said a man in the same voice.

Violet moved so as to see the two men who were in the little roadster. A middle-aged man had alighted and was taking off his coat preparatory to removing the flat tire.

"Two of them," said Violet to herself. She heard the men talking and she knew that the son had inherited the rich, mellow tones of his father. She stirred and the two working on the tire looked up.

The young fellow stared almost. Then, in a low tone, he said something to his father.

As Violet came toward them to reach the highway again, her hands full of flowers, the young man raised his cap and came toward her.

"Aren't you Violet Sherwood who used to be in my class in the Glen Ridge school?" he asked.

Violet blushed pinker than the flowers she held. "Why—yes. I went to Glen Ridge school but—I don't remember you. I'm sorry."

The young man laughed. "I can't tell you why I remember you, either—but I did. My mother died and they sent me off to boarding school and this is my first visit back home. Dad—oh, I beg pardon—my father, Mr. Valentine, Miss Sherwood—my dad doesn't like to be bothered with me about the place."

The elder man put a hand across his son's shoulders. "Miss Sherwood does not believe that, my boy, I'm sure."

Violet thrilled at the voice she had been cherishing as her romance. "No—I don't, quite, Mr. Valentine," she heard herself saying stupidly. "I—I think I know you, over the telephone, do I not?" she asked the father.

The man hesitated for an instant. Then a smile came to his lips, a smile that had in it as much of personality, of magnetism, as his voice. "Oh, are you the little operator who so quickly and courteously gets me my numbers in the morning?" he asked, looking at her intently.

Violet nodded. "I do get your numbers every morning, Mr. Valentine and when I heard your son's voice a moment ago—I was startled. I thought it was you."

The younger man was busy replacing a tire on the wheel. He was anxious to be on his way. The father, his intentions of the best, perhaps had not helped materially in the work of changing the tire.

"Could we not give you a lift into the village?" asked the father when the tools had been replaced and the car was ready for the road again.

"Of course, Violet, jump in," said the young man, breezily.

Violet observed that while the quality of the voices was the same there was a lack of depth to the son's tones.

That night she struggled with herself. The voice was almost the same. There was no comparison in the two men from a standpoint of appearance. And yet—she still loved the voice that had thrilled her across the wire for weeks.

After that Violet and Mr. Valentine met for lunch in a village tea room. Violet began to live in the seventh heaven of delight. She knew that the man loved her.

"I wish it might have been Tom," he said one night when he had taken her home from a meeting.

"You do?" asked Violet, looking up at him, disappointment in her tone.

"It would have been more—more fitting, dear. I love you as he never could have loved you, but—you are such a child."

"I may be a child in your eyes, but I am old enough to love and appreciate the worth of the father—in this case—above the youthful attractions of his son. Won't you—can't you believe me?"

Violet's voice was very earnest; her eyes were very serious.

"It seems as if I must believe, dear—I love you so."

HAWTHORN'S BOYHOOD HOME

House on Sebago Lake Is to Be Preserved as a Community Center.

The house on the shores of Sebago lake at South Casco, Me., in which Nathaniel Hawthorne lived as a boy and where he made his home when he was attending Boudoin college, is to be preserved as a community house. Citizens and summer residents have just formed a corporation for the purpose.

Robert Manning of Salem, Mass., who owned thousands of acres of land about Sebago lake, built the house in 1814 for his sister, who was Hawthorne's mother. Mrs. Hawthorne had lost her husband at sea and lived afterwards in retirement. Hawthorne was ten years old when he came to the new home with his mother, and this continued to be his home until after his graduation from Bowdoin college in 1825, when he returned to Salem.

The building was used as a boarding house for a long time after the Hawthornes left it. Seventy years ago it was built over into a church, for which purpose it has since been used. It is a big square structure of the colonial style of architecture.

At the request of his uncle, the boy Hawthorne kept a diary while he lived there and these volumes are now in the possession of Rev. William C. Norris of Willimantic, Conn., who is vice president of the new corporation. They will be donated to the community house.

Cultivate Your Prose.

A writer who studiously cultivates his prose is like a fox leading the chase. His ear is attuned to the least sound; he is partial to emphatic articulation; he reveres his labials. And yet the hounds are in full cry; he must be unobtrusive; he must scatter his scent or they will surely get him. They caught Landor; they lay hold of Stevenson; did they overtake Newman? I am not sure. They saw him, beyond question, but he was far off—a swift and subtle fox; and he had a masterful way of doubling on his track. Besides, Newman was in earnest, and serious foxes are the most elusive.—Edward A Thurber in North American Review.

Fashions of the Time of Montaigne.

I have just been reading, in Mr. Hazlitt's translation, Montaigne's account of his journey into Italy, and am struck with nothing more agreeably than the self-respecting fashions of the time. His arrival in each place, the arrival of a gentleman of France, is an event of some consequence. Wherever he goes he pays a visit to whatever prince or gentleman of note resides upon his road, as a duty to himself and to civilization. When he leaves any house in which he has lodged for a few weeks, he causes his arms to be painted and hung up as a perpetual sign to the house, as was the custom of gentlemen.—Emerson.

Plum Lazy.

Jud Tunkins says one encouragement to unemployment is the fact that so many people seem to regard it as a luxury.

Barrie's Only Speech

On being installed as rector of the University of St. Andrew's, Sir James M. Barrie made a speech which has been described by the London Times as the most remarkable ever heard by any body of students. His subject was Courage. We give here some extracts from the address. He said he believed a great fight was coming between "Youth and their Betters; by Youth meaning of course you, and by your Betters us. I want you to take up this position — that Youth have for too long left exclusively in our hands the decisions in national matters that are more vital to them than to us. Things about the next war, for instance, and why the last one ever had a beginning. That the time has arrived for Youth to demand a partnership. That to gain courage is what you come to St .Andrew's for. With some alarms and excursions into college life.

"Your Betters had no share in the immediate cause of the war — we know what nation has that blot to wipe out; but for fifty years or so we heeded not the rumblings of the distant drum—I don't mean by lack of military preparations—and when war did come, we told Youth, who had to get us out of it, tall tales of what it really is and the clover beds it would lead to.

"We were not meaning to deceive, most of us were as honorable and as ignorant as the Youth themselves; but that does not acquit us of stupidity and jealousy, the two black spots in human nature which, more than love of money, are at the root of all evil. If you prefer to leave things as they are, we shall probably fail you again. Don't be too sure that we have learned our lesson and are not at this very moment doddering down some brimstone path. I am far from implying that even worse things than war may not come in a state. There are circumstances in which nothing can so well become a land, as I think this land proved when the late war did break out, and there was but one thing to do. There is a form of anaemia that is more rotting than even an unjust war. The end will indeed have come to our courage, and to us, when we are afraid in dire mischances to refer the final appeal to the arbitrament of arms. I suppose all the lusty of our race, alive and dead, join hands on that. But if you must be in the struggle, the more reason you should know why, before it begins, and have a say in the decision whether it is to begin.

"You are already disturbing your Betters considerably. We, your Betters, constantly find you forgetting that we are your Betters. Your answer is that the war and other happenings have shown you that age is not necessarily another name for sapience — that our avoidance of frankness in life and in the arts is often but a cowardly way of shirking unpalatable truths; and that you have taken us off our pedestals because we look more natural on the ground. 'If Youth but only knew,' we used to teach you to sing; but now, just because Youth has been to the war, it wants to change the next line into 'If Age had only to do.' This passive attitude of distrust, however, will not help you or our country much unless it stirs you into getting to know how world-shaking situations arise, how they may be checked and in what way to obtain the fighting partner's share in the decisions. Doubt all your Betters who would deny you that right. Begin by doubting all in high places—except, of course, your professors.

"But doubt all other professors. If it necessitates your pushing us out of our places, still push; you will find it needs some shoving. But the things courage can do! The things that even incompetency can do if it works with singleness of purpose! Your Betters have done a big thing; we have taken Spring out of the year. And having done that, our leading people are amazed to find that the other seasons are not conducting themselves as usual. The Spring of the year lies buried in the fields of France and elsewhere. By the time the next eruption comes, it may be you who are responsible for it and your sons who are in the lava. All perhaps because this year you let things slide. We are a nice and kindly people, but it is already evident that we are struggling back into the old grooves. We are too old for any others; that is the fundamental difference between us and you. We have no intention of giving you your share. Look around and see how much share Youth has, now that the war is over. You got a handsome share while it lasted.

"I expect we shall beat you; unless your fortitude be doubly girded by a desire to send a message of cheer to your brothers who fell—the only message, I believe, for which they crave; they are not worrying about their Aunt Jane. They want to know if you have learned from what befell them; if you have, they will be braced in the feeling that they did not die in vain. Some of them think they did. They won't take our word for it that they didn't. You are their living image; they know you could not lie to them, but they distrust our flattery and our cunning faces.

"The League of Nations is a very fine thing, but it can't save you, because it will be run by us. What is wanted is something run by yourselves. You ought to have a League of Youth as a great practical beginning. I sound to myself as if I were advocating a rebellion. Perhaps I may be arrested on leaving the hall. In such a cause I should think that I had at last proved myself worthy to be your rector."

Whales suffer a good deal from rheumatism.

ARE PLAYING PART

Creatures of the Wild Use Advertising Tactics.

In Love-Making and the Warding Off of Enemies, Employment of Publicity Is Common.

That creatures of the wild know the value of advertising just as well as do human beings is indicated by signs that may be seen by any one who goes into the country.

Often this advertising may be just a dodge on the part of the insect or animal to avoid the attentions of another creature who has designs upon him as a delectable dinner morsel.

This peculiarity of nature is noticeable in regard to the butterfly, which is an ingenious little publicity merchant. Certain kinds of butterflies have noxious qualities which are not to the liking of birds, but there are other species which are just the reverse. The latter consequently assume the colorings of the former and so, by advertising their undesirability as food, manage to preserve their lives, says an English writer.

The same tactics are adopted by beetles, but it is from bird and animal life that we get the best examples. Certain kinds of snipe, for instance, set up a peculiar shriek as soon as they catch sight of a shooting party, and this is kept up until they have advertised far and wide that the gunners are on the lookout.

Wild sheep, also, are clever in this respect. They need only to see one of their number at attention, with head up and ears pricked forward, to become suspicious and ready for flight. Again, when deer register the presence of a foe, they send a signal to every member of the band to be cautious.

The wild bellow of the lion is often uttered not because he is angered and ready to fight. He knows that to keep away his foes he has but to remind them of his power, and he does so by proclaiming his strength far and wide.

With just the same object does the rattlesnake shake its castanets. The sound of them reaches the ears of his foes and, awed with the dreadful warning of the snake's latent power, they rapidly disappear.

But it is at the mating season in the wild that the full power of publicity is brought to bear. There is a general flaunting of color and parade of strength, with the object of proving to a possible mate how much more desirable than his rival each one is.

This competition for favor is particularly outstanding in bird life, and the display of colors and ornaments to catch the female eye is carried to perfection. The great peacock, whi[le] conscious of his beauty, at the same time is aware that his rival may be just as beautiful, and to oust him fro[m] favor he tidies himself up and, as [it] were, puts on his Sunday best.

Birds of paradise wave their wonde[r]ful silky plumes, and the humming-bi[rd] with great skill flashes his gems amo[ng] the flowers, making a perfect col[or] scheme.

Other birds, less fortunate in t[he] matter of color, find the power of so[ng] a great factor in gaining favor; these songsters chant their sweete[st] melodies or chirrup and whistle as b[est] they can.

Even the lumbering alligator kno[ws] how to advertise, and, in searching [for] a bride, does his best to stage a fi[ght] so that the lady of his choice may [see] him come forth the victor!

The same applies, writes Ernest [In]gersoll, in "The Wit of the Wild," [to] lions and tigers, and even the monk[eys], so if you see any of those fellows va[in]ly strutting about at a zoo, don't lau[gh]. They know what they are doing!

Granddaddy of Kangaroo?

A footprint made by an animal [be]lieved by scientists to be the gr[and]father of the kangaroo has just b[een] found in an ancient lagoon in Hastings (England) district.

The animal which made the imp[rint] many thousands of years ago, is c[onsidered] by experts the iguanodon, one of [the] members of the dinosaur family [of] which numerous traces have [been] found in America and reconstru[cted] in American museums.

The iguanodon is supposed to [have] been 20 to 30 feet in height. [The] footprint, a cast of which has been exhibited to the member[s of] the Geologists' association covered an area of nearly four s[quare] feet.

Impressions of its toes indi[cate] that this iguanodon was in rapi[d mo]tion, suggesting the possibility [of] an ancient sabre-toothed tiger on its trail.

The Birthday of a Papoose.

Wesley George Claremore, an [Osage] papoose, was one year old a few [days] ago, and his parents invited 75 [mem]bers of the tribe to celebrate the [event] with them and attend a big fea[st, at] which two deer were killed and s[erved], says an Oklahoma newspaper. [In] addition there were two beeve[s,] hogs, a wagonload of turkeys, and chickens, several cases of ba[nanas,] oranges, apples and other fruit[s and] continuous stacks of pies and [cakes]. Toast responses were made by [...] Rind and Edgar McCarthy, chiefs of the tribe, and Roa[...] a member of the Osage counci[l].

Wifey Taught Him.

Bachelor—Well, old man, on[e thing] I notice about you since you'v[e been] married; you always have butt[ons on] your clothes.

Benedict—Yes; Dolly taug[ht me] how to sew 'em on before we'[d been] married a week.

rily
Gods

. PEACH.

Newspaper Syndicate.

hink!"
her blue, quizzical
ing in her lap, and
ed sentence of her
le I think? I shall
your mind if you
"
be out of your mind
that there's a man
," Edith went on.
moderate smile. "I
omewhere; and I'll
eets specifications!"
h Blue Eyes, a man
a license to marry

cool voice answered,
nented. The man

razy. His name is
."
of him—honest In-

ind, he knows you.
ut a license, and it
and address. You
printing the names
license; and it must
e and address. See!"
ewspaper in front of

the needle and calmly
There was a man's
it a brief run of type
effect that Marden
ng engineer who had
mining process, was
city long enough to
Mills, etc., and that
would be spent in
where he was to be

honeymoon in South
have always longed to
gods understand. Dad
ght to marry a viking
wonder which he is,"
d.
riend burst out: "You
ch, do you know him?"
ver saw him, never
r heard of him!" was
er. "Ah, there's the
ose—"
touched with the tone
re of manhood, strength
ion, spoke to her. Did
him? she was asked.
nischief and dare-devil-
been the bane of her
nd the quiet joy of her
possession of her. Yes.
him; yes, she would be
. He could come right

reached her room the
Edith was there; and
the unspoken question
"He is coming. Now
, he's like!"
ertainly have the nerve,"
ed impolitely.
ar, he has—not I; and
e what breed of man

e excited friend had de-
elt her courage ooze a
d up the newspaper and
the cut of the man who
marry her. It was a
of that there was no
ce of a man accustomed
rn way.
ens, suppose he has made
in some crazy way to
really believe he would.
looks like the kind dad
he-man."
no special preparations
nor did she plan any
she realized that such a
ght work out too many
rranged beforehand. She
men impulsive and im-
e methods were not com-
it this specimen—he was

I came that he was down-
as decidedly nervous for
then she laughed it off.
your people were pio-
of the unknown. Look

d into the room and closed
e loomed before her, tall,
ce, his eyes smiling. His
rect and frank—the sort
liked. He made no impul-
ward her as she entered.
vanished on his face.
I came to see Miss Beth

d and said: "I am Miss
mmiled as his face went to
astonishment, then to an
her keen eyes could not
nly she knew that behind
s a swift-working mind.
relaxed. "But—but this is
situation!"
hed, for the expression
rite with her father. She
en she saw a new interest
mpbell's face.
certainly am engaged to
Mills at this address," he
t smile on his face.
s to take the disappoint-
r lightly," was her sug-
erself; then she said aloud:
down and perhaps we can
mystery."
d willingly enough, and in
ray of men who live bravely
and have nothing to con-
d the story he had to tell.
t on, his grave, steady eyes
she felt a stirring within
s no man had ever caused
ter all he was her breed—
of the open, battling with
tacles, clean-lived, open-souled, and "a honeymoon in South America" was the phrase that came to her mind.

"It looks as if somebody had put something over on me," he said without trace of bitterness. "You see, my work is with things that play fair, and some men and women don't."

She nodded again. "My father was a mining engineer, too."

He looked at her with eyes a bit wistful. "Then you understand."

She nodded once more. "I think I understand, and I think I know the explanation, and—"

"Never mind: I was going to keep my word with her—the one I met; but this releases me," he said quietly, relief in his tone. He rose to his feet. "But I—I would like to see you again—"

Deep in her soul she smiled and helped him out. "I can talk mines with the best of them; and I will be glad to see you."

His strong hand folded around hers and the gaze of each was direct—the blood of the pioneer answering the blood of the pioneer in the old immortal way, without frills, without bluff, without fear.

As soon as he had gone she hurried upstairs, swung open a door and faced the pretty girl who turned from her cosmetics to face her.

"Grace McAyer, when you were at the shore last summer did you engage yourself to a man by the name of Campbell, and did you use my name for your own and give him my address?" Beth demanded.

The stunned girl rallied and burst into explanation that collapsed into tears. "It was for fun. I didn't think he'd get serious; they don't, you know, at such places; but did he—has he—oh, Beth, I didn't think! Was he simple enough for that? I hope he won't—"

"No, I don't think he will; and I'm not angry with you; for, well, you see, I—no you won't and you never will—but I like the idea of a—a honeymoon in South America."

WAYS OF A FAMOUS STREET

The Boulevard Des Italiennes In Paris From the Morning Until Evening.

At seven in the morning, not a footstep sounds on the flags, not a carriage rolls over the street. The boulevard awakens about half-past eight, with the noise of some cabs, beneath the heavy tread of some porters with their loads, to the cries of some workmen in blouses going to their shops. Not a single venetian blind moves; the stores are as tight shut up as oysters. This is a sight, unknown to many Parisians, who believe the boulevard is always in full dress, just as they believe, with their favorite critic, that lobsters are always red. At nine, the boulevard washes its feet all along the line, the shops open their eyes and display inside a frightful disorder. Some minutes afterwards, it is as busy as a grisette, and some second-class intriguers mark its footwalks. About 11 there are cabs hurrying . . . carrying the whole early business world of Paris. The boulevard is hungry towards noon, it has breakfast; the stock exchange men arrive. Then, from two to five o'clock, its life attains its apogee, and gives its great performance gratis.—Balzac, "Esquisses Parisiennes."

Insects That Walk on Water.

The insects most frequently seen walking on water are the water-striders—narrow-bodied, long-legged true bugs that go sliding about the surface of ponds and small streams. When moving, they slide on the front and hind legs, pushing with the middle pair. Usually only the middle and hind pairs of legs touch the water when the insect is at rest, but they dent the surface. Their feet, covered with a velvety pile that is not easily wet, are placed flat on the water, and the insects weight is so little in proportion to the surface of "film" upon which the feet rest that they do not break through.

Living in a Lighthouse.

The ideal home seems to have been discovered in the Belle Toute lighthouse at Beachey Head, England. As a lighthouse it was put out of action by the mists of the shore, and another lighthouse had to be built at the foot of the famous cliff, a little way out to sea; but as a home Belle Toute has nearly everything to recommend it. On the ground floor there is a sitting room 32 ft. by 20 ft., and an octagonal dining room from the windows of which one can see the Downs and the ships in the channel. From the empty lantern room one may gaze over as fine a piece of landscape and seascape as the fair county of Sussex can show.

Well, Was It?

Tom—Ever have a girl ask you if her hat was on stright?

Jack—Yes, once.

Tom—Didn't you think it a very foolish question?

Jack—No. You see we were on an excursion train and had just come out of a long tunnel.

A Suggestion.

Book Agent—Sir, I have a little work—

Busy Merchant—Then suppose you go and do it. I have more than a little.

Giving Her Time.

He—Will you—er—that is, I want to ask—

She—Oh, this is so sudden!

He—Don't get excited, please. I am making it just as slow as I can.

TO GET AND HOLD HUSBAND

Woman Advises Her Sisters on a Matter That Is of Importance to the World.

Here, summarized, are Mrs. Roberta Menges' views of matrimony:

"Wifely extravagance is merely self-defense. Why? Because with all the amateur 'vamps' that are running about these days the woman who helps her husband save money is merely laying up a bankroll for another woman to spend.

"For every woman who loses her husband because she is at fault there are a thousand who lose their husbands because the men themselves are at fault.

"It takes a year to discover what a man really is; and the woman who can get on with a man for a year can find him compatible forever.

"There is a man, the right man, too, for every woman. If she puts herself out a little she can get two.

"Girls, go out and be seen if you want husbands.

"Wives, always smile, if you die doing it.

"Never complain; don't make him jealous or he will get tired and quit.

"If your husband is flirting a little, pretend not to know about it. Why look for trouble?

"Men always come home—if they love you in the beginning they will love you in the end."—Chicago American.

Apologized to Journalists.

"£19 3s 6d federal income tax refunded to three journalists on H. M. S. Renown." This item in the annual report of the commonwealth auditor general closes the story of an amusing display of red tape on the occasion of the visit of the prince of Wales to Australia. With the heir to the imperial throne were three eminent newspaper men who furnished the United Kingdom with graphic news of the welcome and of Australia's great possibilities. From the prime minister down to the train guard, every one recognized the sweet uses of this advertisement—every one but a zealous income tax official. Before the enthusiastic visitors could step back on the battle cruiser Renown they were presented with a little tax bill, estimated on what they were believed to have earned by their contributions while in Australia to their newspapers in Britain. They paid, but dropped a satirical comment in the ears of an Australian friend. That comment went straight to the heart of the prime minister, whose fiery comments on the tax department appeared in an expurgated form in a smiling and sympathetic press, and the visiting journalists received handsome apologies and checks for the amounts paid. All of which is not stated in the dry record of the auditor general.—Christian Science Monitor.

New Tunnel Through the Alps.

The Alps' new tunnel, a great undertaking of drilling from Switzerland into Italy, begun 20 years ago, was completed last month, when the last stone of the roof of the second tunnel was placed in position by representatives of Switzerland and Italy. After the ceremony the party went to Iselle and placed a wreath on the memorial stone to 60 workmen killed during the work of the second tunnel. This new Simplon tunnel was pierced simultaneously with the first tunnel to facilitate the aeration of the workings. But its transformation from a mere gallery into an international high road was started only in December 1912. Colossal difficulties were encountered in making the first tunnel. Great hot springs had to be harnessed and canalized. At a spot about 2½ miles from the Italian opening the rock pressure was so great that 18 months was spent in advancing the boring 50 yards at a cost of $800,000. Each tunnel is 12¼ miles long, of which 5½ miles is on Swiss territory. The first tunnel, including the battery for the second, cost approximately $17,500,000. The estimated cost of the second was $6,750,000.

To Keep River From Freezing.

It is possible to prevent a river from freezing over by supplying a small amount of heat, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto was told the other day by John Murphy, engineer of the Canadian department of railways and canals. The Rock river in Illinois, a navigable stream, has been kept from freezing for five winters over thirteen miles of its length by spilling tepid water into it at the rate of two barrels a second, he said.

Mr. Murphy explained that ice would not form when water was one thousandth of a degree above 32 Fahrenheit, the freezing point of water.

Women Taught to Shoot.

A number of good shots have been developed among the women employees of the Post Office department since they have been practicing with pistols at various ranges in the large cities, says the New York Evening Post. The practice is to familiarize the registry clerks with arms, so that in an emergency they can protect themselves and the valuable property in their care. Not satisfied with the government schedule of target work, some of them are spending their own time on other shooting ranges, with a view to entering amateur competitions.

Only One of His Kind.

Jud Tunkins says he knows a salesman whose conversation is so entertaining that you have to make him stop talking long enough to let you order something.

RHEUMATISM

Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.

THE Standard Remedy T.R.C.'s

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

IN GAELIC SCRIPT

Irish Delegates Signed the Recent Treaty With England.

Was Devised by Monks of Ireland in the Early Days of Christianity—Ogham Is an Older System.

Signatures of the Irish delegates on the Irish-English treaty received considerable notice because they were the ancient Gaelic instead of the British names of the delegates, and because they were written in the florid and, in English eyes, distorted, Gaelic script. For one not accustomed to the Gaelic style of writing it was difficult to make out the signatures.

Gaelic script is old. It was developed by monks in Ireland in the early days of Christianity. Yet there is an older script than this. There is a more genuine Gaelic system of writing, known as Ogham.

Ogham is the system of writing which grew from some root which may have been contemporaneous with the root of the Celtic race. And, curiously, Ogham may still be found in traces in Ireland among the Cymri of Wales and the Gaels of Scotland. Ogham specimens may be found engraved on flat rocks in whatever sections of earth Celts were in the days of Ogham.

There is a story of a shopkeeper in a little town in Ireland, who lived less than a hundred years ago and who was nagged continually while he lived by the authorities because, they said, he had no sign above the door of his shop. He tried to show them the sign and tried to read it to them, and finally someone who knew what Ogham was satisfied the authorities by translating it into letters which the authorities recognized. The scratches over the door of the shop, when put into English letters, really spelled out that old Irishman's name.

Nobody knows how Ogham started—or when. The nature of the writing—the foundation of it—has led men to believe it grew in a time when the only writing surfaces were blocks of stone. It is essentially a script for scratching.

The Ogham alphabet has 20 letters, beginning, in order, with B, L, S, instead of the A, B, C of the Phoenician alphabet, which must have been born ages after Ogham. The Ogham alphabet is divided into four groups; all the letters are alike, being lines, and are distinguishable from one another by the number of lines used, by position with relation to the basic line or to each other, or by posture—that is, in one group the short lines slant. All are short lines except the one long one, the basic line, which is horizontal. The letters are built on this, below or above it.

Is the Arctic Ocean Cold?

Vilhjalmur Stefansson says in the World's Work: "I have spent in the polar regions 10 winters and 13 summers myself, and during most of that time I have carried reliable thermometers, so that I could say from my own experience how cold it is up there in winter, but I prefer to quote the records of the Canadian and American weather bureaus. I have written both of them and asked them to give me the lowest temperature ever recorded in the Canadian station at Herschel island on the north coast of Canada near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and the American station near Point Barrow, at the north tip of Alaska, about 300 miles north of the Arctic circle. The replies in both cases were identical: 'We have never recorded anything lower than 54 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.'

"The other day I was reading over a report of the meteorological observations of my Arctic expedition of 1913-18, made by the second in command, Dr. R. M. Anderson. He says: 'The lowest temperature of the winter was 46 degrees below zero,' or about like Saranac Lake, New York state, which is a winter resort."

SO MANY PEOPLE ARE NERVOUS

"Fruit-a-tives" the Greatest of all Nerve Remedies

This Fruit Medicine Restores Health

The increase in the number of *persons suffering from Nervousness* is world-wide; due, in a measure, to the reaction following the war. Sleeplessness, Headaches, Mental Depression, Rheumatism, Nervous Dyspepsia, Bad Heart Action, are the results of a disturbed condition of the Nervous System.

The nerves and the blood are so intimately, so vitally, connected that the condition of one is bound to affect the condition of the other. If the blood is laden with impurities, it is impossible to have strong, steady nerves.

The first essential in treating nervous troubles is to purify and enrich the blood. This, "FRUIT-A-TIVES" will do.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" stimulates the bowels, kidneys and skin and purifies the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" improves appetite and digestion and insures food being properly digested, thus enabling the blood to carry wholesome nourishment to build up the body, particularly the nerves.

Men and women who take "Fruit-a-tives" for some form of nervousness—because they cannot eat or sleep or work or enjoy life—say that *this fruit medicine is simply marvellous in its action.*

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa Ont.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

Special Reductions

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Messrs.
HOARD & IRWIN

wish through the Review to announce to the public that the Boot and Shoe Business heretofore conducted under the name of Hoard & Irwin will be continued under the new firm name of

Messrs.
HOARD & MOORCROFT

They also take this opportunity of thanking the public for the very generous patronage given to the old firm and solicit a further continuance of that patronage to the new firm.

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to arrive this week

We are booking orders for delivery from the car.

M. W. CONNOR & SON

Hardware : : : : : Phone 8, Madoc

TO THE PUBLIC.

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All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at **$1.00** Complete

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THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BATTERIES

Queensboro

Dr. and Mrs. A. McKenty and family Toronto, and Mrs. and Mrs. F. Phillips, Peterborough spent a few days last week with Mrs. Phillips.

Miss Effie Holmes has returned to her home after a visit to Eldorado

Mr. H. Green left for Oak River Manitoba on Monday.

Mrs. Barr, Miss D. Barr, McLaren Sager and Miss Freda Sager spent the week end at Mr. Bruce Leslie', Halloway.

Mrs. John Osborne Madoc, spent the week end with Mrs. Myles Dyer.

Miss Alice Howe is visiting Mrs. A. Box at Calabogie.

Keith Smith, Cooper, is visiting his cousin Ray Post.

Mr. Harry Cox, Gilmour, arrived on Monday for a visit to his uncle. S. Cox.

Mr. James Harris and Mr. E. S. Law, Toronto were guests of Mr. Wm. Wilkinson last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson and son were Sunday guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilkinson.

Miss Alice Thompson and Miss Hendricks, Trenton are visiting Queensboro relatives,

Mrs. H. Wiggins and three children left for their home at Halkirk, Alberta, after spending two months with Ontario friends.

Miss Helen Windover, Frankford, is visting Mrs. Jas Moore.

MOIRA LAKE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Somerville and family who have been camping at Moira Lake returned to their home in Toronto on Monday.

Messrs. L. Bates and R. Kelly of Toronto, are tenting at Moira Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Wyper spent last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cochran at Unome.

Mrs. T. H. Tumelty spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. F. A. Harrison at U Need A Rest.

Mr. W. McIntosh returned to Belleville on Tuesday after spending the summer at Tumblein.

The Canadian Girls In Training of Belleville are camping at Moira Lake.

Mrs. Rupert and Jessie spent Tuesday at Sagonaska.

Mr. Randall spent the week end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boyes at Boyes Inn.

Miss Margaret Malyea, of Belleville, is the guest of Miss Jean Galway at Dunwurkin.

Mrs. P. J. Shannon and daughter, Margurete, and son Edward, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon and daughter, Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. James Shannon and daughter Madeline, of Trenton; Mr. Mac McCauley, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Lon Howe and son Jack, Mr. Jos. Hagerman Mr. Wm. Rowe and Mr. Jack Fleming Mr. Virtor White and Mr. H. Galway, of Belleville, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Hugh Galway at Dunwurkin.

MISSION OF BANNOCKBURN

Millbridge—Mattins 10.30 a.m.

Queensboro—Evensong 3 p.m.

Bannockburn—Evensong 7.30 p.m.

TORONTO MARKETS

Wheat, fall	95to $1.00
Wheat spring	90 to .95
Oats	40 to .45
Ontario Corn	53 to .60
American Corn no. 2 yellow	80
American Corn no. 3 yellow	79
Barley	60 to 65
Rye	75 to .95
Flour, Manitoba per bbl.	$7.80
Flour, Ontario per bbl.	$6.80
Bran per ton	$25
Shorts per ton	$27.25
Rolled Oats 90lb bag	$3 to 3.30
Butter, Dairy	15 to .25
Butter, Creamery	32 to .38
Fowl under 4 lbs. per lb.	15
Fowl over 4 lbs per lb.	18
Fowl over 5 lbs per lb.	20
Eggs new laids	19 to .20
Hogs per cwt.	$13

DIED

HALL—On August 7th at Old Orchard Maine U. S. A. Rev. Thomas Hall D. D. in his 84th year. Interment took place at Island Pond, Vermont, U. S. A. on Wednesday August 9th.

SHALE ACCEPTABLE AS FUEL

Satisfactorily Used Now in Esthonia, It May Be Taken Up by Other Countries.

Railroads in Esthonia seem in a fair way to discard coal in favor of bituminous shale, a substance common enough in geological formations to make the Esthonian experiment widely interesting. Lacking coal, the Esthonian provisional government has been investigating the possibilities of shale, and, as the report comes by way of Helsingfors, shale is now being used for a good many purposes. The gas factory at Reval, for example, is using shale exclusively for making gas. But, so far, shale has not been adopted as a fuel, and wood is being burned in the fire-boxes. The factory, probably waits to see how completely shale can be used to run railway trains, and the railway factory in Reval is now experimenting with fire-boxes suitable to using shale in a locomotive. That it can be successfully used, however, seems to have been proved. Cost is a strong argument for the use of shale, and 3 marks for a pood, or some 30 or 40 pounds, of shale, as against 30 marks for the same measure of coal makes it very much cheaper. It would be odd, but not impossible, if later events should show that in using shale for fuel the little-known country of Esthonia is leading the world.

CARRY OWN WOOD TO SCHOOL

French Children Study Their Lessons in Cold Buildings With Shell-Torn Holes.

Children of Laon, in the devastated Aisne district, have to take their own wood to school. Instead of swinging along merrily, as American children do, with their books under their arms, each thin little youngster staggers along under an armful of wood, shell-shattered tree trunks or bits of timber from trench and dugout. It is the only method of keeping warm in the desolate schoolrooms.

Under the conditions prevailing in schools in northern France, Lincoln's persevering studies by the light of a big log fire cease to be remarkable. The back room of a cafe, the cold interior of a village church with the wind whistling through apertures in the walls made by shells, or perhaps the one remaining room of the former schoolhouse are the places where the French children are studying without books, paper or pencils through the long, cold, dark winters of northern France.

For blackboards the bare walls are used. Charcoal or bits of chalk from the white cliffs of the country must serve as pencils. A few of the more fortunate children have bits of slate from some shattered roof upon which they painfully execute their lessons.—Stars and Stripes.

Tin as a Common Bond.

It is not surprising that the United States, where almost every variety of eatable has found its way into tin cans for preservation, should use nearly two-thirds of the total production of tin in the world. But it may be an unexpected discovery to find that the South American country, Bolivia, supplies about one-quarter of the total output. In consequence, Bolivia, a producer, wants to make friends with the tin-using republic to the north, and more so now that the United States has its own smelters to refine the ore, an innovation due to the war. The South American nation hopes to secure a loan for completing the Pan-American railway in order to improve commercial facilities. As long as the canning of fruits and vegetables continues to flourish as it has in the past, in the United States, doubt vanishes as to the close friendship between the second producer and the first consumer of the world's tin.

Oak-Shoot Germany.

The latest German postage stamp shows four young oak-shoots springing from the stump of a dead-and-gone tree, to signify the resurrection of the new Germany from the old. The designer of the stamp evidently overlooked the fact that while shoots may spring from an old stump and flourish in a small way, yet the stump itself never grows into a great tree again.

The oak-shoots fill an oval frame or scroll, on which appears the words "Deutsche Nationalversammlung" (German federation). The part within the oval is blue; without, the corners showing the figures of value, are brown.

Clock Problem.

There are 12 steps around the face of the watch, 1, 2, 3, etc. The hour hand makes the circuit once while the minute hand makes it 12 times. It is true that the minute hand makes 11 more steps on the dial than the hour hand does, but it also makes the same step that the hour hand takes, thus making 12 to the hour hand's one.

Not Reducing.

Mrs. Bascom was buying some lard at the meat counter. Her little boy was outside waiting for her. A neighbor lady came by and asked the boy:

"Where's your maw?"

"She's in th' store gettin' fat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Trouble.

"Jones married a widow with a 10 year old boy."

"I understand the marriage is not a happy one."

"No; it's a case of incompatibility between him and the boy."—Boston Transcript.

Massey-Harris Co.

Phone 25 - Madoc

To make room we are offering the following articles at a great reduction for quick sale:

One Massey-Harris Binder in perfect running order	$40.00
" Deering Binder in perfect running order	25.00
" McCormick Manure Spreader in perfect running order	60.00
" Massey-Harris Mower in perfect running order	25.00
" Massey-Harris 6-ft. Mower (new)	85.00
" Massey-Harris 5-ft. Mower (new)	80.00
" Tubular Axle Wagon, good as new	45.00
" Light one-horse Wagon	20.00
" Two-seated Surrey, overhauled and painted	45.00
" Auto Seat Buggy, overhauled and painted	45.00
" Set of Light Driving Harness (new)	45.00
" Heavy Cutter for single horse or team	25.00
" Light Cutter for single horse or team	2.00
" Light set of Sleighs, box and seat	25.00
" McLaughlin Car, 1917 Model	475.00
" McLaughlin Car, 1918 Model	550.00
" Chevrolet Car, 1918 Model	500.00
" Ford Car, 1922 Model, Battery and Starter	275.00
" Blue Bell Cream Separator in perfect order	30.00

About 20 pieces of new Massey-Harris Machinery to sell at big reduction to make room.

J. REEVES & SON

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Auctioneer BRIGHTON
Box 180 Phone 101

WANTED

Salesman for the Willoughby Farm Agency, for Madoc District. Apply S. J. Phillips, Colborne, Box 239. Largest Farm Agency in Canada. 32-2pd

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle nearly new, Apply at, REVIEW OFFICE.

FOR SALE

A. McRae, portable saw mill in first class shape. Two inserted teeth saws, one 48 in. (Burns' saw) and one 54 inch Symonds' Saw with connecting shafts, pulleys complete. Single edger with inserted teeth saw. Can be used as a Lath Mill also a 17 H P Traction Engine, Sawyer Massey in good shape, suitable for Threshing, Sawing and so forth. Will sell separately or together. Above can be bought for half their value. Apply at Review Office

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres Lot 10, 4th concession Huntingdon, 1 mile from Madoc village, church and schools; 1½ miles from cheese factory; ¾ mile to G. T. R. station. There is a frame house with woodhouse attached, frame barn 36X50 with hip roof; stone stables, drive house, machine shed 24X40, hog-pen 16X24, henhouse 16X24, garage with cement floor, milk stand and ice house with cement tanks for milk. Land is clay cloam, watered with 2 wells, 2 springs and creek. 75 acres work land, 35 marsh; balance in wood and pasture. About 75 apple trees all bearing, and other small fruits. Along a good road. Can buy with crop, stock and machinery or without.

32-4 D. B. Rodgers, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acre farm, Lot 27, 2nd con. of Thurlow Township, four miles east of Belleville, good work land, living stream, good buildings, stone basement under barn, silo, and litter carrier. Well fenced. School and Church close by. Wesley Sine, West Hill, Ont.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

Price selivered—$5 per double cord, Stove wood lengths. Leave order at Review Office. 8-28

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza Wannamaker, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of Eliza Wannamaker late of the village of Madoc, Widow deceased, who died on or about the 24th. day of July 1922 at the said Village of Madoc are required to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Thomas C. Caverly the Executor of the said Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or about the tenth day of September 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this 5th day of August, 1922.

Thomas C. Caverly, Executor — William Cross, Solicitor for Executor.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.

Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

McIntosh Bros.

DOLLAR WEEK

$ Dollar Sale

CONTINUED until Saturday, Aug. 26th

McIntosh Bros.

Phone 23 MADOC Prompt Deliveries

Milne's Cash Store

Midsummer Sale

All Summer Goods must go regardless of cost to make room for new Fall stock.

SALE to BEGIN **Friday, 18th Aug.** FOR 2 WEEKS

Here are a few special reductions which speak for themselves:

Anderson's Scotch Ginghams, reg. 35c for 24c
Canadian Ginghams for 15c
All Prints going at 18c
Chambray at 14c
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, reg. 50c, for . . 39c
Ladies' Fibre Silk Hosiery for 39c
Ladies' Fibre Silk Pullover Sweaters, reg. 3.75 for 2.50

Bal. Gingham Dresses and Blouses to clear at cost and less.

First come, gets the choice.
No one disappointed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. MILNE

Local and Personal

Mrs. Dawes left on Monday on a trip to the West.

Miss Kathleen Moorcroft left on Monday for a visit in Toronto.

Mr. Harry MacDonald, of Toronto s visiting relatives in town.

Miss Alice Foote has returned home after a visit at Stoney Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Irwin left on Monday to spend a few days in Plain field.

Miss Grace McCoy is spending a few days the guest of her sister, at Lakefield.

Mr. R. C. Bryden spent a few days renewing acquaintances around town last week.

Mr. Charlie MacDonald of Brockville, is renewing acquaintances around town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith motored to Prince Edward on Sunday and spent the day at the Sand Banks.

Miss Mary Sheridan, who is a nurse-in-training in an American Hospital spent her holidays with her mother and other relatives in town.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Institute will be held t the home of Mrs. T. H. Tumelty, on Friday evening August 25th. A full attendance is requested as arrangements must be completed in regard to the fall fair.

A Lawn Social and Chicken Supper will be held under the auspices of St. James Church, Stirling on the Agricultural Grounds, Wednesday August 30th. A first class orchestra Dancing, Soft Drinks, Fish pond, Cane Rack and other games. No canvassing. Chicken Supper served from 6.30. Admission 25c. Supper 35c.

On the evening of Aug. 18, a very successful lawn social was held at Cooped. Many people came expecting to hear a radio concert, which was advertised but due to a severe electrical storm, Mr. Burkitt of Madthe operator, was unable to bring in anything satisfactory. The aerial is being leftup, and is the intention to have another radio concert in the near future, and give the public an opportunity of hearing Radio music from Toronto, Pittsburg, Rochester, Schenectady, Newark, and other broadcasting centres.

Wanted—A good smart boy. Apply at Dental Office.

Mr. T. Rupert made a visit to Prince Edward County.

Mr. Alex Milne, left on Tuesday on a business trip to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McGhee and family spent Sunday at the Sand Banks.

Mr. K. Whytock who has been fire ranging during the vacation, returned home last week.

Hoard and Irwin hereby notify the public that they have sold their business to Hoard and Moorcroft, and that all accounts due Hoard and Irwin must be paid as soon as possible.

Farmers report that this season's crop been pretty nearly harvested. The hay crop, the grain crop and the root crop is one of the best ever seen in this district. Although at times the weather has not been very favourable, for harvesting the last two weeks have been exceptionally fine. If fair prices prevail we may see a material advance toward the former good times.

The spirit of the principle of co-operation that has for so long taken possession of the co-workers in urban communities has at last spread among rural co-workers as was shown in the meeting of the Weekly Publishers in Belleville last Friday to discuss the various problems that affect their peculiar line of business. Almost every publisher in the district was present, Deseronto and Napanee Publishers being conspicuous by their absence. The meeting indicates a high water mark in the development of the principle of co-operation among the publishers of this District, and is a condition much to be desired as it creates a more friendly feeling among those engaged in a common calling and leads to the giving of a better service to the community. So great was the enthusiasm created at this meeting that it was decided to meet at least twice a year. The thanks of the Association is due Mr. Herity and Mayor Hanna for their hospitality in allowing the publishers the use of their commodious and comfortable Council Chamber.

15 TIPS FOR MOTORISTS

The Ontario Motor League's standing committee on safety commends the following fifteen commandments to motorists:

1. Put yourself behind the other man's steering wheel.
2. Don't laugh at timid passengers. They are your guests. Make then iomfortable.
3. Don't expect children to look out for themselves. The fact that it was the child's "fault" doesn't make death less terrible.
4. When a man in the wrong insists on the right of way let him have it. You can't argue with a fool.
5. Get the hand signal habit. It protects you as well as others.
6. When the man behind you wants to pass, slow down and draw over. It is safer to have him speed ing ahead of you than alongside of you.
7. Don't dash by street cars as they are about to stop.
8. Don't try to pass the car ahead when another car is coming in the opposite diretion.
9. Slow down and keep to the right when you approach the crest of a hill.
10. Don't dispute the crossing with a railway train. What's the hurry?
11. Think of the other road users when you have to splash through mud or water.
12. Remember that the pedestrian at the crosing has the right to cross.
13. Don't drive jerkily. It keeps the man behind you worried.
14. When your brakes aren't working the time to get them fixed is NOW.
15. If you forget the rules of the road you can safely fall back on the golden rule.

The Ontario Motor Vehicles Act contains a clause which has not been given the publicity it deserves "No person under the age of 16 years shall drive a motor vehicle. And no person over the age of 16 and under the age of 18 years shall drive a motoor vehicle until and unless such person has passed an examination and obtained a license.

NOTICE

Electric Light rates are now due. Please Call and settle.

A. S. COCHRAN.
Collector.

A GEORGE HAM STORY

No man in Canada has the reputation of equalling Geo. H. Ham, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. as a raconteur and wit. Sir Thos. White once called him a great national asset.

Mr. Ham added that he was glad that Sir Thomas had fortunately not forgotten the "et." Even in the hospital undergoing an operation for appendicitis, Mr. Ham sustained his reputation, as his best story will probably show.

When he lost consciousness, he says, his last thought was "This is eternity."

"When I recovered from the effects of the opiate, I found myself in a darkened room, and wondered where I was and what it was all about. The kindly featured nurse quickly discovered that my consciousness had returned, and came to my bedside, and then I remembered everything. "But why this darkened room? It was early morning when they operated on me, but now it can't be night."

"No, it isn't,' she seriously responded 'but we were afraid of the shock you might get.'

"Why, what shock?"

"Well there was a big fire just across the street, and we were afraid if you awoke, and saw the flames, you might think that the operation had not been sucessful."

"That shows you what it is to have a reputation."

SEPTEMBER ROD AND GUN

The September issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, now on sale, is one which should please the sportsman and the outdoors man, for there are many attractive features, all of which should prove of interest. H. Mortimer Batten, whose work has columns of this magazine, has an absorbing story, entitled: "The Terror of the Canyon," which is a swiftly moving tale, with plenty of action and not a few thrills. There are other good stories, also, while Bonnycastle Dale's usual article is one of decided merit.

A special feature is the complete table of the seasons for all game, large and small, in each province of the Dominion, and this information should be a boon to hunters and and Ammunition department, edited by C. S. Landis, easily upholds the splendid standards previously established, and that is a guarantee of value and quality.

Robert Page Lincoln's Fishing notes, with Queries and Answers, contain much material of importance to the angler, and this popular department again offers something good for the delectation of all those who pursue the finny beauties. The Kennel department, as well as the Trap and Photo departments, are of high merit, and there are many other articles and stories too numerous to mention, which go to complete a magazine of quantity plus quality.

Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited at Woodstock, Ontario.

ANNUAL CAMP MEETING

The Annual Camp Meeting of the Holiness Movement Church will be held at Ivanhoe, August 25 to Sept.3.

Bishop A. T. Warren will be in charge assisted by special singers and preachers of the district. Several returned Missionaries are expected, among whom are Rev: Allen Moore,

Those who have small tent should bring them. Sleeping tents will be provided also hay and straw. Everyody welcome.

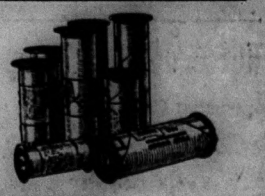
A Concession to Home Investors

In offering to renew the five and a-half per cent. Canadian bonds maturing December 1st at the same rate of interest as is carried by the maturing bonds, and allowing a bonus of one month's interest, the Minister is making a material concession to the Canadian investor, as this rate is higher than was paid on the recent Canadian in New York. The high class of the security, which is the very best that can be offered in Canada, and the liberal rate of interest should lead to large investments in these Dominion bonds. Attention is directed to the official advertisement giving details.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.
Morning Service—11 a. m.
Evening Service—7 p. m.
Holy Communion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.



Kodak Finishing

¶ YOU want your films developed correctly and printed properly. That is the kind of Kodak finishing service we render.

Have us develop a roll and you'll know.

Finishing that's right is our specialty.

GEO. F. MAYBEE

Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

The popularity of

STOCK & SONS' BREAD

may be seen from the fact that last Saturday I sold 125 loaves.

See that Stock & Sons' name is stamped on each loaf. This firm makes bread in 3 sizes—

Whole loaves

Half loaves and

A loaf that divides into three parts, being specially manufactured for making sandwiches.

D. BLUE

One door west of Dominion Bank. Phone 13.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

FRED HAM

GENERAL MASON

Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL

SAM LAPAM

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept. 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug., 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

THE FARM LOAN SYSTEM

Government Plan for Developing Farm Property.

Loans Limited to Specific Purposes —Reasonable Rate of Interest for Long Term Loans—Helps to Straighten Estate Tangles—About Repayments.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

On October 28th last the Agricultural Development Board passed the first loan under the long term farm loan legislation of the previous session. Since that time loans to the amount of about $800,000 have been passed.

In noting the progress as shown by the figures quoted it is necessary to remember that the loans are limited to certain specific purposes. (Acquiring land, erection of buildings, straightening up an estate — these were the purposes in the original Act and loans up to 65 per cent. of the value of the property could be made. To these purposes have now been added the discharging of encumbrances where such encumbrances do not exceed 40 per cent. of the value, and the cost of installing the drains.

Three Features.

There are three features of the plan which have been commented on favorably by applicants. These are:

1. Money is available.
2. Rate of interest.
3. Amortization of repayments.

There has been a general impression that there was always plenty of money available in rural Ontario to finance all farm mortgages offered. This is not as true now in any section as formerly, and is not true at all in some sections. Victory bonds attracted large sums of money from rural Ontario and moreover developed an understanding of bonds and their advantages for investment which did not previously exist. Consequently many applicants for loans have stated that there was now little or no money available in their community for farm mortgages.

Then the rate of interest at six per cent. is regarded as reasonable for a long term loan. It is, of course, two or three per cent. less than prevailing rates in New Ontario, and there is reason to believe that in old Ontario it has a stabilizing influence.

But the feature which appears to appeal to many is the basis of repayment. When the repayment is divided into annual instalments of principal and interest and spread over a period of twenty years it gives a sense of permanence and enables a man to make his plans accordingly. A payment of $7.17 per thousand dollars borrowed, will discharge the entire loan in 20 years, and this is not much more than the interest payments which would be asked in some cases otherwise. Most borrowers are looking forward to having the entire loan discharged long before the maximum period, but when they are told they can pay as much as they like on due date after the third year they are quite satisfied.

As to Red Tape.

It is perhaps asking a good deal to expect a skeptical public to believe that any Government or semi-Government organization operates without red tape. Certainly it is the aim of this Board to do so. To comply with the Act and to see that the interests of the Province are properly safeguarded there are some conditions with must necessarily be rigidly insisted upon. Within these lines, however, the Board has endeavored to make the operation of the plan as simple as possible from the standpoint of the borrower. Sometimes there is a slight flaw in the title, making it necessary to get the signature of someone now several thousand miles away. It is in the interests of the borrower, as well as of the Board, that the title be made absolutely clear, even if it takes a few weeks to do so.

In this work it will be obvious that inspection and valuing is a most important part. The Board is expected and desires to serve the whole Province. Covering such a large territory with such a variety of conditions is a big job and the Board must necessarily place reliance on the information which comes to it from its inspectors.

Estates and Buildings.

One of the purposes for which loans are authorized under the Act is for straightening up estates, and this has been found an advantage in a considerable number of cases; for instance, where the property has been left to the oldest son, with instructions to pay off obligations to other members of the family.

In Old Ontario naturally the applications for loans to erect buildings have not been numerous, but a number of such applications have been passed. Here is a case of a hundred acre farm with buildings, put down as worth $7,500, free of debt. Yet the house is only valued at $200. Hence the owner secures a loan of $2,500 to build a new house and spreading the payments over a period of years will enjoy the additional comfort while it is being paid for. In other cases it has been a new barn or improvements to some of the existing buildings. Not many loans have been granted on small holdings.

Repayments.

Repayments are probably the final test of the success of any loaning scheme. No repayments are due under this scheme until next fall, and hence no evidence on this point is available. Every precaution has been taken, however, to assure repayment, and every borrower is given to understand that a loan is a business proposition and must be treated on a strictly business basis.

A good sire is the beginning of a good herd; a bad one is the end of any herd.

FERTILIZE THE GROUND

EVEN RICHEST LAND BECOMES EXHAUSTED IN TIME.

Annual Crop of Province of Ontario Removes Plant Food Sufficient to Test Capacity of 100 Trains—How the Strength Can Be Restored to Good Ground.

The farmers of Ontario are beginning to realize that the soil of the province is by no means inexhaustible in fertility. Scientific study has shown that the elements which go to produce our crops are being removed from the top six or eight inches of our formerly productive soils at a rapid rate. It has been estimated that the amount of plant food removed from Ontario soils by a season's crop if it could be transported in the purest form would exceed the carrying capacity of one hundred trains of one hundred cars each. Of course, some of this is returned through the agency of clovers, etc., but due to the lack of attention to practices of soil management our soils fall short of their possible production.

Practical demonstrations in Western Ontario have proved the value of fertilizer properly applied. Stanley Merrill, a farmer living near London, grew an average yield of 137.5 bushels of potatoes per acre without fertilizers. By the use of 500 pounds of fertilizer of suitable analysis this yield was increased to 187.5 bushels. Where he applied 750 pounds of fertilizer per acre his potatoes yielded 216.6 per acre, and where 1,000 pounds of the same fertilizer was added per acre, he had a yield of 300 bushels per acre, and the quality was superior to that of the others. Many other farmers in Middlesex County who used fertilizers in 1921, state that the yield per acre in some cases was doubled and in every case there was a large increase.

Fertilizers are carriers of concentrated food, that is concentrated plant food in the form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Modern fertilizer plants obtain these constituents from various sources. The ammonia or nitrogen carriers consist of blood and tankage, both being waste products of the meat packing industry. The nitrate of soda is a quickly soluble salt that comes from South America. The sulphate of ammonia is a slower soluble salt, which is a by-product of the coking industry. Cyanimid is the material produced electrically by the combination of the nitrogen of the air with the calcium of limestone. The phosphoric acid of fertilizers comes from animal bone, acid phosphate and basic slag, which is a by-product of the steel industry. The potash is a very important ingredient of all forms of chemical fertilizer.

The history of fertilizer dates back more than a century. The population of France and Germany increased so rapidly following the Napoleonic wars that leading economists predicted a time when the production of food would not be sufficient to supply the increased population and famine would be the result.

It is related that to meet such a situation, a German chemist named Liebeg, discovered that bone finely ground and treated with sulphuric acid would change to a form that was immediately available to plants.

Two young scientists from England who had spent years in Liebeg's laboratories watched the success of the experiments performed. One of these, John Bennett Lawes, saw the possibilities of the discovery and patented the process in 1842. This was the origin of the fertilizer industry of the present time.

Lawes, who was a millionaire, became so interested that he set aside a portion of his estate, which was situated near London, England, for an experimental field in which he might test the value of various materials in the growing of crops. A series of test plots were surveyed and the experiments were carried out so successfully by Lawes, and his partner, Gilbert, that Queen Victoria knighted both of the men. In 1901, the test farm was taken over by the British Government and has been conducted since that time as a great national experimental station. Similar work was inaugurated in America in 1885, when the Hatch Act set apart funds for the establishment and maintenance of experimental stations in each of the States.

Many of the farmers of Ontario are finding that winter wheat responds readily to a fair application of commercial fertilizer. Phosphate particularly is required by the wheat crop, phosphorus being that element of plant food which induces great production of seed.

American reports testify that even on the black soils of Illinois and Iowa farmers are finding it profitable to apply 100 or 150 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre of wheat land.

The plant needs a balanced ration just the same as an animal. But, like animals, what may be the best of food for one plant may be little better than poison to another. To apply commercial fertilizer intelligently and profitably, the farmer must study the requirements of the crop on which the fertilizer is to be applied. Nitrogen is the plant food which causes the plant stalk and leaf to grow. Hence if the crop is to be grown for bulk and top, nitrogen is the plant food to emphasize in the fertilizer used.

Phosphoric acid is what causes the ripening of the seed and the plumping of the kernels of grain, and which stimulates the growth of the roots of plants. In growing grain, however, it pays to use a limited amount of nitrogen until the plant gets a start, as that assists the growth of the leaf and stalk.—M. Wye.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Stock of Western Australia shows that there are no fewer than 5,995 camels in that section of the Commonwealth.

WAS NOT ALWAYS HUMORIST

Mark Twain Had a Really Serious Side, Which the World Is Beginning to Realize.

Mark Twain's reputation rests on his humor. He burst upon the world as a writer recklessly jocund and hilariously informal. He gave the rough pioneer life of the West in his day a humorous turn that appealed to all as something different and unique.

His humor rested in large part upon carrying things to extravagant implications. He was quick to see and point out the irrelevant and incongruous. He pierced the hoax of pretension or assumption. People at first thought of him as something of a literary swashbuckler out of the untamed West, and many still think of him only as a humorist.

But he is now seen in larger perspective. Through the admirable biography of Albert Bigelow Paine and the fine tribute of William Dean Howells, the man is seen to have a weighty, serious side that promises to live as long as his humor. There was much in Twain's experience to give a serious turn to his thought. His rapid rise from obscure poverty to wealth and fame was not without its serious reverses. The honors that came to him, his friendships with thinking men and women, his bereavements that cut him to the heart, tended to make him look beneath the chances of misfortune to the springs and motives of human character and action.

As a result of this ripening and broadening, Twain came to have an indubitable seriousness, says a writer in the Minneapolis Journal. The chief characteristic of his serious thought was a distrust of conventional attitudes and prevailing opinions. His stories carried him far afield into realms of art, history, language study and religion. With cynical and burning insight he indicted the piety of Christian peoples who could make great professions and at the same time devise with increasing ferocity deadly means of making war. All the Christian nations he saw were at the game. "And the more advanced they are the bigger and more destructive engines of war they create."

Howells calls Mark Twain the Lincoln of American literature. There are several parallels between the two men. Both came from homes of poverty and were of humble parentage. Both had to make their way in the world through their own unaided efforts and both attained positions in the hearts of the people.

The cloud of seriousness and pathos does not hang over Twain as heavily or pervasively as over Lincoln. But the same rational insight that gave him power to find humor in the incongruities of life revealed to him also the still sad music of humanity. Mark Twain as a humorist will not be valued less in the coming years. But Twain as a keen observer of life and a man with serious purposes and ideals will be more valued than he has been.

Spanish Girl's Courtship.

In the Canary Isles, where rigid Spanish customs prevail, a girl does not enjoy much freedom. In default of outdoor amusements or exercise she spends many hours at her window gazing at whatever may be going on outside.

To a Spanish girl the important thing about a window is that it should command a view of a street or square. For if any young man wishes to engage Dolores or Pepita in conversation for a couple of hours every day here is the proper recognized place to do so. The Spanish young man will stand patiently day after day with his head at an impossible angle discoursing with his lady love.

No formal introductions need precede these window courtships, and if a young man finds that a girl's powers of conversation are not worthy to be cultivated for a lifetime, he may discontinue his visits without ceremony. Should they, however, result in a formal engagement, it will still be many weeks before he is admitted to the house.

Jodhpur Trousers.

Jodhpur, which the prince of Wales has been visiting, is the home of a particularly fascinating male garment. Jodhpur trousers, if you have a slim leg, can't be beaten even by the kilt. You know the kind (writes an ex-officer)—breeches as far as the knee, and then the tightest of trousers, with "permanent turn-ups" at the bottom, and for the real people broad straps just under the knee, as worn in the best navvying circles. No fumbling with gaiters or puttees on below-zero mornings. Just one hectic moment—and they're on. And just one hectic half-hour just before mess, and —with the aid of your batman, your groom, the orderly-room clerk, and the mess waiter—they're off.

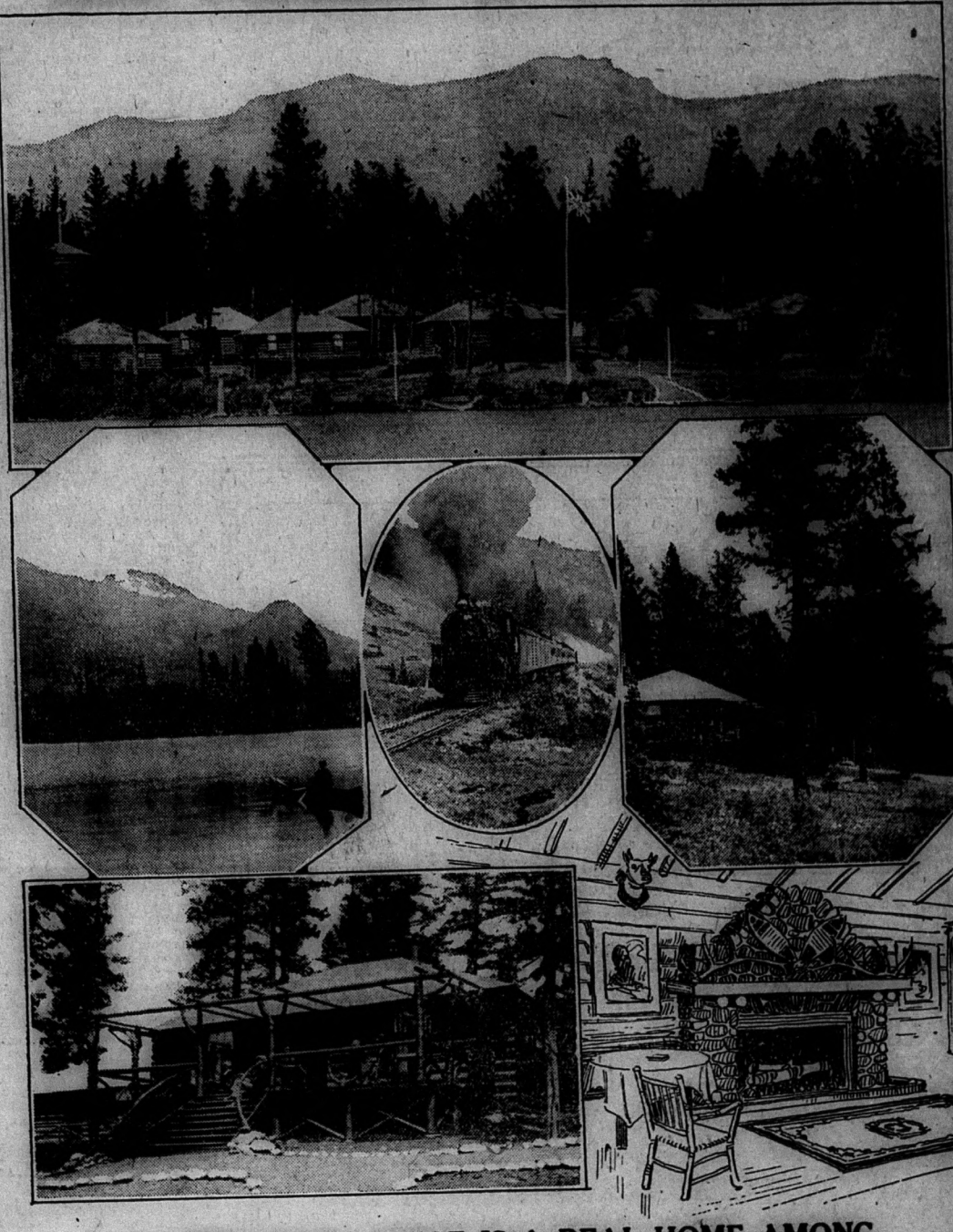
Result of a Dream.

That the Canadian war memorial to be erected in France by Walter S. Allward, the Toronto sculptor, was the result of a dream is the statement of an article by Anne Anderson Perry in the International Studio. Mr. Allward, as his friends know, felt the significance of the great war acutely, and it is really no surprise to those who know him best that his feeling should at length have found expression in the magnificent design for the Canadian memorial, which is to cost one million dollars and require five years to construct. Mrs. Perry quotes Mr. Allward as giving the following account of the origin of the idea:

"When things were at their blackest in France during the war, I went to sleep one night after dwelling on all the muck and misery over there. My spirit was like a thing tormented, so I dreamed. In my dream I was on a great battlefield. I saw our men going up in thousands and being mowed down by the sickles of death, regiment after regiment, division after division. Suffering beyond endurance at the sight, I turned my eyes and found myself looking down an avenue of poplars. Suddenly through this avenue I saw thousands marching to the aid of our armies. They were the dead. They rose in masses, filed silently by, and entered the fight to aid the living. So vivid was this impression that when I awoke it stayed with me for months. Without the dead we were helpless. So I have tried to show, in this monument to Canada's fallen, what we owed them, and will forever owe them."

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

New Paradise of the Rockies



JASPER PARK LODGE IS A REAL HOME AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

Jasper Park, embracing 4,400 square miles of the most magnificent virgin mountain scenery in the world, has long been known to the sportsman, alpinist and tourist, but this summer it calls to holiday seekers with a new voice. It now offers ideal accommodation in Jasper Lodge, the first of a series of Alpine chalets to be built in the Jasper and Mount Robson districts, and was formally opened to the public on June 15th.

The lodge is beautifully situated among the singing pines and cedars on the shore of Lac Beauvert, while towering in solemn grandeur on all sides rise the rugged snowy domes, sometimes gleaming like opals in the shimmering sunlight and sometimes lost amid the low-hanging clouds. It consists of a group of log rustic buildings blending with the rugged surroundings. A spacious lounge building with an ample stone fireplace, an airy dining-room, a dance pavilion and a number of separate sleeping cabins, each containing four bedrooms and a sitting-room, are electric-lighted and fittingly fur throughout.

Here in the Northern Canadian Rockies the tourist will find all that a worth-while holiday. The joy of adventure in exploring and mou climbing, boating on Lac Beauvert, fishing in the wild mountain torrents, through the valleys with the fresh mountain breezes in your face, with the guardian purple mountains keeping watch—all offer a most in ing variety of recreation. The best of accommodation has associated congenial companionship and scenery rivalling even that of the Swis

These lodges not only tend to make Jasper Park one of the great centres of the Dominion thereby increasing the revenues of our C National Railways, but also add their share toward ultimately placing on the map as one of the outstanding meccas of the world traveller.

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MET IN GARDENS

Statesmen Have Made History in Peaceful Spots.

Recent Occurrence in the Grounds at Chequers Is an Example—Beginning of Fateful War.

It was in the garden at Chequers that the first intimation was given of the fateful conference at Washington upon which, remarks London Answers, not improbably, the future of civilization hangs.

It was Sunday afternoon and the American ambassador had arrived with a cablegram in his pocket from the American President. It was an invitation to the British government to send representatives to Washington to discuss the question of disarmament.

Mr. Harvey, the ambassador, and Mr. Lloyd George were seated together in the garden when the former handed the cablegram to our prime minister.

In a flash the prime minister was on his feet. "We accept!" he almost shouted. "We accept gladly, we accept gratefully. We will do everything in our power to make the conference a success."

The Temple garden, on the embankment, is one of the most historic spots in London, for it was there that the Wars of the Roses commenced. These wars were so-called because the ensign of the house of York was a white rose, and that of the house of Lancaster a red rose.

The story goes that Lords Somerset and York, with a number of their retainers, met in the Temple gardens, and commenced to quarrel about the weak King Henry VI., for whom the former was regent.

In the midst of the quarrel Somerset picked a red rose, and turning to his friends, said: "Let him who sides with me pluck a red rose and wear it in his cap!"

Then the duke of York savagely tore a white rose from a neighboring bush, and cried: "This is my badge! Let him who is my friend pluck a white rose and wear it!"

This scene is pictured in one of the frescoes in the houses of parliament.

It was one of the great turning points in English history, for the Wars of the Roses shattered feudalism, destroyed the power of the barons, and set in motion the spirit of freedom and democratic government which is the keynote of modern England.

The vast empire of India was virtually won for Britain in a garden. On February 5, 1757, just outside the village of Plassy, Surajah Dowlah had 60,000 troops and Clive 3,000.

Clive called a council of war, which advised him not to advance. Clive went into a garden alone, and set under a grove of trees for an hour in quiet thought. When he came out he rejected the council's advice, and subdued an empire in a battle which only lasted an hour!

Wilberforce first mooted the question of the abolition of the slave trade to Pitt in a garden. Wilberforce had just read Clarkson's famous essay on abolition, when he was invited to spend a week-end with Pitt, and wandered with him into the beautiful park at Holwood, near Bromley.

There he first announced his intention to the great statesman of bringing the subject before the house. The resolution was made at the foot of a tree called Wilberforce's oak, and a stone seat, erected by the earl of Stanhope, marks the spot.

A little later, when Wilberforce put his case before the house, Pitt, Fox and Burke supported him and all England rang with applause.

The Indian Game.

Lacrosse is an Indian game, which the white men adopted and organized into the modern pastime that we know to-day.

Canada's national game is unique among all national sports. It was found here, like the other natural resources of the country. It belonged to the aborigines, and was taken over from them by the newcomers. Canadians developed the playing rules, and Canadians have always excelled all other lacrosse players in the world.

With the Indians lacrosse was a community game. It was frequently played with from 500 to 1,000 men to a side, and the contest took place on a field about a mile long. As late as 1860, the game was played with 25 men to a side, two of whom were goalkeepers.

The first record of white men trying lacrosse is in the year 1840. Soon after it became the national game of Canada the twelve-man team came into existence.

Shopping.

Glady's, at the draper's: "I say, Mabel, if we aren't going to buy anything, let's look at something more expensive."

The smallest bones in the human body are in the ears.

HE LOVES THE BIRDS

JACK MINER IS A UNIQUE CANADIAN PERSONALITY.

Story of the Man Whose Sanctuary For His Winged Friends Has Become Famous In Every Part of the Continent—Lives in Bungalow Near Kingsville.

It's a difficult task to define in words so unusual a personality as Jack Miner. To realize the man who made the wild goose tame you must hear him speak. Then, by turns, he makes you laugh with his droll humor and impresses you with his tremendous sincerity. He grips your attention without seeming to try. He is too keenly interested in his message to feel concerned, either about his audience or about himself.

The story of Jack Miner has been told and re-told till it is familiar to most Canadians. But it will bear retelling.

Jack Miner of to-day is a big, upstanding man of 56—an out-of-doors man, essentially, with the out-of-doors habits of hard working and clear thinking. As a boy he came to Essex County, Ont. The "snarl of us ten children," as he aptly described the Miner family, got little education, and went to work early. "A dollar bill looked like a horse blanket" in those days; so Jack and a favorite brother hunted for the market. They became wizards of the gun.

Meanwhile, Jack grew up, raised a family, and sent them in due course to the backwoods Sunday school. They induced their father to attend. He could neither read nor write. His little folks taught him. He in turn taught Sunday school, quit shooting for the market—and then came those marvelous activities that have made Jack Miner known throughout this continent.

The wild geese and wild ducks had known him as an enemy. Now came the thought: "Surely they would know a friend if they had one!" So Jack Miner set himself to make friends with the wild things.

"Birds are wild because they have to be, and men are wild because they want to be," is a characteristic bit of Miner philosophy.

Jack's campaign of pacification was infinitely patient. First, a bird or two ventured upon his ponds, and nibbled his tempting corncobs. Next season there came a large company. So bird interest grew from year to year. Now in March and April every year the wild geese congregate by hundreds and thousands. The good word has gone forth to the far distances of North Carolina, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay that this one spot in America is dedicated to the wild goose. And the geese understand.

It took four years to induce the birds to call. Eight birds constituted the first visitors. Last year Jack Miner's feathered friends required 1,600 bushels of corn for their menu at this half-way house between North Carolina and Hudson Bay.

The same birds come back. Jack Miner has proved that. Among the thousands of birds that gather every spring at the famous goose pond near Kingsville are many wearing aluminum "anklets," with which Jack has decorated them in previous years. Many such anklets have been returned to Jack Miner from points as far apart as the Gulf of Mexico and Baffin's Bay. As for the ducks, he has tags returned from 23 different states and provinces, the farthest south from Guydan, Louisiana, and the span of territory east and west stretches from Long Island, N.Y., to Englefield, Sask. Four million square miles of territory—yet, year after year, the birds come back to this same spot.

They know.

It's an interesting sight to watch Jack Miner strolling through a flock of six hundred or more wild geese, the shyest birds alive. He talks to them in their own language—he has mastered several words in the goose vocabulary—and bosses them about as though they were a flock of barnyard ducks. The birds seem to know that they are safe from the hunter and that, backing up Jack Miner's efforts, the Dominion Government has made this spot a sanctuary for them.

There is another story told by a man who motored down to Kingsville once with Jack Miner. Away off against the sky hovered a flock of wild geese. "Stop," commanded Miner, suddenly. "That's one of my birds." He gave a peculiar call; and the distant bird came volplaning down in answer.

That is how intimately Jack Miner knows the birds, and how intimately the birds know Jack Miner.

Years before Jack Miner ever thought of putting his story on paper he was widely known as a lecturer. He has told his story of the birds before all sorts of audiences except uninterested or indifferent ones. No audience, hearing Jack Miner, can long remain in that state of mind.

"Farmer and Drain Tile Merchant," is the modest fashion in which Jack Miner's letter-heads style him. There was a time when the fate of the tile-yard hung in the balance, and the future looked black for the drain tile merchant. That, however, is a story apart from Jack and his birds, and must be left for another time.

Miner believes in getting near to nature. Nature, as typefied by primeval forest, was long ago swept away from the Kingsville countryside. But at intervals betwixt his studies of the wild goose, the wild duck, the barn swallow, and the rest of them, he has planted thousands of trees. Years ago he planted a grove of maples. To-day they surround a Robinson Crusoe bungalow where, isolated as on a deserted isle, he can carry on his work undisturbed.

Dyeing and mining are Britain's oldest industries.

Investigator Has Issued Challenge to Conan Doyle Regarding Spiritualism

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has received the inevitable challenge from Joseph F. Rinn, of Brooklyn, a produce broker of means, whose avocation is the exposure of spiritists. For some years past no prominent clairvoyant or medium has appeared in New York without being invited by Mr. Rinn to make a bet that the latter cannot duplicate all the former's phenomena by purely mechanical means. None of them, so far as we are aware, accepted Mr. Rinn's challenge, and we have little doubt that Sir Arthur will do so. The Brooklyn man suggests that he and the spiritist make a bet of $5,000, the former, with his associates in the Society of American Magicians, to "go on the public platform with him and there produce psychic phenomena, asking no other conditions except such as he permits to mediums." Mr. Rinn agrees to produce the phenomena under a bright light, but the investigator is to be blindfolded. Then will ensue such manifestations as happen when spiritists meet together, and if Doyle can tell how they are produced or in what way they differ from any spiritist phenomena, Mr. Rinn agrees to forfeit $5,000.

Whether the spiritists take up the challenge or not, Mr. Rinn announces that in a few months he intends to give an exhibition which will be a complete exposure of the claims of mediums. He says: "It will be held in a room locked and sealed and everybody in the room, including myself, will be handcuffed to our chairs. When the lights go out the medium will be seen floating eight feet in the air, and talking; ghostly spirits will appear 10 feet in the air, floating around and talking; ghostly hands will be seen at all altitudes, some playing on tambourines, and a cornet 10 feet in the air, will play a tune. A safe in the room will be opened in perfect darkness, its contents cleaned out, and the safe will disappear from the room. When the lights are turned on the doors will still be locked and sealed. A typewriter will operate without hands; furniture will move about, and many other things of a seemingly supernatural nature will take place." "A poor, credulous old man," is Mr. Rinn's opinion of Conan Doyle, who, just because he wrote some detective stories that made him famous, ought not necessarily to be accepted as a man competent to unmask swindlers. What chance would he have with a card sharper?

In Mr. Rinn's view, Doyle has not a better trained mind than Luther Marsh, the famous New York lawyer, who was reduced almost to want by Miss De Bar, by means of faked pictures. He points out that Dr. Isaac Funk, who exposed this woman, would himself have been an easy victim for May Pepper, of Brooklyn, and the Bang sisters, of Chicago, had Rinn not exposed them. He says that there is no leading light among spiritists to-day who has not been fooled. Dr. Jay Hudson, in his book on the "Law of Psychic Phenomena," testified to the wonderful powers of the medium, Pierre Keeler. Yet it is only a few weeks ago since this Keeler was arrested in New York for giving a false materialization at a seance. Detectives chased the supposed ghost, who, however, escaped, leaving extremely material tracks in the snow. Keeler and his accomplice, however, were not so fortunate.

Rinn ridicules Doyle's statement that all one needs to become a spiritist is to attend twelve seances and read twelve books, and his belief that everything mediums have produced for him has been genuine, despite the fact that there is not a medium of note in the world who has not been trapped. Doyle says that a man may be wicked, yet a great musician, and that similarly a man may be a wonderful medium and wicked. Says Mr. Rinn: "Anyone can see that there can be no comparison between the two, since no element of fraud enters into the production of music, while Doyle admits that it does in the production of phenomena. His position is as though, if I catch a man stealing my pocketbook, I know he is a thief. But if the next time I am in his company my pocketbook disappears, without my catching him stealing it, and he tells me that the spirits confiscated my purse, I am to believe him."

The Englishman, says Rinn, is more gullible than the most credulous of American spiritists. He accepts all the old shop-worn tricks as though they were divine manifestations. He is not himself demonstrating anything. There is nothing he can demonstrate. Mr. Rinn for twenty years was a member of the so-called intelligentsia in the investigation of spiritism, and asserts that time after time he saw his colleagues being tricked, but himself made no protest in order that he might not be rejected as one being antagonistic to the medium. Later on his friends wrote books, testifying to the wonders they had witnessed. For a long time Mr. Rinn was of opinion that there probably was something in some of the demonstrations not to be explained by any other than a spiritist hypothesis. Later on, as he exposed one medium after another, he came to the conclusion that the whole thing was founded on a double deception, the deception of tricksters and the self-deception of their victims. He says that he has been unable to find a single phenomenon. Therefore, he has considered it part of his duty to warn his fellow-citizens against what he believes is an ennervating and dangerous delusion.

Turkey has twenty-six official holidays in the year, when business is entirely suspended.

Women should Insist

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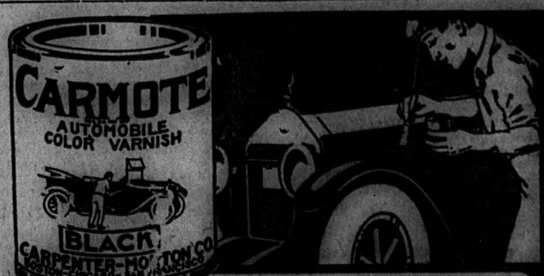

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Review Stationery Store

Genius at Tea Making

By MARTHA MACWILLIAMS.

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No debutante was ever more excited over her coming-out tea than Mrs. Penley Bradley was the afternoon shortly after her marriage to Penley Bradley, when she undertook to introduce Mr. Bradley's twenty-year-old daughter to a little group of her own particular friends whom she thought it would be desirable for her to know. To understand the confusion one must understand the Penley Bradley menage. It was located in an apartment hotel—the apartment was the same that Mrs. Bradley had once occupied before her second marriage. It had been changed only by the addition of a hundred of the books that Penley Bradley could not be parted from, a pipe or so, a new chiffonier containing his raiment and, on occasions, Penley Bradley himself. He had hoped that when he married the brilliant and efficient Mrs. Duane he would persuade her to give up her work at Burton's and the $15,000 a year that went with it.

Bradley had dreamed of a house in the suburbs, gardens and lawns, and room enough for a thousand books instead of the hundred that seemed to crowd each other in the living room at the apartment hotel where they lived instead.

And now the new Mrs. Penley Bradley was giving a little tea to introduce her new daughter to some "worth while people." She was frank about it and Alice, the daughter, came back quite as frankly. They did not in the least dislike each other.

"And now, Alice," Mrs. Bradley called from her room where she was hurriedly dressing after speeding home from Burton's, while Alice was arranging flowers in the reception room beyond, "now, Alice, I expect you to fall in love with and captivate one of the three men I have picked out as eligible for you. They will be here this afternoon. Roger Steele could give you all the money you could dream of, and he is quite a nice sort of stay-at-home, fireside-loving creature besides. Tom Greene hasn't a cent in the bank—never has, but he makes a lot and he's brilliant. You've read his plays. And there is Harry Bainbridge—awfully English, over here studying silk worms or tobacco, or sailboats or something. I don't remember, but I've heard all about him. He's quite a catch if you can impress him, and—" Mrs. Penley Bradley looked at her watch and interrupted Alice, who had framed a protest. "What do you suppose has happened to that maid? I told them to send her up by half-past three. The lemons aren't cut, and I don't believe there is any sugar. They were going to send the things up from downstairs, but dear knows what's happened."

"I wish you had let me get things ready this morning, mamma," scolded Alice. "I knew it would be too much for you."

"I couldn't let you be worried." Mrs. Bradley was trying to get a telephone connection with the pantry in the hotel dining room below stairs. "It really is an awful job getting up a tea," and then, to the steward down below: "I wish you would send up some other sandwiches. I ordered watercress and they sent lettuce, and there isn't any butter on them and—and will you hurry that maid along? Our guests will be coming soon. There will be about twenty."

When her stepmother was through telephoning Alice summoned courage to say:

"You didn't send cards to Morton Gray, did you—mother?"

"Of course not," came back frankly. "Morton isn't in a class with the people I'm asking today. He's nice enough in a way—Alice you don't mean to tell me you care about him?"

The frankness of this query rather took Alice's breath away. She was not as frank in her rejoinder. "I only thought he was an old friend. It was through him that you and papa met. We ought at least to feel grateful."

"Oh, if that's all—I won't argue with you. But you see he's just general business manager at Burton's. In a business way he may be a genius, but the people I'm asking this afternoon are different. They are the people I want you to know."

"Would you be ashamed to introduce him to these people—Roger Steele, Tom Greene and the Bainbridge individual, I mean?"

"Don't follow me up so," came nastily from Mrs. Bradley. "Don't you see that I'm all upset over the refreshments? They haven't sent the maid and there isn't a speck of butter on those sandwiches. No, you can't go and get things; the guests will be here any time and you must be ready with me to receive them."

A half an hour later the guests had arrived. Some had even spoken of leaving. But still no refreshments had appeared. There was tea service in one end of the room but no boiling water had been sent up with which to make it. And no maid had come. Mrs. Bradley did not send her complaint to the pantry again, for the telephone was located in the general reception room.

The hall door rang and Alice ran down the short hall, expecting, as Mrs. Bradley thought, to admit the delayed maid and the needfuls for the tea service.

But it was not the maid. A tall, broad-shouldered figure bent down to kiss Alice very reverently, but she pushed him off. "Time for that later," she said. "Something has gone wrong in the pantry. The refreshments haven't come. There's not enough butter on the sandwiches. Mother is in a stew. She says you're a genius, so go to it and prove you can get the needfuls for tea inside of ten minutes."

The door closed silently. Alice appeared calm and unruffled in the reception room and refused to answer any of the signaled inquiries from her distraught stepmother. She simply urged the guests who had suggested leaving to wait a few minutes for tea. It had been a little delayed, she said. Then the bell rang ever so lightly and Alice sped down the hall again. Immediately she returned with an enormous tray—a lacquered reed tray that had not come from the hotel kitchen. It contained a spirit lamp with hot water ready to be relighted, a silver dish of chopped ice and shaved butter, inimitable light biscuits, dishes of jam, and neatly piled sandwiches of a dozen different mixtures.

Five minutes later, when tea drinking was in full swing and there were expressions of praise from the guests at the delicious refreshments, Morton Gray strode quietly into the room.

Mrs. Penley Bradley first eyed him with disapproval. She had not expected him, but as her longtime business associate she could not fail to greet him cordially. He took his chair, his tall, broad form balancing rather grotesquely on a small gilt chair of the apartment hotel variety, in the group of guests over which Mrs. Bradley presided. Presently Alice stood beside her stepmother.

"I am going to tell you something, before all of your guests," Alice began, at first timidly and then with more courage. "Morton Gray and I are engaged. We thought it would be a nice little surprise to announce it now at your party. You and Morton are such old friends, I know you will be delighted."

And Mrs. Bradley really was. She forgot all about Roger, Tom and Harry, looking rather insignificant and inefficient in the proximity of the presence of Morton. Then she rose from her chair and before Morton could rise from his chair she planted a kiss on his cheek by way of motherly congratulation.

Then Penley Bradley himself appeared and the guests delayed departure until longer, for Mr. Bradley had brought still more delicacies that sufficed for an informal supper.

It was after Morton had departed and Alice had gone to bed that Mrs. Bradley thought to inquire as to the miraculous appearance of Morton and the tea equipment. "It was a simple matter," said Mr. Bradley, laughing. "The thing was all cooked up. We knew what sort of service you'd get at this hotel. I got in touch with Morton and we ordered the things from the club chef this morning. Morton went over in a taxi to get them, and I telephoned the steward here to stop operations on the tea order here. I wanted your little tea party to be a success."

Mrs. Bradley's eyes filled with tears. "Penley," she said huskily, "now that it is all settled for Alice, I—I think I'll give up this sort of life and the job at Burton's. I'd like to settle down in the suburbs somewhere—with plenty of room for your books and pipes and things. You see, I thought that Alice would have a better chance in the city. I knew she loved Morton, but I never thought he cared for her. That's why I got Roger and Tom and that Bainbridge individual here this afternoon."

GLORY OF THE COAST RANGE

No Wonder the "Save the Redwoods League" Is Active and Persistent.

But the redwood (sequoia sempervirens) is the chief glory of the coast range. Beginning in the meridian of Santa Cruz, where we find a colossal colonnade of these redwoods, they reach on into Oregon, in a magnificent forest belt ten miles wide and four hundred miles long. No other region on the continent shows so continuous a march of these giant trees.

It is an hour of joy to quit the belt of pines and oaks—none of them very old—and to come suddenly into the presence of these mighty redwoods that belong to the centuries. Many of them wear lightly their thousand years of battle with the storms.

Sometimes you will come upon a giant redwood with a group of young redwoods standing in friendly circle round him. Often have I lain down to sleep within such a magic chamber of fragrant trunks and boughs.—"California the Wonderful," Edwin Markham.

Turtle Had Not Wandered Far.

Forty-four years ago J. T. McClanahan of Lenoxburg, Ky., carved his name on the shell of a small land turtle that he had caught. He then liberated the turtle. A few days ago Peter Sheppard, who now owns the adjoining farm, caught a turtle, and upon examining it closely learned that it was the same turtle on which McClanahan and carved his initials 44 years ago.

Kansas City's Boulevards.

Kansas City, Mo., has 80 miles of finished boulevards and drives. Boston is the only city in the United States which has a greater boulevard mileage than Kansas City. Chicago has nearly seventy-five miles of boulevards.

LOSSES TO LITERATURE.

Canadian Writers Have Had Manuscripts Destroyed.

The late Marjorie Pickthall, one of Canada's most distinguished poets, had been so broken-hearted on the occasion of her mother's death that she buried all her unpublished manuscripts in the casket with her mother's remains. We now learn from an article by Isabel Eccleston Mackay in the Canadian Magazine that Charles Mair, the Western poet and patriot, suffered a severe loss through the destruction of a trunkful of manuscripts at the time of the first Riel rebellion in 1870.

Mr. Mair, who is now almost 83, passed through Vancouver last autumn to spend the winter in New Zealand, and while in the Coast city made a pilgrimage to the grave of his old friend, Pauline Johnson. He is, perhaps, best known as the author of "Tecumseh: A Drama," published in 1886, and giving a vivid impression of the life of the Shawnee Chief who did so much for the British cause in the war of 1912. During the Riel rebellion Mr. Mair was imprisoned by Riel with other Winnipeg loyalists, and sentenced to be shot, but escaped.

"These are stirring memories," writes Mrs. Mackay, "but it was not upon any of these that Mr. Mair dwelt with clouded eye. The one thing which touched the iron in his soul was the capture and wanton destruction of his precious trunkful of manuscripts, the work of years—the literary flower of his young manhood. This trunk was taken, with all other personal effects. No trace of it was ever found. When things were in hand again every search was made, and a large reward offered, but without effect. After a time a story drifted through of a young officer who declared he had seen a room in Fort Garry stacked with captured papers of all kinds in incredible confusion. This part of the fort had been burned and its debris must have been the grave of documents whose value will never be known. With them, in all probability, the early manuscripts of Charles Mair may have met their fate."

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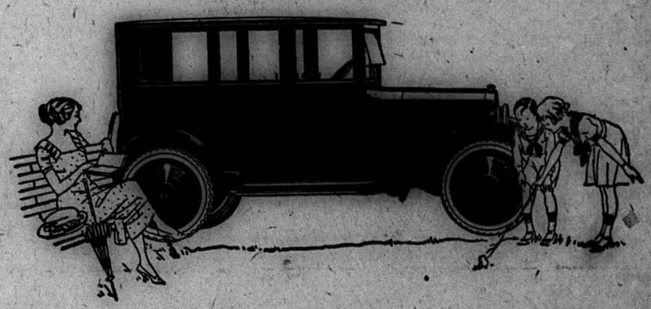

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

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Very fine pure wool Pullovers in splendid coloring with V neck. All sizes. Priced at $3.25

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MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

MOIRA LAKE REGATTA

On Wednesday afternoon, August 23rd, Madoc's Civic holiday, the Moira Lake campers held the first regatta that has been held for years on this Lake.

Although it was an impromptu affair it was an unqualified success.

The programme consisted of:

(1) Standing Canoe Race
1st Prize—J. Watson
2nd " —W. Young
3rd " —Jean McIntosh

(2) Single Canoe Race
1st Prize—W. Young
2nd Prize—J. Watson
3rd Prize—Jean McIntosh

(3) Mixed Tandem Canoe Race
1st Price— Jean McIntosh and R. Bates
2nd Prize—W. Young and Grace McIntosh
3rd Prize—J. Watson and Jean Galway

(4) Single Boat Race
1st Prize—Evan Young
2nd Price—J. Waton
3rd Prize—W. Young

(5) Girl's Swimming Race (under 14)
1st Prize—Alice McIntosh
2nd Prize—Erma Henry
3rd Prize—Margaret Malyea

(6) Tandem Boat Race
1st Prize—Jean McIntosh and J. Watson
2nd Prize—Alice McIntosh and E. Young
3rd Prize—Grace McIntosh and W. Young

(7) Tub Race
1st Prize—Douglas Young
2nd Prize—Allen Kerr
3rd Prize—Bill Davis

(8) Swimming Race (over 14)
1st Prize—F. Findlay
2nd Prize—W. Young
3rd Prize—R. Bates

The race which cahsed probably the most interest was the Relay Swimming Race. All who wished to enter handed in their names and two captains being shosen these captains rhose their own team. Miss Jean McIntosh was captain of tthe winnig side.

Mr. A. H. Watson officiated as starting judge, while Mr. Harold Spencely acted as judge of Course. Mrs. (Dr.) Wyper kindly gave us her services and acted as Secretary Treasurer and also pinned the numbers on those taking part.

A race that occasioned much interest was a Relay Swimming race. The captains were Misses Jean McIntosh and Margaret Watson.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Master Willie Moore is visiting at his grandfather's Mr. J. Ashe.

Mrs. Mayland Johnston and baby Jean also, Mrs. Wilson and son Neil both of Lindsay are the guests of their sister, Mrs. Wesley Wickens

Miss Mabel Williamson spent Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. John McGuire.

Miss Evelyn Pigden of Madoc is spending the week end with Miss Myrtle Ashe.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Noyes motored to Trenton Sunday last.

Miss Hazel McGuire took tea with the Misses, Myrtle and Laura Ashe Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Wright spent Wednesday evening at Mr. J. Mohars

Wedding Bells are ringing down the line.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williamson and Miss Mable took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire Sunday.

Mrs. Wesley Wickens, accompanied by Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Wilson spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Tom Reid Jr.

Mrs. Wesley Wickens, accompanied by Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Williams spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Tom Ried, Jr.

NOTICE

Electric Light rates are now due. Please Call and settle.

A. S. COCHRAN,
Collector.

Queensboro

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarke and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Read and children Belleville were Sunday guests at Mrs. Richard Posts.

Rev. A. Thompson, Missouri, spent last week visiting his former charge at Eldorado, and Queensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gray and Mrs. T. H. Moore went to Belleville on Tuesday to attend the funeral of their cousin, D. . Sinclair.

Rev. John Glover, and son, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. A. Glover.

Miss E. Baker, Bonar Law, spent a few days in Queensboro and vicinity last week.

Harry McCoy, Remington, is visiting his aunt Mrs. R. Post.

The death occurred on Monday morning of Mr. W. J. Blakely, one of Qeensboro's old settlers, at the age of eighty-four.

Mr. Blakely has been in poor health since the death of his wife a few months ago. Two sons and three daughters survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holmes have returned from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Fred Fleming, Bancroft.

Mrs. W. J. Wiggins Trenton, is visiting Mrs. T. H. Moore.

Miss Jean Moore is visiting Mrs. R. T. Gray in Belleville.

Mrs. Phillips is spending this week in Toronto.

Miss Hilda Countryman and her brother, from Belleville, are visiting Mrs. C. A. Thompson.

Mr. Harry Sager, Ottawa, spent last week in Queensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Halloway spent Sunday in Town.

BY-LAW NO. 15

A By-Law to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor, in the County of Hastings.

Whereas it appears that it is expedient to stop up and close a certain Road in the Township of Tudor.

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914 Chapter 472, Section1, Subsection 6 enacts, as follows.

1 That the part of the highway or road known as the Snow Road descibed as follows: Commencing at Thwaite's Corners on Lot 21 in the 17th Concession of the Township of Tudor, thence running North Westerly across the 17th, 18th, and 19th, Concessions of the Township of Tudor to the Bass Lake turn be and the same is hereby stopped up and closed to public travel.

2 This By-Law shall take effect forthwith after the passing thereof.

Read a first, second and third time and passed this day of A. D. 1922.

Reeve,
Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the above is a copy of a By-Law to be considered at a meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel to be held at the town Hall Millbridge, on the tenth day of October 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering the same and if approved passing the same, and the said Council will hear in person or by his Solicitor or Agent any person who claims that his land will be prejudicially affected by the By-Law and who applies to be heard.

Dated this 24th day of August 1922.

William Glennie,
Clerk.

MARRIED

Purdy—Rollins—On Saturday, August 26th, 1922, at 10.30 a. m. at the home of Dr. W. Patterson, 43 Atlas Ave., Lena B. Rollins, only daughter of the late Mrs. M. Rollins, Madoc., to Harold P. Purdy, Trenton Ont.

New Fall Corsets

Our Fall stock contains the very newest styles. Models for the stout as well as the slim and average figure.

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Review Stationery Store

Madoc

The Younger Set

By JANE OSBORN

© 1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"Gosh!" said Mrs. Gleason, pushing her small feet painfully into smaller dancing slippers. "Excuse me, Tom, for saying 'gosh,' but honestly I'd rather scrub floors than to go to that dance."

Tom Gleason looked sympathetically from his post before the chiffonier, where he was struggling with the studs of his evening shirt. "I suppose we've got to go."

"Oh, I suppose so," said the young wife, now carefully brushing the collar of Tom's evening coat as it lay on the bed. "Housework and the twins are nothing to compare with what I have to undergo for that 'younger set.' I promised to chaperone them. Grace Hayes will meet us at the clubhouse and will be back for the night. Your brother, I suppose, will be there and he'll want another spare room. I thought once we'd pull off a match with him—"

"Them," echoed Tom sneeringly. "They're just like the rest of the younger set. Crazy for excitement—they'll never settle down and have real happiness the way we did. Young people are different nowadays." Tom was all of five years older than his brother James, and Mrs. Gleason was two years older than Grace Hayes, yet these two felt the advantage of many, many years.

So the Gleasons, clad in their best, went to the dance at the Country club, leaving the slumbering twins in the custodianship of the maid of all work, who also slumbered in her room on the third floor.

An hour later Jim Gleason tried the front door of the Gleason suburban home, found it locked and made an unceremonious entrance through a partly open front window. He took off his hat and coat and then his shoes, rummaged for and found a pair of slippers and a smoking jacket of his brother's in a downstairs hall closet. A foraging expedition in the kitchen resulted in some crullers of his sister-in-law's baking and some apples. These he laid on the table beside the easy chair in front of the fireplace. He filled his pipe with his brother's tobacco, poked the embers, threw on a fresh log and sat down to enjoy all the comforts of a home that was not his own.

This comfort he enjoyed alone for an hour. At 10:30 he heard a knock at the front door and opened it to see Grace Hayes, in day clothes with an overnight bag in her hand.

"I thought you'd be at the dance," she said with some hauteur and some apology.

"No," drawled James, assisting Grace off with her wraps and seating her in a second easy chair beside the fire. "I can't stand the pace. I said I might come, but it was only for an excuse to spend the night here. How these married people want to gad about as they do I can't see. With a home like this—have a cruller and an apple," he interrupted, pointing to the outlay on the table. "Gee, if I had a little house like this and a wife, believe me I'd stay at home! But then we're different. Since the war fellows have known how to appreciate a home. But that older married set—all they think of is excitement—toddling and jazz and all that sort of thing."

Grace looked wistfully into the fire. "I know," she said. "Girls are different now. They are more serious."

There was a long and rather painful pause. Then James Gleason bent toward Grace, who was sitting up straight in her chair. "Grace, won't you marry me?"

"No," Grace said, still very wistful, and she nodded her head slowly and looked into the fire. "I think I would marry you if I married any one, Jimmy, but I'm afraid of marriage. It seems to change people so. I'm afraid that once I was married I'd be like your sister-in-law. And you might change about and be as mad about dancing and excitement as Tom. I'd rather go on dreaming about a home than to have a home of my own and not appreciate it."

It was James' turn to look wistfully in the fire and shake his head sadly. He had been pleasantly surprised to hear Grace say that she would marry him if she married any one. That was something of a comfort.

"I get your point of view, Grace," he said. "It would be frightful to find yourself in a home like this, for instance, and not appreciate it, or to be married to the girl you loved and find her unwilling to stay home for a quiet evening. I'd be sorry for Tom, only I think he is as far gone as Mabel." Another pause ensued. "Couldn't we get engaged and see how that affected us?"

"That would be a trial engagement." Grace looked a little shocked. "No, Jimmy, I never intend to be engaged except to the man I marry. When I do get engaged I want to be married very, very soon. You know, I take those things so seriously; I think all the girls in our set do. They are so different from the older girls like Mabel."

The matter seemed settled. For a few minutes they sat and exchanged a few remarks about the weather and plays they had or hadn't seen. Then one or two of the twins wailed out from the floor above, and Grace, with Tom in her wake, fled to the nursery. They were busy executing requests for drinks of water when Tom and Mabel let themselves in the front door below.

The twins again tucked quietly in their adjoining cribs, Jim and Grace groped their way in the dark upstairs hall toward the stairs. Jim held Grace's arm very close to his side so that she would not stumble. They heard the voices of Tom and Mabel below, and they hesitated to listen.

"Well, we're back again to home, sweet home," said Tom. He was sitting in the chair just vacated by James and Mabel was in Grace's chair. James and Grace went noiselessly down to the landing, where they could see them. Then Tom leaned toward Mabel and took her hand in his. "There's nothing like it, is there, little wife?" he said. "More than ever I can't understand the point of view of the younger set. There's my brother, Jim, could marry any day he wanted to. Earns more than I do."

"And there's Grace," continued Mabel. "She's independent herself. She wouldn't have to wait for a man to make enough to support her."

"I guess they are different. They don't know the meaning of home. Here we went over to that dance on purpose to get them together and they didn't even come. I suppose something more exciting kept them both. That dance at the club wasn't so dull, but honestly, Mabel, I was miserable every time I danced with any one but you, and when I was dancing with you I was aching to be here before our own little fireplace with you at my side."

There would have been more of this sort of thing between the Gleasons if, in spite of Jim's protecting arm, Grace had not missed a step on the stairway where Jim and she were standing. She gave a very little scream and clung to Jim as if the Gleasons' front stairs were as the slippery side of an Alpine chasm. The Gleasons, fearful lest harm had come to the twins above, hurried to the hall and snapped on the electric light that showed Grace being upheld with rather unnecessary tenacity by Jim.

"We didn't mean to overhear you," said Grace. "But we did hear every word you said."

Mabel Gleason's face registered hauteur. She didn't know how it happened that these young people should be in her house clinging to each other on the landing of her stairway. At the moment she couldn't recall what she had said, but she remembered it was personal. She chose to cover her embarrassment by appearing offended.

"It is too bad you slipped, Grace," she said, looking as icily at her as she could, "because if it hadn't been for your little scream Tom and I should probably have said a good deal more that would have interested you."

"We heard all we needed," Jim laughed. "We heard enough to know that you and Tom are home folks, after all. Somehow I think that what we heard is going to make a big difference in all our lives." He hadn't altogether released Grace, in spite of her little jerks to be free, and now he held two strong arms on her shoulders and looked into her eyes. "It will make a difference, won't it?" he asked her, as if no one had been by and quite regardless of Mabel's gasps of surprise.

Perhaps they whispered something, or perhaps they said it aloud, or perhaps they understood each other just by an exchange of glances. No one of the quartet just remembered how it happened later. But there on the landing Grace told Mabel and Jim told his brother Tom, and there were general congratulations and a few tears, and Tom and Jim shook hands and Mabel kissed Grace and then kissed her husband and kissed Jim, and it was not until later that they remembered that ten minutes earlier Grace had quite definitely told Jim that she had no intention of marrying any one.

CURFEW BELLS STILL HEARD

In Many English Towns the Chimes Peal Their Warning of the Hour of Slumber.

Up and down the country England has still a few towns where the curfew is rung nightly, though probably none of them could show that the practice had an unbroken pedigree from Norman times.

One of the best-known instances is Stratford. All visitors will remember the Guild chapel, whose gray tower faces them along the High street, beside the timbered facade of Shakespeare's school. This tower holds one of the largest bells in England, and on this the curfew rings at 8 each night. Twenty years ago its ringing was among the functions of the monitors at the adjoining school, and was a much-prized privilege as well as duty till an iconoclastic new headmaster substituted a paid ringer for the boys.

Another curfew rings in London on a bell in Lincoln's Inn chapel—a building rich in history, since Ben Jonson is said to have laid some of its bricks and the bell was brought from Calais by Elizabeth's favorite, the earl of Essex. His family name and title are perpetuated in Devereaux court and Essex street near by, but not many know of his connection with the bragen voice which sounds 50 times at 9 o'clock.—Christian Science Monitor.

Her First and Last.

My strangest experience occurred when I was a little girl in the sixth grade. Having acquired new ideas of being "grown up" and desiring to scent my handkerchief, I sifted quite a bit of fragrant talcum powder into it, and folded the handkerchief up carefully. At school, as I rose to recite, I needed my handkerchief, and not thinking of the talcum, shook it out for use. The full shower came on a boy across the aisle, who, as he attempted to brush himself, exclaimed, "Whew!" in a loud voice. I never put talcum in my handkerchief again.—Exchange.

HOW SNOW NOURISHES SOIL

Valuable Manure Because of Its Carbonic Acid, So Necessary for Revitalizing the Earth.

In a handful of snow there might be 20,000 crystals, and no two of them would be alike.

Sleet is snow which, in its passage to the earth, has passed through a layer of warmer air, and become partially melted.

Snow is early or late, according to whether the summer was short and soon over or extended to the autumn. A short, early summer, means that the earth cools more quickly.

Ground which is covered with snow very rarely falls below freezing point, although the air may be fifteen to twenty degrees colder. This is because snow is a very bad conductor of heat—it holds the heat in the ground and stops its radiation.

The reference in the Psalms: "He giveth snow like wool," is not to the fact that snow and wool are alike in appearance, but to the warmth of each.

Snow is warm because air is held in its minute crystal interstices. No heat escapes from anything covered with snow. Snow is, literally, a valuable manure, and nourishes the earth with its carbonic acid, which penetrates slowly into the soil and is thus fully absorbed.

Finally, snow is ruinous to shoe leather, because it warms the leather, opens it, and then penetrates.

DUMB CURED BY SUGGESTION

English Specialist in Nervous Diseases Claims to Have Achieved Some Remarkable Results.

Can a dumb man be made to speak merely by being told that he must speak?

Impossible though it may seem, cures have been effected by this means.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Mott, one of the foremost specialists in nervous diseases, claims to have cured several dumb soldiers by suggestion.

Five men who were mutes were sent to him after they had been treated previously, and it had been suggested to them that they were not going to get well. He took the first man into a room and told him that he never left a patient until he had cured him, "even if it took him a couple of hours."

The doctor had recourse to a little galvanism on the man's throat, and asked him to count ten. At first he indicated that he could not, but after coughing his lips began to move. Then he was asked to name the days of the week and sing "God Save the King." Eventually he spoke; and the other four were also cured by this method. —London Tit-Bits.

Pneumatic Chisel.

Loredo Taft, a Chicago sculptor, it is stated, has installed in his studio a pneumatic chisel, by means of which the work of outlining marble statues is greatly simplified. The old method of carving with mallet and chisel is not only laborious, but rather awkward for the sculptor, since only one hand is left free to guide the chisel. In the case of the pneumatic chisel both hands may be used for this purpose. The pneumatic chisel is driven by compressed air, at a pressure of 77 pounds per square inch, operating through a flexible tube, the air being compressed in a large tank by means of an electric motor. The air passing through the tube has the effect of driving the chisel back and forth against the stone, just as if it were hit by a mallet. The chisel, of course, is used only to outline the statue roughly, the finishing work all being done by hand.

Twenty States Mined Gold.

Twenty states and the territory of Alaska produced gold in 1919, as shown by the geological survey. The big productions came from the Rocky mountain states and the Pacific coast, but a little gold was mined in New England, a little in the South and a little in the Mississippi valley. Maine, Missouri and South Carolina go in the record by yielding five ounces each. Vermont found ten ounces. Georgia and North Carolina forty-eight ounces, Texas fifty-three ounces and Wyoming fifteen. California led with an output of 840,758 ounces. Colorado came second with 470,990 and Alaska was a close third with 437,131. South Dakota came fourth with 254,820.

Truth Is Convincing.

It is hard to personate and act a part long; for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or another. Therefore if any man think it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to everybody's satisfaction; for truth is convincing and carries its own light and evidence with it, and will not only commend us to every man's conscience, but, which is much more, to God, who searcheth and seeth our hearts; so, that, upon all accounts, sincerity is the true wisdom.—Tillotson.

Economical.

Wife—The tailor said he couldn't make the gown for less than $125, so I told him to go ahead.

Hub—Why in the world didn't you consult me first?

Wife—I didn't want to spend a nickel telephoning, dear.—Boston Transcript.

LADEN WITH SPOILS OF WA

Chinaman Who Worked With Allie Forces in France a Wonderful Sight When He Returns.

Pick and spade heroes of the Ch nese republic, who soldiered so hard France for an allied victory, are turning to the homeland with t choice pickings of the salvage pil of Europe on their backs. The Hor Sector gives this picture of the r turning coolie sports: "There are t obvious signs which make it pla hat great things are stirring in the ultherto unstirred parts. One of the literally smites the eye as soon as t returned warrior steps down the ga plank of the coolie transport at Tsi tau or Shanghai. Dizzily arrayed the sartorial pickings of all the ear they are a fearsome wonder to behe American overseas caps and Scott kilts, French shoes, swagger sticks chasseur hat set rakishly on the and a bird cage in hand in the m ner of the native teahouse, sometin even a Sam Brown belt—it is a w cubist melange of the costumery a appurtenances of all the world and times.

"The little children run before th In terror, the aged resign themsel to the coming of the long-forboo evil spirits wreaking vengeance the joss stick left to go out before village god."

WHY SIGN BEFORE YOU REA

Too Many Seem Pleased to Affix Th Signatures to Anything Put Before Them.

Judge Albion T. Wright said a lawyers' banquet in Cincinn "'Sign here, please.' Gentlemen, astonishing how these three sim words hypnotize thousands of pe causing them to affix their signat to contracts and agreements that will repent all their lives.

"'I signed the paper without r ing it,' a witness said to me one 'Mr. Blank told me what its cont were and I, naturally, thought th could trust him.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'but you should remembered that when a person you to sign something he, for his doesn't trust your word—he insist having it in black and white. then, why should you take his when he won't take yours?'"

What the Sun Gives Us.

The cost of light per ounce ha cently been worked out by Dr. Ch Davidson of Greenwich observa says London Tit-Bits. It take appalling amount of light to an ounce, he says, and the co supplied by gas and electric companies, works out at some like £10,000,000.

The sun showers down on us tons of this valuable stuff every says the doctor, yet we often ne this free gift and prefer to pay 000,000 an ounce for a very muc terior quality.

If the sun charged us for his nificent light at the same rate a gas and electric light companies should have to pay £57,844,000,0 a day, or about 21,000 million p a year; but the sun does not cha he gives it to us all without and without price.

Making Study of Genetics.

In order to learn more about itance in cattle and other anima formation is wanted by L. J. Cc the genetics department of the consin college of agriculture, the similarity of the duplicate of double monsters, such as d headed calves, or calves with on and two bodies. This will help study of twinning and other phenomena.

This information can best tained, says Mr. Cole, from spe with white markings, where a c ison can be made of the exte shape of the two parts. These are often mounted or preserve the genetics department would ciate information as to where graphs or sketches can be ob This material will help toward derstanding of some problems heritance in cattle and other a

Put Them in Trenches.

"The trouble encountered in the big British dirigible at her ings," said Forest Hillers at the "gave me an idea which I thin pass on to the war departmen trench had been dug at Minec 1,000 feet long and as wide a as the balloon, she could ha anchored in it, shielded fr wind, and perfectly safe." somebody asked, "how woul have gone about it to get t down in the hole?" "Oh," Hillers, "that would have bee the officers of the flying Newark News.

Seeing Life in the Arm

An English soldier who had in London for two years mournfully described his dut ing "to ride a funeral pair." explanations showed that h was spent in driving the gun horses at military funerals in —soldiers, ex-soldiers, veter pital cases, and so on. And added that the advertiseme "Join the army and see th it's a man's life!"

Noise as a Thief Catch

To aid in the capture of a thieves a Los Angeles man h ed a clamp to be locked abo which makes a loud noise e it strikes a pavement and easily followed trail.

namesake of her husband, who had died knowing not of his existence. Proof was incontestable—birth, marriage and death certificates; also a copy of the will, which said: "In default of heirs of my own blood I constitute my wife, Jane, sole heir to all of which I die seized and possessed." Also a legal opinion of highest authority that a will so manifestly made in ignorance was void. Midway of that Edward Burton looked up to say: "That seems to me unfair. I am not exactly a pauper; my coming is more to claim my pedigree than my inheritance. There are things I should like to have. My father told me of them out in the bush. He went to Australia, you know, after a quarrel with his father. I was born there, but had never let me forget. Can't we agree not to fight over—anything? There must be quite a plenty for both of us."

"I am sure there is," Aunt Jane said heartily, her mind leaping ahead to Jean. Here was the proper mate for her girl—it would fit so well all around. Nobody could twit her longer with being an interloper if her grandchildren were likewise of her old husband's blood.

So she was graciousness itself to the newcomer; made him the lion of the house party, herself telling his story to all the other guests. It was a fairy tale come true, she said; she knew how her husband had longed for a grandson to keep up the name. So Edward's health was drunk in bumpers over and over. Jean ogled him openly, to the searing grief of Tommy Sexten, the newest of her detrimentals. But before she went upstairs Tommy had five minutes alone with her. She ran away from him almost blushing, but Tommy like a warrior triumphant, went away kissing a withered rose.

Edward was inscrutable. Aunt Jane herself said so. Jean, it was plain, fascinated, also puzzled him. At least her mother thought so. If Jean herself was wiser she kept the wisdom close. Unaccountably she began to put Morna a little forward; made her take pains with her hair, her dress; even sing—she had a bird's voice—when there were no critics within hearing. Morna, undeniably puzzled, was yet blissfully happy. She felt really alive for the first time since she had come to Lone Elm. What had revived her did not matter; she would joy in the light while the sun shone.

Then came the explosion. Jean married her Tommy out of hand and marched up to Edward, asking, "What are you and Mammy Jane going to do about it?"

"Give and ask a blessing," Edward laughed. "You see, we need it—Morna and my humble self—for we shall follow your fine example within a month."

PICTURED IN OLD CALENDAR

Interesting Ancient Book Showed Special Duties Which Were the Portion of the Husbandman.

Some of the most interesting and rarest of the calendars in use in Europe before the time of Caesar are the old Runic books of the Scandinavian north, which were carved or written on leaves or on bone and strung together on a leathern thong. Not only were they in use by the wise men and wise women of each village, but they were carried by soldiers on campaign.

From the customs of the North rather more than from any other source do we appear to derive most of the seasonal celebrations common in English-speaking countries, such as May day games and dances, harvest festivals and winter feasts.

The extent to which farming and cattle raising made up the round of interest in everyday living may be seen in a striking and an interesting way from the symbols with which they commonly marked the months.

January had the sign of the drinking horn, February showed a man sitting before a fire, in March the husbandman was digging, while in April he was pruning a tree. May showed sheep tending and sometimes a tree with a nesting bird. June was for weeding, July for mowing, August for reaping. Threshing was the mark for September, October for gathering grapes and working in vineyards. November was pig-sticking month and the month when the fishermen came in for the winter, while December was given over entirely to feasting with one's friends.

No Holdups in Colombia.

As for risks to life and limb, I know of no safer country than Colombia. The "holdups" and other forms of highway robbery, of daily occurrence in many large cities in the United States, are practically unknown in Colombia.

During the six years when parties from the American museum explored the republic from end to end, we lost not one single article from an equipment, a large part of which—camp utensils, guns, knives, etc.—must have seemed highly desirable in native eyes. Indeed, I recall that on passing through a small town where we had previously established our headquarters a woman ran out to give us a needle and thread one of our men had left sticking in the wall of his room! —National Geographic Magazine.

Export of Brazilian Nuts.

During the first semester of 1921 the three distributing ports of Para, Manaos and Itacoatiara shipped 34,-903,792 pounds of Brazil nuts to the United States and 13,415,360 pounds to Europe. The total exports for the three previous years amounted to 21,-246,748 pounds in 1920, 54,528,992 pounds in 1919, and 11,236,736 pounds in 1918.

BEST MIXED MARRIAGES.

Canadians Get on Well With British Mates.

Of all marriage intermixtures under the sun, there is perhaps none that can compare with the one between a Canadian man and a British girl, writes "A Canadian" in the London Daily Mail:

By a "Canadian" I mean a Canadian born, not an immigrant whose Canadianism is but veneer, and by British I mean a typical middle-class girl from a London suburb or county town.

As convoy officer in charge of hundreds of returning Canadian soldiers and their brides, and as a Canadian who has encountered hundreds of such marriages in Canada and elsewhere, I have tried to analyze the elements of their success.

The Canadian man is as near 100 per cent. male as the British girl is 100 per cent. female, and the result of this natural mating has been children as near 100 per cent. perfect, and almost invariably of the male sex.

For a new country like Canada this is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The war, like a pruning knife has cut away a number of the Dominion's finest branches, but it has only resulted in the production of more and better fruit.

Having found the psychological situation to be undoubtedly favorable, it only remained to be seen how the brides would survive the transplanting process from their old to their new homes.

When they first arrived in Canada, they found things different; they were inclined to call them "funny" or "queer."

The trains were different, the stations were different, the money was different; there were no 'buses, no hedgerows, and no double-decked tramway-cars; only fences and street cars.

They felt themselves in foreign surroundings. In their "blue" moments they longed for home. Distance clothed the scenes of their childhood in roseate colors.

The British love their islands and soon grow homesick for them.

Canadians know this; they also know the remedy. The brides were sent home by their husbands to revisit old scenes.

At first they were happy in a realization of their dreams, then they became aware that things seemed duller and incredibly smaller than they had remembered them; they missed the telephones that were useful, the electrical housekeeping appliances, and most of all they missed "the man."

Finally, often before their time was up, they asked to be brought back. They returned Canadianized; Britain was a pleasant place to visit, but now Canada was home.

These daughters of Empire, as they may rightly be termed, are doing more to cement the bonds that hold the Commonwealth together than all the politicians that have ever lived.

They are carrying British courage and stamina to the new Dominions.

They are raising a manhood with British ideals. Their sons will be true sons of the Great Dominion, but they will ever look with affection to the home of their mother, perhaps in the hour of its need.

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

DODGE BROTHERS
COMMERCIAL CAR

The car's long-established reputation for faithful, low-cost service has not influenced Dodge Brothers in their constant seeking after betterments.

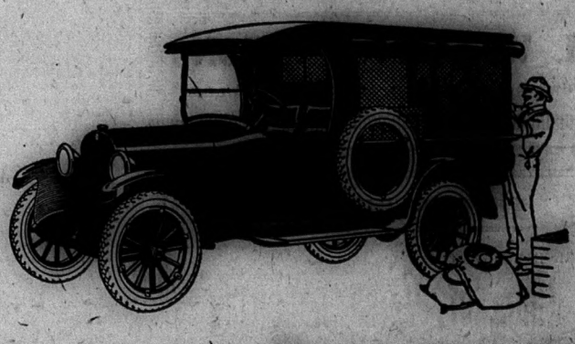
A semi-floating rear-axle is now provided, embodying the latest ideas in rear axle design. The main housing is 75 per cent stronger. One large Timken bearing at the hub replaces two small bearings and gives 100 per cent greater carrying capacity. Larger ring gear and drive pinion make possible a new tooth shape, giving quiet operation and 45 per cent increase in strength. Larger front and rear propeller shaft bearings more than double the drive thrust capacity.

Conservative changes in body lines have materially enhanced the attractiveness of the car's appearance.

The price is $1410 delivered

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO



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Messrs.
HOARD & MOORCROFT

They also take this opportunity of thanking the public for the very generous patronage given to the old firm and solicit a further continuance of that patronage to the new firm.

Car Canada Cement
to arrive this week

We are booking orders for delivery from the car.

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All Kinds of Watch Repairing
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Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at **$1.00** Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

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Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MADOC, ONTARIO

Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

THE FIRST WHITE MEN

UNIQUE MEMORIAL ON SHORES OF LAKE ERIE.

Cross Was Dedicated on July 5th Near Port Dover to the French Explorers Who Spent the Winter at That Spot More Than Three Centuries Ago.

An obscure, but splendid chronicle of Canadian history was brought to the light of public attention on July 5, when a memorial monument was dedicated at Port Dover to the memory of nine gallant Frenchmen, who, in the course of their exploration of the north shore of Lake Erie, spent the winter of 1669-70 there, marking the advent of white men to that part of Ontario.

With that apathy typical of a young people toward history, Canadians have permitted this stirring narrative, written by one of the priests who headed the expedition and published in 1903 in the translation of Dr. James H. Coyne of St. Thomas, to remain almost unnoticed among the records of the Ontario Historical Society. While in Paris in 1901 Dr. Coyne examined the original manuscript as it came from the pen of the narrator, Brehant de Galinee. The document is in the archives of the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.

Norfolk County, Ontario, has been the object of many glowing tributes, but none have been more sincere than that of the scholarly Frenchman who lived from October 17, 1669, to March 23, 1670, in the meadowlands of the Lynn valley. He wrote:

"I leave you to imagine whether we suffered in the midst of this abundance in the earthly Paradise of Canada; I call it so because there is assuredly no more beautiful region in all Canada. The woods are open, interspersed with beautiful meadows, watered by rivers and rivulets filled with fish and beaver, and an abundance of fruits, and what is more importants, so full of game that we saw there at one time more than a hundred roebucks in a single band, herds of fifty or sixty hinds and bears fatter and of better flavor than the most savory pigs of France."

The expedition, the account of which occupies M. de Galinee's narrative, was promoted jointly by the officials of church and state. King Louis XIV.'s dominions, and the mission field of the church were to be expanded by united action. The enterprise brought together not only two distinguished priests who first circumnavigated that part of Ontario south of the Nipissing portage route, but celebrated explorers, La Salle and Joliet. Dollier de Casson, who is referred to in the account in the third person (though he seems to have been the spiritual leader of the group) was thirty-three years of age, and before entering the church he had distinguished himself as a cavalry officer in Old France. Of noble birth and courtly manners, he seems to have been a man of inborn leadership and superior intellectual ability. The raconteur, rene de Brehant de Galinee, was also of noble lineage. He had received a mathematical training. Both were of the Sulpitian order.

Starting from Montreal in July they made their way up the St. Lawrence, and coasted along the south shore of Lake Ontario to Burlington Bay. From here the expedition proceeded overland to the Grand river where they parted company with La Salle. The priests, with seven men and three canoes, went down the river. Lake Erie seemed to them like a great sea. They were impressed by the size of the billows which the chronicler naively accounts for as a result of the great depth of the lake.

"We could not pass the winter on the lake shore because of the high winds by which we should have been buffeted. For this reason we chose a beautiful spot on the bank of a rivulet about a quarter of a league in the woods, where we camped."

The site of this cabin can still be identified. It is on the right bank of Black Creek, just above the forks where the creek joins the Lynn river. Elevations indicating the outline of the building and trenches for drainage are quite distinct.

Being Frenchmen, these voyageurs loved their wines, and from the narrative it would seem that quantities of grapes were available:

"I will tell you by the way," writes M. Galinee, "that the vine grows here only in sand, but although it has no cultivation, it does not fail to produce grapes in great quantities as large and as sweet as the finest of France. We even made wine of them with which M. Dollier said Holy Mass all winter and it was as good as vin de Grave. It is a heavy dark wine like the latter. Only red grapes are seen here but in so large quantities that we found places where one could easily have made 25 or 30 hogsheads of wine."

There is no complaint of the winter being long or tedious. These gentlemen kept themselves busy with preparations for the spring, and found comfort in their religious devotions. They lived only for the spring when they could again resume their push to the westward, where they hoped to establish a mission in Ohio.

At last the spring came:

"On the 23rd of March, Passion Sunday, we all went to the lake shore to make and plant a cross in memory of so long a sojourn of Frenchmen as ours had been. We offered our prayers there, and seeing that where we were was almost clear of ice, we resolved to set out on the 26th of March, the day after Annunciation."

On July 5 the Canadian National Sites and Monuments Board, the Norfolk Historical Society, and the Ontario Historical Society, united in the dedication of a cross which was erected on Bront Hill in memory of the Dollier-Galinee expedition.

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also **Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores** or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address

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FARM 80 ACRES, 7 miles from Picton; good buildings, water, fences, crops and cattle, horses, pigs and equipment, to clear at $6500. Cash $3000.

FARM 50 ACRES, adjoining town; truck farm with horses and equipment. A bargain at $5000. Cash $2000.

FARM 123 ACRES, 6 miles from Picton; good buildings, 1st class condition. Price $4000. Cash $1000.

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A. McRae, portable saw mill in first class shape. Two inserted teeth saws, one 48 in. (Burns' saw) and one 54 inch Symonds' Saw with connecting shafts, pulleys complete. Single edger with inserted teeth saw. Can be used as a Lath Mill also a 17 H P Traction Engine, Sawyer Massey in good shape, suitable for Threshing, Sawing and so forth. Will sell separately or together. Above can be bought for half their value. Apply at Review Office

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres Lot 10, 4th concession Huntingdon, 1 mile from Madoc village, church and schools; 1½ miles from cheese factory; ¾ mile to G. T. R. station. There is a frame house with woodhouse attached, frame barn 36X50 with hip roof; stone stables, drive house, machine shed 24X40, hog-pen 16X24, henhouse 16X24, garage with cement floor, milk stand and ice house with cement tanks for milk. Land is clay cloam, watered with 2 wells, 2 springs and creek. 75 acres work land, 35 marsh; balance in wood and pasture. About 75 apple trees all bearing, and other small fruits. Along a good road. Can buy with crop, stock and machinery or without.

32-4 D. B. Rodgers, Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acre farm, Lot 27, 2nd con. of Thurlow Township, four miles east of Belleville, good work land, living stream, good buildings, stone basement under barn, silo, and litter carrier. Well fenced. School and Church close by. Wesley Sine, West Hill, Ont.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer.
Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4(

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza Wannamaker, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of Eliza Wannamaker late of the village of Madoc, Widow deceased, who died on or about the 24th. day of July 1922 at the said Village of Madoc are required to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Thomas C. Caverly the Executor of the said Estate, full particulars in writing of their claims duly verified by affidavit on or about the tenth day of September 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this 5th day of August, 1922.

Thomas C. Caverly, Executor
William Cross, Solicitor for Executor.

Bargains in Men's Fine Shirts

About 3 dozen Men's Fine Shirts (traveler's samples), sizes 15 and 15 1-2 only, in plain white and colored stripes. On sale at about one-third less than regular prices.

Regular $1.50	On Sale $1.00
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Bargains in Men's Suits

10 only Men's Navy Blue rough finish Serge Suits, sizes 36 to 42.

Regular price $35.00 To Clear $19.75

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Massey-Harris Co.
Phone 25 - Madoc

To make room we are offering the following articles at a great reduction for quick sale:

One Massey-Harris Binder in perfect running order	$40.00
" Deering Binder in perfect running order	25.00
" McCormick Manure Spreader in perfect running order	60.00
" Massey-Harris Mower in perfect running order	25.00
" Massey-Harris 6-ft. Mower (new)	85.00
" Massey-Harris 5-ft. Mower (new)	80.00
" Tubular Axle Wagon, good as new	45.00
" Light one-horse Wagon	20.00
" Two-seated Surrey, overhauled and painted	45.00
" Auto Seat Buggy, overhauled and painted	45.00
" Set of Light Driving Harness (new)	45.00
" Heavy Cutter for single horse or team	25.00
" Light Cutter for single horse or team	2.00
" Light set of Sleighs, box and seat	25.00
" McLaughlin Car, 1917 Model	475.00
" McLaughlin Car, 1918 Model	550.00
" Chevrolet Car, 1918 Model	500.00
" Ford Car, 1922 Model, Battery and Starter	275.00
" Blue Bell Cream Separator in perfect order	30.00

About 20 pieces of new Massey-Harris Machinery to sell at big reduction to make room.

J. REEVES & SON

BELLEVILLE'S Agricultural FAIR
September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1922

THE HON. JAMES MURDOCK, MINISTER OF LABOR has kindly consented to be present and will officiate in the opening of the Fair.

MONDAY (LABOR DAY), Sept. 4th, the combined Labour Unions of the City will hold their Annual Celebration on the Grounds and will complete a good programme of Sports.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5th—CHILDREN'S DAY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th—Citizens' Day and Farmers' Day

Good Speeding Events each day. Large Midway Attractions

Don't miss the best Fair Belleville has ever had.

Admission—Adults 35c, Children 10c, Vehicles 25c.

MAYOR CHAS. HANNA, President. H. B. STOCK, Secretary.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

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and Personal

. Wm. Brooks, of Belle
nday visitors in town.

Ash, of Toronto, is re-
intances in town this

rs. Trudeau, of Stoco,
d guests at the home
Cox.

y Cambell, of the Tor-
School staff is visiting
ere.

Irs. Connell have return
ome at Oakwood after
Madoc for a few weeks
ccompanied by Mr. and
lly and Miss Aileen.

Mr. Ted Hill is in Toronto attending the exhibition.

Mrs. John Robertson and daughter are spending a few days in Toronto during the exhibition.

Mrs. V. Embery left on Monday for Trenton where she is spending a few days before going to Toronto

Mrs. E. C. A. Crawford has returned to her home in the West after spending a holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whytock.

Mr. and Mrs. Mairs and daughter of Sulphide, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. G. Huffman.

Miss Mairs goes to Toronto this week and will play on Music Day at the Exhibition.

Mr. V. Embery left on Sunday for the Exhibition.

Wanted—A good smart boy. Apply at Dental Office.

Mr. Wm. Parks is spending a few days in Linsay.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Moorcroft left on Sunday for Toronto.

Mrs. Clare, of Belleville is the guest of Mrs. Malcoln Bristol this week.

Mr. Tom Pigdon spent the week end renewing acquaintances around town.

Messrs. Wm. Cross, J. Mouncey and O. Dingman were in Belleville attending the funeral of the late D. V. Sinclair.

Mrs. T. Christie left on Friday for Toronto.

Mr. G. H. Gillespie is attending the exhibition.

Mrs. Will Hill is spending a few days at Toronto.

Mr. Frank Smith is spending a few days at the Exhibition.

Mr. Clayton Herrington is at Toronto attending the Exhibition.

Miss Moore of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Russell Lewis this week.

A number of people attended the Ivanhoe Camp Meeting on Sunday.

Mrs. T. Broad is spending a week with Mrs. Herbertson at Queensboro.

—C. G. Reid & Son have just unloaded another car load of White Rose Gas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Campbell, of Toronto, are visiting their parents in town.

For daily service and satisfactory work, leave your films with us.

G. F. Maybee

For particulars re special rates to Toronto Exhibition see A. S. Cochran.

Mr. Ferrs and Mr. Reid called at the home of Mr. Wareham Harris on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. Pringle and daughter, Miss Thompson Love, have gone to Hart, Sask., to join the former's husband.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Trudeau, Stoco and Mr. and Mrs. P LaBerge, of Chapman, were Sunday visitors in town.

Mr. Jesse Reid and Mr. T. Bailey have returned to work after spending the week end with their parents in Madoc.

Dr. Arthur Whytock left this week for St. Catharine's. He has accepted a position in Dr. W. J. Macdonald's clinic.

Miss Ina Cleland and brother Gordon, of Toronto, are spending a few days with their aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vince.

Mr. Clement Cox and sister Bessie, accompanied by their Aunt, Mrs. E Trudeau, of Stoco, are attending the Exhibition at Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Armour Reid and two sons, of Belleville, were visitors in town last week. Master Norman is remaining over for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith and children have returned home after spending two weeks holiday at Wolfe Island, Trenton and Belleville.

A Baseball Match will be played in Madoc on Friday August 29th between Stirling High School and Madoc High School. Everybody come out and cheer for the boys.

Mr. Marcellus has received word that Miss Mildred Gawley, who wrote on the Middle School English at the June examination has been granted her standing of Normal Entrance.

Hoard and Irwin hereby notify the public that they have sold their business to Hoard and Moorcroft, and that all accounts due Hoard and Irwin must be paid as soon as possible.

Mr. and Mrs Ewart Jones of Picton, were visiting at the home of Mr. G. Huffman and other friends last week. Mr. Nelson Jones and son, Harry, of Belleville, were also in town visiting friends.

Last Monday Madoc High School boys picked up a mixed team, motored to Stirling and on the diamond gave battle to their doughty antagonists, but suffered defeat to the tune of 5 to 10 in Stirling's favour.

Before Billie starts in school you want his photograph. Photographs of the children never grow up. In photographing the children we take particular pains for results that will prove particularly pleasing. Make your appointment now at Ludbrook Studio.

To satisfy the demands of our many Kodak customers we are developing and printing films every day.

G. F. Maybee.

NOTICE TO PARENTS

Madoc Public School reopens on Tuesday, September 5th, 1922. In order that the classes may be adjusted without delay will parents having children beginning school for the first time kindly have them report on the opening day or notify the principal so that arrangements may be made for them. 1-35

GUNS
AMMUNITION
M. W. CONNOR & SON

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O. B. C. is famed for its THOROUGH TRAINING and the SUCCESS of ITS THOUSANDS of GRADUATES. The O. B. C. Courses include Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Office Practice, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., and the highest standards are maintained in all departments. Every young man and woman ought to get this kind of education It is absolutely necessary in business and useful in any occupation. Write for free prospectus.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

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Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
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EXTRA! SPECIAL!! BARGAINS!!!

Dry Goods

nghams (Special) 20c yd.
ric 1 yd. wide, 4 colors, 26c yd.
Voile reg. up to 1.25 (spec) 20c yd
élette (spec.) 19c yd.
ne, reg. 40c (spec.) 29c yd.
y Shirting, reg 35c (spec) 26c yd
. Serge, Special Sale 79c yd.
e, reg. $1.50, Spec. Sale 1.17 yd.
Towelling (Special value) 21c yd
, yd. wide (Special Sale) 21c yd.

Ladies' Wear

Blouses (Spec. sale) 89c.
es up to 2.75 (Spec. 3 days) 1.29
ham and Voile Dresses Half Price
Cotton Lisle, per pair 22c.
Coats, 3 only, reg $25 (Spec) $16.
ters, 6 only, pure wool,
Regular $7.50, Spec. 6.50

chool Supplies—A full line
hool Books and Supplies at Spe-
Prices for 3 days.

Men's Wear

Shirts—Dark Work Shirts 50c ea.
Khaki Pants, Special $1.69
Sox—Heavy grey sox 2 pr. 45c.
Odd Pants a specialty.

Children's Wear

Blouses—Boys' School Blouses
Two for 65c
Underwear for Boys, per suit 75c
Girls' Dresses, Print and Gingham
—up to 5 yrs. 60c each
—from 5 yrs. up, 75c ea.
Stockings for Boys and Girls 22c pr.

China & Hardware

2 only 97 piece Dinner Sets $12.95
2 only Toilet Sets (Special) $6.95
Big Reduction in Fancy Cut Glass

McIntosh Bros.

Madoc's Variety Store of Bargains

Milne's Cash Store

Midsummer Sale

All Summer Goods must go regardless of cost to make room for new Fall stock.

SALE to BEGIN **Friday, 18th Aug.** FOR 2 WEEKS

Here are a few special reductions which speak for themselves:

Anderson's Scotch Ginghams, reg. 35c for 24c
Canadian Ginghams for 15c
All Prints going at 18c
Chambray at 14c
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, reg. 50c, for . . 39c
Ladies' Fibre Silk Hosiery for 39c
Ladies' Fibre Silk Pullover Sweaters, reg. 3.75 for 2.50

Bal. Gingham Dresses and Blouses to clear at cost and less.

First come, gets the choice.
No one disappointed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. MILNE

STOCK & SONS' BREAD

has attained to a wonderful popularity here in a few weeks.

Besides White Bread Stock & Sons manufacture

BROWN BREAD.
CURRANT BREAD
AND BUNS

of excellent quality

A large supply of
Crawford Peaches
and
Bartlett Pears
on sale this week.

D. BLUE

One door west of Dominion Bank. Phone 13.

Hidden Value

¶ THE real time-keeping worth of a watch is hidden away inside the case It lies in the movement.

¶ SO, when you buy a watch, it pays to make sure that the "hidden value" is there.

WHATEVER the price you pay for a Maybee watch, you can be certain that it will give you full value in dependable service.

GEO. F. MAYBEE

Jeweller and Optician
Est. 1896
Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records
Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

FRED HAM
GENERAL MASON
Belleville Road MADOC P. O. Box 90

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL
SAM LAPAM

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.
Morning Service—11 a. m.
Evening Service—7 p. m.
Holy Communion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

MISSION OF BANNOCKBURN

Millbridge—Mattins 10.30 a.m.
Queensboro—Evensong 3 p.m.
Bannockburn—Evensong 7.30 p.m.

ANNUAL CAMP MEETING

The Annual Camp Meeting of the Holiness Movement Church will be held at Ivanhoe, August 25 to Sept. 3.

Bishop A. T. Warren will be in charge assisted by special singers and preachers of the district. Several returned Missionaries are expected, among whom are Rev: Allen Moore.

Those who have small tent should bring them. Sleeping tents will be provided also hay and straw. Everybody welcome.

STRAYED

Strayed onto my premises, 5 head of cattle. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. H. Parks, Bannockburn.

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

Price delivered—$5 per double cord, Stove wood lengths. Leave order at Review Office. 8-28

GOOD INTEREST AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Liberal rate of interest with absolute security is the attractive offer made by the Minister of Finance to holders of the Canadian Government war loan bonds maturing December 1, 1922. The offer is not made to investors generally, but only to the holders of the bonds soon to mature. The bonds to be retired, bearing interest at five and one-half p.c., will be exchanged for new bonds bearing the same rate of interest. See the advertisement of the Minister of Finance.

The Review tenders congratulations to Mr. Walter Rupert who on the recent Departmental Examinations won a Mathematical Scholarship of $300. At the present time Walter is helping to harvest the magnificent crop in the Great West.

Nova Scotia coal strike is settled

USING SWEET CLOVER

IT IS STILL IN ITS EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

Many Ways of Handling Legume for Same Purpose — Not Altogether Popular as Beef Pasture—Interviews With Several Growers.

Sweet clover, despite the enormous increase in production of late years, is still in the experimental or discussion stage, and one can hear almost all sorts of opinions as to the merits of the crop and method of handling it. Even for pasture purposes, its merits are a subject of debate.

W. H. Hopper, of Brant township, Ontario, for example, who is in beef cattle, expressed the opinion the other day that sweet clover is a rather indifferent pasture for the putting on of flesh. Peter McTavish, in the same county of Bruce, who is also a producer of beef stock, stated that the lack of finish on his purebreds was due to the lack of flesh-forming quality in this clover.

R. W. E. Burnaby, of York, Ont., who had 65 acres of sweet clover in hay this season, while favorable to this legume for pasturage, said he was through with it for hay, partly owing to the difficulty in curing and partly because of the labor in handling. Mr. Burnaby ran 100 loads of his hay through the cutter and drew it into the barn. "If I had not done that I could hardly have found room for the stuff in all the barns of North York," he said. Asked if he did not fear heating, he stated that the cut stuff had not shown any sign of this for two weeks after going into the mow.

On the other hand, Tolchard Bros., near Chesley, Ont., who, like Messrs. Hopper and McTavish, already quoted, are in pure-bred Shorthorns, are well pleased with it both for hay and pasture, and are enthusiastic over its merits as a soil improver. The Tolchards were hauling in some of their sweet clover hay when a newspaper man was at their farm recently, and the quality of this was all that could be wished for. There was very little of coarse fibre, most of the load then in the barn being as fine as alfalfa, with all the leaf growth saved, and the odor was perfect. The crop had been cut a week before, left three days in the swath and then coiled up. It had been grown in a field that produced the same sort of crop the year before. Last season's hay was rather coarse, but even that, the Tolchards said, was relished by the stock. This year, as a result of natural seeding and the hand-sowing of a bag of additional seed over the ground, the crop was much thicker on the land, and, consequently, of better quality. On another field that was in sweet clover last year, 22 head of cattle were pastured until autumn. The clover, two feet high at that time, was then ploughed under and fall wheat sown. This wheat field is one of the best to be seen even in the present season when good wheat fields are the rule.

Opinions as to the merits of sweet clover as a hay crop appear to depend largely on the conditions under which it is harvested. The present has been a trying season for harvesting hay of any kind, and has been specially trying in the case of sweet clover. Mr. Burnaby struck a particularly unfavorable time for the making of his sweet clover hay, and that may have helped to color his opinion on this point. A farmer in Sullivan township had a still more unfortunate experience, and is reported to have been compelled to throw part of his crop out again after it had been stored in the barn. A large number of farmers adopted the plan fathered by S. P. Foote of North York, cut theirs with a binder and put it up in shocks. Some of this is reported to have rotted under the bands, but the writer saw one field in Bruce where sheaves gave promise of perfect curing, although they had been exposed to at least one very heavy rain. In this case, however, the tension on the twine had been lessened in binding and the sheaves were loose tied, thus allowing air to circulate freely beneath the band.

One of the best evidences of the permanent place sweet clover has gained among the field crops of Ontario is seen in the acreage being left for seed in those counties in which the crop has been most largely grown. If the heads fill well, and prospects are favorable for this, there will be no lack of seed for use next spring.

Revive Excursions.

The Ontario Agricultural College is largely out of touch with the average farmer, as is evidenced by the deplorable lack of information on present-day agricultural problems disseminated by the institution at Guelph. This was not always the case. Twenty years ago the Ontario farmer looked to the O. A. C. for new ideas and information on the same, and the O. A. C. staff were continually inviting the Ontario farmer to supply questions for solution. In those days officials from Guelph were not confined to the college during the whole of their time, but moved freely up and down the concession lines, meeting the farmer on his own ground, while the farmer as freely visited the O. A. C. The staff at the latter institution now claim that they are overworked, and consequently have little time to visit rural Ontario. This being the case, the farmer should be brought to Guelph at every opportunity, and, in the opinion of the writer, the revival of the old summer excursions would fill this want admirably.

Success In Farming.

In farming play reasonably safe; have more than one product; try always to produce the best; keep down expenses; secure volume of sales by having a fertile soil, high yielding seeds, high-grade live stock, and by thorough management of these. This is advice given by one successful farmer.

GRAFTING.

Hints to Persons Growing Trees on Own Stock.

The problem of securing fruit trees, especially apples, on hardy root stocks, is still of vital importance if the apple-growing industry is to remain on a commercial footing, according to J. A. Neilson of the Horticulture Department, Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Neilson for some time past has been making a careful study of problems relating to winter killing and other forms of apple tree injury, both at the O.A.C. and at the Iowa State College.

Injury to fruit trees of late years from crotch injury, collar rot, root-killing and correlated diseases has caused the loss of thousands of valuable trees throughout the province. This can be accounted for to a large extent by the fact that the vast majority of our trees have been grafted on imported root stocks. Such stocks are not suited to the rigors of our winters.

The problem now confronting horticulturists in this country and in the United States is to develop our standard commercial varieties on hardy root stocks or on their own roots. To accomplish this considerable time must be spent in experimental and research work. This problem Prof. Crow and Mr. Neilson are endeavoring to solve. They hope to be able to prove to nurserymen that hardy native stocks or own rooted varieties can be grown to better advantage than trees developed on imported stocks.

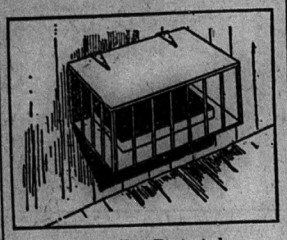
The United States authorities also realize the necessity of investigational work, and are at present trying to overcome these difficulties which threaten the life of the industry. Census reports show that between the years 1910 and 1920 there has been a marked decrease in the number of trees of bearing age in some States, ranging from 4.5 per cent. to 64 per cent. L. B. Scott of the Bureau of Land Industry, United States, has found a means of growing trees on their own roots. Root cuttings are taken from the trees, above the graft, and planted out in much the same manner as berry cuttings. Such standard varieties as the Wealthy, Duchess, Hibernal, Virginia Crab, Dudley, MacIntosh Red and Spy can be propagated in this manner. The shoots are allowed to grow and are carefully hilled up. Roots will be put forth by these young shoots. At the end of the first season from two to six rooted plants can be taken from the original cutting. They are placed in nursery rows until ready to be sold.

Varieties which will not develop from root cuttings can be propagated by means of root grafting. To a root cutting of some hardy stock a long scion of standard variety is wax. In spring they are planted out. In the spring they are planted out, being buried quite deeply. By winding a wire around the place of union Prof. Mavey, Pomology Department, Ames, Iowa, found that roots would develop on the scion as it increased in diameter, subsequently giving an own rooted plant.

In Australia fruit trees are being successfully propagated by layer and stool methods. Hitherto very slight attention has been accorded such methods in Canada and in the United States. It now remains for our investigators to demonstrate to the nurserymen that these methods are practical and will not materially affect the cost of production.

Protection for Water Pan.

To protect the water pan in the poultry house or outdoors, make a cage with a hinged top, as shown. The fowls can readily reach inside and get a drink, and as the cage is fastened to the wall, several inches



Water Pan Protected.

from the floor, there is little danger of having dirt scratched into the pan, writes B. Frank Boyer in Farm Journal. When placed outdoors, the top of the cage protects the water from the rays of the sun.

Pruning.

One of the chief purposes of pruning young apple trees is to produce strong crotches that will support the crop. Some of the factors and conditions influencing the strength of crotches are: (1) The actual strength of the tissue in the crotch. (2) The angle that the side branch makes with the main limb. (3) The relative diameter of the main limb and the side branch.

The practical consideration suggested by the work would be: (1) In choosing a tree, to have the branches as far apart along the main axis as the available branches on the nursery stock will permit. (2) To prune to a modified central leader type of tree in which the leader is larger than any lateral. (3) To avoid narrow crotches as far as possible.

Moisture Injurious to Hay.

The hay maker must ever keep in mind that hay is always more likely to be injured by moisture that is on it than by moisture that is in it. Therefore it should not be raked, bunched or put into stacks when it is wet with dew or rain.

Colorado Beetle Bad Pest.

The Colorado potato beetle is the worst pest which potato growers have to fight. They may be killed by spraying with a strong arsenic such as paris green, using at the rate of half a pound to fifty gallons of bordeaux mixture.

MILK HELPS CHILDREN.

Figures Show That It Makes Better Scholars and Keener Athletes.

Inquiries among milk distributors have resulted in proof that the consumption of milk in Canada is increasing. Children are being given more and adults are drinking more. Statistics also show that the people are consuming more dairy products generally than formerly. Miss Helen G. Campbell, demonstrator in the use of dairy products, connected with the Dominion Dairy Branch, recently addressed the New Brunswick Women's Institute convention on the value of dairy products and of the benefits accruing, especially to children, from a plentiful consumption of milk. Alluding to the fact that mothers sometimes argue that their children do not like milk, she referred to the case of a little girl in Toronto, who, showing a distaste for milk, was induced along with other school children to take some daily through a straw, with the result that she gained in weight and now has a great liking for it.

At many schools in Canada, the children are now fed a pint a day, and there is abundant proof that, as a result, they are gaining in health, both physically and mentally. In Toronto as many as seven thousand school children have been so fed. Miss Campbell suggested that "carry-milk-to-school" campaigns should be conducted, especially in places where the water supply is either poor or inadequate. Provincial health authorities, without exception, endorse this movement in favor of the greater consumption of milk. Another illustration is the experience of Los Angeles, California, where the Director of Physical Education testified that of 55,000 children he had examined, those who habitually used plenty of milk were not only stronger and more capable in athletics, but were able on the average to complete their school term two years in advance of the children who did not regularly drink milk. Testimony is plentiful in Toronto, Winnipeg and other cities of Canada that children fed liberally with milk are more attentive to their studies and quicker to learn.

Demand for Sweet Clover.

A seed salesman who travels through the greater part of Ontario and Quebec, and has, in his time, had many years experience of practical farming, when asked his opinion of agricultural conditions in his territory this season, said that, so far as he could judge, Western Ontario farmers have come through the depression period in fairly good shape, while in Eastern Ontario and Quebec things have not just righted themselves. Naturally, this opinion was based largely on demand for farm seeds.

Never, according to this man's experience, was there a better demand for sweet clover seed, both actually, and in comparison with demand for other clovers. This, he allowed, was probably due largely to a desire to economize, as red clover and alsike were selling high, while sweet clover seed was lower in price than usual while farmers were taking in their supplies for sowing. A point which he emphasized and deplored, was that a greater than usual proportion of the demand in the case of clover seed this year has been for the lower grades, a fact also attributed to high prices.

Another point which our informant considered anything but advantageous to the seed industry, or to agriculture generally, was that in sections where the production of clover seed for sale is a regular practice, not sufficient importance is attached to the purity or other seed value of the seed used. On the other hand, farmers who attach most importance to their hay and pasture crops, very generally insist on the best quality in the supply of clover and timothy seed. The increasing proportion of noxious and foreign seeds in bulk supplies of clover seed received from the farmers is increasing the spread between buying and selling price, owing to the increasing expenses of cleaning seed so that it will conform to the seed act standards, he declared.

Concrete Drains.

In its search for a means of protecting Portland cement concrete against the action of alkaline waters, the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, announces promising results from treatment with a very fluid crude water-gas tar, such as may be obtained as a by-product from many artificial gas plants. So successful have the tests been that further investigations of the alkali-resisting properties of tar-treated concrete and mortar are under way and the protective effect of water-gas tar on mass concrete structures is being studied.

The treatment consists of simply immersing the concrete in the liquid which is soaked up, even by a dense concrete. Cement drain tile treated in this way and stored from six to eight months in a strong alkali solution have shown no indications of disintegration, and samples tested for tensile strength were as strong as those stored in pure water. On the other hand, untreated samples showed both disintegration and a loss of strength.

Rich Alberta.

As proof that even the dry part of Alberta produces a satisfactory average in wheat, Farm and Ranch Review gives a ten-year record of the annual yield on Crowfoot farm, east of Calgary. This is located in one of the dryest districts of Alberta, and still it gave an average yield of 22.13 bushels in the past ten years, the driest decade in Alberta's history. The highest yield was in 1915—52 bushels — and the lowest in 1921, three bushels, and this low yield was due to hail. Outside of 1921 and 1918 the yield never went below 12.91 bushels, and from 1912 to 1917, inclusive, never below 17½, and that only in one year.

LAMENTS PASSING OF RUSSET

New England Journal Voices Regret That Famous Apple Is Becoming Increasingly Scarce.

The russet apple seems to be in a fair way to extinction. It used to be the commonest of our New England apples, but it is seldom seen nowadays.

In Rhode Island the principal varieties are the Baldwin and greening—both fine apples, easy to sell and easy to "keep," fine of color and flavor. But there is room for the russet, too, and it would be a great pity if it should continue to be neglected by so many growers.

There is no other apple that has just the russet tang. It somehow embodies the pungent quality of New England life—its spice, its juice and its humor. It is not so showy an apple as some of its crimson, green and yellow competitors, and yet there is nothing handsomer in the apple kingdom after all than a ripe russet, brown and yellow commingling on its smooth surface, together with a faint blush of red.

Perhaps there are localities where the russet flourishes as of old, but it is out of fashion in this neighborhood. Let its friends arise in its behalf, and see that it does not wholly disappear. Why not a Russet society, systematically bent on its preservation? There have been organized movements for less worthy causes.

Apple lovers with only small tracts of ground might at least pledge themselves to set out one russet tree. A bearing apple tree is as good as money in the bank.—Providence Journal.

SAVAGE TRIBE ON TIBURON

"White Cannibals" Said to Infest Pacific Island Believed to Be Rich in Pitchblende.

Tiburon island, in the Pacific, four miles off the Mexican coast, is inhabited by a tribe of "white cannibals" who are said to be descendants of the Dutch, Swedish and German prisoners who escaped from Mexican prisons several centuries ago. Yaqui Indians, who live on the mainland, call Tiburon the "Island of Death," for the reason that any person who lands on it is shot by poisoned darts and then eaten by natives, says an exchange.

In addition to poisoned arrows used by the natives the cannibals also use an ancient blunderbuss in attacking their victims. They are supposed to number from 500 to 2,000 persons. Of 16 persons known to have visited the island in the last few years, in parties of two and three, only nine are said to have returned alive, the others falling victims of the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed "white Indians," as the Mexican people call them.

Tiburon is said to have rich deposits of pitchblende, from which radium is extracted.

Catfish Made to Change Names.

Some catfish have been nosing around in the mud of the rivers to the north of Rio Janeiro for 31 years without knowing their right name. They supposed their name was "Steindachneria," under which they had been baptized by Carl H. Eigenmann and Rosa Smith Eigenmann in 1888. But G. Brown Goode has given this name to some other fish belonging to the aristocratic gadoid family of Macrurids. Confusion and correspondence ensued until Prof. David Starr Jordan insisted that the catfish change their names. Therefore their sponsors have rebaptized them "Steindachneridion," and the catfish can now nose around in the mud of the Rio Jequintinhonha, the Rio Doce and the Rio Parahyba without fearing that the piscatorial mail intended for them may get carried out to sea and delivered to the Macrurids.

Not Allowed to Abdicate.

A Russian refugee, widow of a nobleman who was also an engineer, living in California and translating into English some of her contributions to Russian magazines, tells this story as illustrating the unpreparedness of Russian peasants for self-government:

A soviet representative was addressing a large gathering of peasants in a certain district. After a long speech in which he told them the government was overthrown, the czar was dead and they were free, he sat down. Then the leader of the peasants arose and solemnly announced they would sing "God Save the Czar!"

All kinds of Job Printing. Orders promptly executed. The Review.

HEALTH MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

Take "Fruit-a-tives" And Make Yourself Well

"Fruit-a-tives", the marvellous *medicine made from fruit juices* and tonics, is the most beneficial medicinal agent that has ever been given to mankind.

Just as oranges, apples, figs and prunes are nature's own medicine, so "Fruit-a-tives"—made from these fruit Juices—but concentrated and intensified—is *the greatest Stomach and Liver Medicine, the greatest Kidney and Bladder Medicine—the greatest Blood Purifier—the greatest remedy for Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness and Bad Complexion—in the world.*

To be well, take "Fruit-a-tives"

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Cure for Sleeping Sickness.

A sleeping sickness cure has been discovered by a scientific expedition after numerous experiments, according to reports from Johannesburg, South Africa. The report says that the expedition has gone to Northern Rhodesia, to test the efficacy of the cure under tropical conditions. It is believed that the remedy will not only cure but prevent the disease and the animal variant Ngana. What is an important fact is that a cure for Ngana and sleeping sickness will open the wide tracts of Zululand to cattle farming, and will remove a tremendous scourge at once and forever. In this connection it is said that the bacillus which causes sleeping sickness and Ngana enters the blood of the animal and reaches the cerebro-spinal fluid. Then follow drowsiness and growing emaciation. These terminate in death. The bacillus, however, has been isolated and its origin has been traced to game, particularly to such big game as was to be found in the Addo bush, and which was slaughtered largely in a recent expedition.

Montreal Board of Trade Perpetuates Maisonneuve

There is a striking monument in Montreal to Maisonneuve, founder of Canada's Metropolis. As in his life time, his thoughts were of the West, so does the memorial to him stand to-day. The sculptor has caught the spirit of the adventurous pioneer in the poise of the body and the head. Vision, courage, determination are plain to the observant eye and understanding mind.

Maisonneuve and the host of gallant men and noble women who laid the foundation of the Canada of to-day, long ago embarked upon the greatest and last quest. But their faith in the new land is as a living flame in the hearts of their successors. They see their country favored by geography and nature, a link between East and West, and extending almost 4,000 miles from ocean to ocean. They know that it is endowed with a richness of natural resources beyond the power of man to calculate Above all they rejoice in its attainment to a place and a voice in the councils of the nations.

Retrospect is often pleasant. The true Canadian has little time for that. His heart and mind are on the present and the future He knows that if his country is to come to full fruition as a nation it must be by still worthier efforts on the part of its people individually and collectively. No single province within the Dominion's far-flung boundaries can afford to disregard another Each must be in sympathy with all the rest. The East must share in the problems as well as in the joys and prosperity of the West . The West must have faith in the East. Bound by an invisible but unbreakable chain of mutual affection and goodwill they can and will put and keep Canada in the very vanguard of the world's great nations.

The development of the national spirit has been fostered in many an hour of peril, difficulty, and struggle. It is beginning to bloom in beauty and strength. Its progress has been greatly advanced of late years by the action of important organizations in sending delegations to many sections of the country, so that their members may add to their first-hand knowledge of their home land. Such an organization is the Montreal Board of Trade which will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding by beginning on September 1, a thirty days' tour of the Dominion. The members will not only see the country in all the glory of its most beautiful scenic settings, but the journey will be so arranged as to give them a new perspective of its wealth of soil, forests, mines and waters, and impressions of its industrial and commercial growth that would be impossible of visualizing in any other way.

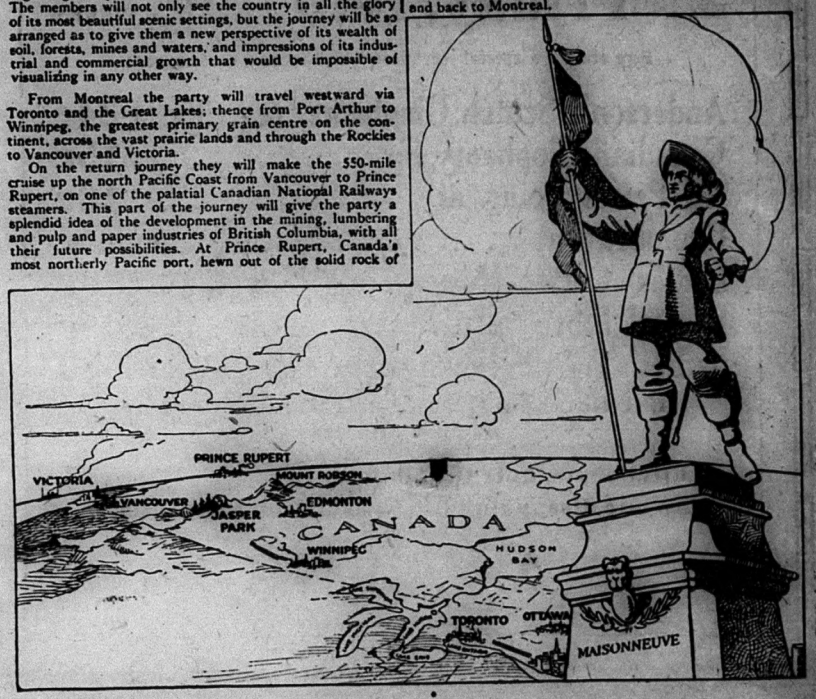
From Montreal the party will travel westward via Toronto and the Great Lakes; thence from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, the greatest primary grain centre on the continent, across the vast prairie lands and through the Rockies to Vancouver and Victoria.

On the return journey they will make the 550-mile cruise up the north Pacific Coast from Vancouver to Prince Rupert, on one of the palatial Canadian National Railways steamers. This part of the journey will give the party a splendid idea of the development in the mining, lumbering and pulp and paper industries of British Columbia, with all their future possibilities. At Prince Rupert, Canada's most northerly Pacific port, hewn out of the solid rock of Kaien Island, there will be every opportunity to gain an insight into the enormity of the halibut and salmon industry of the province. From Prince Rupert eastward the party will become acquainted with the Skeena River, with its historic and romantic traditions, its arresting grandeur, and its fame as one of the most prolific salmon streams in the world. They will see too, some of the Bulkley and Nechako River Valley country, one of the newest fields of settlement opened up in the west. Unknown to the vast majority of Canadians, the luxurious valleys that lay between the mountain ranges in this area, are suitable for mixed farming, dairying, fruit growing and cattle raising. In the years to come their productivity, now a matter of knowledge to comparatively few, will offer means of livelihood and competence to thousands of new people.

Shortly after leaving Prince George, the party will pass through Mount Robson Park. This is a veritable wonderland of mountain scenery, some 650 square miles in extent and set aside by the government of British Columbia as a national playground and wild life sanctuary. Here will be obtained an excellent view of Mount Robson, with an altitude of 13,068 feet. It towers above the surrounding peaks, sublime, majestic, with green glistening glaciers and pure white snow adding to its beauty. Sometimes its own summit is lost amid the mists and clouds; quite often that summit is the centre of raging storms. But on Mount Robson they beat in vain.

Next Jasper Park, another mountain kingdom, but of greater extent, embracing 4,400 square miles of sublime mountain scenery, is entered. Here the party will spend a day at Jasper Lodge, the new Alpine chalet built on the shore of Lac Beauvert by Canadian National Railways, and the first of a series to be built throughout these Northern Canadian Rockies. At night they will leave for Edmonton.

From Edmonton the homeward route will be through the rich farm lands of the northern part of the prairie provinces to Winnipeg following the trans-continental line of Canadian National Railways through the rich pulp forests and new farm lands of Northern Ontario to Cochrane, down through the famous Cobalt mining districts over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to North Bay, thence to Ottawa, and back to Montreal.



P. J. ALEXANDER
Surgeon and Accoucheur
of University of Toronto
College.
Marne Wellesley Hospital
Opposite Methodist Church
June 20

DR. EAGLESON
Surgeon and Accoucheur
e of Trinity Medical Col-
Graduate of Moorefield's
pital, London, Eng., and
London Nose and Throat
attention given to dis-
the Eye, Ear, Nose and
d fitting of eye glasses.
for Hastings County.
Jan. 22

LUMB, M. D. C. M.
of Queen's University and
duate Medical School and
at New York.
attention given to diseas-
men and children.
er for Hastings County
r5. Oct.21 Eldorado

RASER, D.D.S., L.D.S.
of Toronto University.
of the Royal College of
urgeons of Ontario.
Crowns and Bridges a spe-
cialty

R. McCREARY, B. Sc.
hysician and Surgeon
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March 20

Trade With United States

In coming to closer grips with the question of possible trade relations between the United States and Canada, says Sir George E. Foster in the North American Review, we must accept as a basis the facts above mentioned. These summarized are that, geographically and climatically, both countries along a wide range of contiguous territory produce similar commodities and generally in surplus quantities; that each country has the easiest and quickest recourse to very important sources of supply in the other; that both countries base their tariffs on the principle of protection and the practice of preferential treatment within the family; that both have strong aspirations towards national growth and development and thus combine national and economic considerations in the determination of their fiscal policy, and that, while freely acknowledging these fundamentals and being guided thereby, both peoples have the most cordial friendship towards each other and a desire to do the largest amount of trade with each other possible under conditions as detailed above.

An Imaginary Traveler's Experiences.

A bright little boy was asked by his new governess as a test of his general knowledge to write a description of travels in Italy. She was rathered staggered, however, to read: "After sailing about Venice on a gorgonzola and being disappointed in the smallness of the boasted 'Bridge of Size,' I went on to Rome. Again I was disappointed. The Cotiseum there compared unfavorably with the one in London, and there was no performance on. The maccaroni fields were white for harvest, but the spaghetti was only just in bloom. There was nothing on at the Vaticombe, as the Pope no longer lives underground."

Unconscious Truth.

An excited orator stood on a soapbox at the corner of the street. A huge crowd surged around him. But he was dissatisfied. He tried hard to be heard, but it was all in vain. Every attempt he made to speak was interrupted by some member of the audience. At last, stamping his foot in great anger, he bellowed at the top of his voice: "Every time I open my mouth a nonentity speaks." And the crowd agreed.

Water-Power In Canada.

The available recorded water-power in Canada exceeds 32,000,000 h.p., and the present turbine installation is about 2,500,000 h.p. Present development represents an annual equivalent of 18,500,000 tons of coal, which in fifteen years may run up to 40,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Right Royal Street.

When Princess Mary is married and settled at Chesterfield house, in South Audley street, she will find herself in a thoroughfare which has housed many members of royal families in the past, though, in most cases, under far less happy conditions, observes a correspondent. The street was built in 1728, and in it lived, in exile, Charles X, of France, at the house numbered 72. In 1814 Louis XVIII, was dwelling there, while for the best part of a century the representatives of the king of Portugal lived at No. 74. In June 1820, Queen Caroline, the injured consort of George IV., arriving from the Continent took up her residence at No. 77, and from a balcony there she was frequently compelled to bow to a sympathetic mob in the street below. In 1826 the duke of York was living at Cambridge house, in South Audley street, the mansion which was afterwards known as Curzon house, the London home of Earl Howe's family until 1876.

Lathe Turns Ships' Masts.

What is virtually a combination lathe and planer of gigantic size, taking work upward of 100 feet in length, is the interesting shipyard tool, invented in Georgia, that is making new records in the manufacture of masts and spars.

The big stick of timber to be turned into a mast is centered between two tailstocks, one at each end, and supported at the center by an internal-gear chuck, which, driven by a 25-horsepower motor, revolves it at 18 r. p. m.

The two cutting head carriages, electrically propelled, travel on rails between the center and ends of the timber, moving at the rate of three, six, or twelve feet a minute.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The Flapper.

"The present-day girl of college age, from seventeen or eighteen to twenty-two years, popularly known as the 'flapper,' is a shrewd, keen, hard, worldly little thing," says the president of Smith college. "She is not the sweet, unsophisticated girl of a decade ago. To try to inflict upon her faculty-made discipline would result in revolution.

"The wisest way is to give her a reasonable amount of rope, holding over her only the invisible check of student-made rules and student tradition, and let her work out her own salvation, learning for herself the ill-effects of her own indiscretions."

GOLD DEPOSITS IN SIBERIA

Land Known to Be Enormously Rich Awaiting Development Under a Stable Government.

Some time in the future, when the life of Siberia follows an orderly course under a stable government, there will doubtless be a development of the gold resources of the Okhotsk district, where, so it has been said, the "rivers have golden bottoms." Gold is being mined in the Okhotsk district, but only in a primitive fashion. Last winter a "zolotnik" of gold, or, in English, .137147 ounce troy, was worth 20 rubles, but it has now risen in value in the present currency of Russia to about 100. Even in a primitive way many of the deposits are not being worked, and the method by which some of the gold is exported to Japan is equally primitive. A Japanese vessel with a fishing concession comes from Japan loaded with articles for trade, and these are exchanged for furs and gold. The fishing vessel then returns to Japan, carrying the gold and furs it has received for its merchandise. With mining carried on systematically a gold-producing region that covers hundreds of square miles would be yielding the precious metal, but such operations are of course out of the question until stable government is established.

WAGING WAR ON ELEPHANTS

South African Farmers Have Condemned Them for Their Destruction of Irrigation Canals.

One of the many after-war shortages that the world will have to suffer, but which will not prove the hardship that other lacks have impressed upon the people, is that of African elephants. It is all because the "mighty pachyderms," as the circus bills say, have appropriated the irrigation canals in southern Africa for their own particular bath tubs, and when they plunge into the cooling water to enjoy their dips, they are not particular about the manner in which they tread about the dams and banks. As a result much damage has been done and the agriculturists have been waging a relentless war on the ponderous and destructive animals. Many housewives who have male members of the family of the "splashing" variety can appreciate the feelings of a South African farmer when he views the clutter left by the elephants. Recent reports say that no more elephants remain in Zululand, that southern Rhodesia's herds have been wiped out and that few are left in the eastern Transvaal. The African elephants, unlike those from India, are far from docile and are not easily domesticated.

Don't Blame Environment.

Laying the blame on environment offers an excuse but not a reason for failure. Environment may handicap your start and hinder your progress, but it's not the final arbiter of your destiny. Some of life's greatest failures have been the fortune-coddled youths who have been pampered by having everything they wanted. In striking contrast many of history's conspicuous favorites have risen from obscurity and poverty. After all it's not what a man starts with, but what prompts him to start and keeps him going that counts. When the mental attitude is right no power on earth can curb it. Circumstances may hinder the body from achieving its goal, but the spirit is still triumphant even in bonds. What binds material ruled things only offers challenge to spirit ruled lives. As long as "truth crushed to earth shall rise again" furnishes incentive to conviction urged souls, men headed right will triumph.—Exchange.

Doughboy Diplomacy.

Although the Americans were supposed to be taking no sides in the dispute, the Croats and Serbians of Fiume chose to make the arrival of a battalion of Yankee infantry there the occasion of a grand celebration.

Evidently in answer to this demonstration, Italian propagandists liberally plastered the city during the night with banners bearing the words: "O Italio o morte." "Either Italy or death." Everywhere the Americans went for the next few days they were confronted with the slogan.

Then one night some doughboy got busy with a paint brush. The next morning the Italian officers were deeply chagrined to find that nearly all the banners in the central section had been improved during the night and now read:

"O Italia o morte o Hell."—Home Sector.

Find Delights Archeologists.

Three skeletons, nearly complete, evidently Anglo-Saxon chieftains, two with swords by their sides, have been dug up at Mitcham, Surrey, England, in a field known as "Dead Man's Close," belonging to Ravensbury manor. Seven graves have been found since the lord of the manor started digging for gravel just before Christmas, and the site is believed to be an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. A bronze buckle, an earthware pot, and other remains have been disinterred. Some of the bones have been sent to the Cambridge Anthropological museum and some of the relics to the London museum.

Grass.

"What is the ballerina kicking about?"

"Says the dancing art has gone to grass."

"Oh, well, this Hawaiian craze will have its day."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ASSERT POWER OVER DEATH

Two East Indians Make Extraordinary Claims, Naturally Somewhat Hard to Prove.

The dead can be brought to life. This remarkable claim has just been made by a woman doctor of Rangoon (Burma).

She claims to have prepared certain remedies, which are to be taken internally and applied externally for a week, at the end of which any dead person will revive! As may be expected, she keeps her remedies a secret and she will not disclose their ingredients to anybody, writes S. B. Banerjea of Calcutta.

She further claims that the dead person, when revived, will have a new mind and better features. The treatment to be completely successful must be continued for a month or two.

The Burmese doctor has created a sensation in the country. Some are scoffing at her, while others are urging the authorities to test her claims.

In this connection, I may state that some time ago a Hindu doctor made a similar claim and requested me to secure a dead body for him. Now, no Hindu or Mussulman will allow any experiment to be made on the dead body of a near and dead relative. Their religion forbids such experimenting. Soon after the doctor had asked my help, a distinguished Hindu knight, whom I knew, died. I was urged to sound his relatives. I did sound them, but my request was rejected. I approached certain doctors, but they all laughed at me and refused to help me.

The Hindu doctor, I regret to say, will not disclose his mode of treatment. He will not charge anything. He wants to be judged by his results. But who will care to help him?

NOT ALWAYS PACIFIC PEOPLE

Chinese Have Had Great Military Past, But Have Not Fostered the Fighting Spirit.

Writing of the romance of military insignia, Col. Robert E. Wyllie doubtless surprised some of his readers in the National Geographic Magazine when he informed them that the first military medal was probably awarded by a Chinese emperor, some 1,900 years ago. The statement falls pat with an article by Mr. T. L. Leo, a Chinese student of the history of his own country, published in Asia magazine, in which Mr. Leo looks back to Chinese military practice, in the early centuries of the Christian era, and shows how the treatise on the "Art of War," written by the ancient Chinese military leader, Sun Wu, corresponded to the maxims of Frederick the Great, which were in turn expressed by von Hindenburg. The military past of China is nowadays very generally overlooked, and the explanation advanced by Mr. Leo is interesting at this period. The Chinese, he says, have never admired the fighting spirit, but "on the contrary, have ever been condemning it, curbing it, and forcing it to lie dormant."

Sound and Light as Power.

Starting, steering and stopping a model auto by blowing an ordinary police whistle, an English scientist recently gave a striking demonstration of the possibilities of distant control of machinery. The performance is the subject of an illustrated article in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. The little electrically driven car, with its manikin passengers, started forward at the first blast of sound. Another note from the whistle turned it around and a third stopped it at its starting place. By blowing whistles of varying tones, a series of small electric lamps were selectively lighted. Control by light rays was illustrated by the ringing of a gong connected to light sensitive cells, when the illuminator of a hand lamp was thrown upon them, thereby reducing their electrical resistance.

J. P. Paid No Attention.

Jack Rowan is "some" boy. The neighbors all admit that. His original sayings and slang, repeated after hearing it from incautious neighbors, are well known in his part of Thirty-seventh street.

"Jack," said his mother one day "go across the street and get J. P." —J. P. being his baby brother. Jack has reached the mature age of three and three-quarters, while J. P. has just got around the corner of two.

Presently Jack came back without J. P., and to his mother's questions as to why he did not bring his brother, said: "I talked with my mouth, and J. P. wouldn't pay any attention to me."—Indianapolis News.

Pass the Word On.

"Read this to the man who cannot read English," is the request of the Tappan Zee high school, Piermont, N. Y., at the beginning and close of the handbills calling attention to the night schools. The bill calls the attention of the alien adult to the proper place where he can learn what is meant by liberty; his rights, privileges and duties; about his government and how to secure his citizen papers. The school is open to both men and women.

New Use for Old Tires.

A Hutchinson motor tire dealer has half-soled his shoes with strips from a highly guaranteed tire in which he deals, figuring that if the tires are guaranteed good for 8,000 miles under a car weighing a ton the mileage under his own 140 pounds ought to be practically unlimited.—Kansas City Star.

Women should Insist

No matter what you buy in kitchen utensils, demand that each article carry the SMP trade-mark shown below. SMP Enameled Ware is safe to use; acids or alkalis will not affect it; it cannot absorb odors; cleans like china; wears for years. Tell the storekeeper you want either

SMP Diamond or Pearl WARE

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of pearl grey enamel inside and out.

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Dominion Tires

Plain or U Tread,	$12.00
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Above prices 30x3½ size. All sizes in stock.

Try D-B Carbon Remover. If after trial, not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

Liquid X will remove rust and scale, also seals leaks in radiator or water jacket.

For squeaking springs try Wonder Worker Spring Lubricant. Easy to put on, no tools required.

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Review Stationery Store

Honored Career in Police Court

Not all the tragedies of a growing city are chronicled in the records of the local police court, but yet there is one place where one perhaps finds the greatest and the realest of human tragedies. On the bench of the murky, grimy, dingy and cramped court room in Carling street London, Ontario, five magistrates have sat in unquestioned sway within the past three decades, but for 29 long years the same police court clerk, John Moule, has recorded the complaints of the oppressed, the excuses of wrong-doers and the deliberations and decisions of justice.

Mr. Moule, who celebrated his 69th birthday last May, was appointed clerk of the London police court on October 2, 1893. He was born in London, and as a boy worked as a clerk in the grocery store kept by his father, the late John Moule, senior. When his father died, Mr. Moule continued the business for upwards of twenty years. He was a ward alderman for several years, representing west and northwest London in the city council, and for some time a member of the Victoria Hospital trustee board, and also chairman of the Board of Health. Always a friend of the charitable institutions of the city, in one year alone he distributed $2,000 of his own private means among them.

Before his membership in the Board of Health, little attention was paid to the cleanliness and sanitation of restaurants and sources of food supply, and an important step in this direction was made by Mr. Moule, who inaugurated the inspection of city dairies.

He succeeded John M. Keary as police court clerk, and the five magistrates under whom he has served are the late J. E. Parkes, the late Francis Love, Joseph C. Judd, now junior county judge of Middlesex; A. M. Graydon, and the present acting magistrate, P. H. Bartlet.

Twenty-nine years in police court work is likely to give one a fairly accurate insight into the character and reliability of the quarrelsome, dissipated, dependent and unfortunate characters who constitute the daily grist for the Carling street mill of justice. And now when some sadder and wiser celebrant wakes up after a night of carousing to find himself charged with an infraction of the Ontario Temperance Act, and all his money gone, it is usually Mr. Moule who decides whether he can be trusted to pay his fine if released to return to work in the meantime.

"Will you give me a little time, your worship?" asks the credit-seeking prisoner.

"How about it, Mr. Moule" says the magistrate, and nearly always, after a few preliminary questions, the reply of the clerk is, "Oh, I guess it will be alright."

And very, very rarely, perhaps not once a year even, is this confidence of Police Court Clerk Moule in the goodness and honesty of humanity at heart, abused.

Of course, many of those to whom trust is thus extended, have occasion again and again to ask for time to pay, but few if any will venture on a fresh carousal before they have finished paying the magistrate's assessment upon a preceding one.

Few men have a better opportunity to size up the working efficiency of Ontario's prohibition law than Mr. Moule, but on this reform, the veteran police court clerk speaks with due reserve of judgment. Prohibition has checked some evils, he declares. In fact it has changed the complexion of the ordinary run of police court cases very materially, and on the whole he believes that prohibition is a good thing. But it has its defects and shortcomings, and necessarily its attendant crop of new evils to contend with.

Domestic troubles are the hardest cases to deal with through the police court, he believes, and his opinion is especially valuable, because he hears all such family disputes before they come before the magistrate at all. And Mr. Moule in such cases always tries to play the role of the domestic peace-maker. If such cases can be settled out of court at all, he uses his best powers of persuasion and advice to induce a settlement. But many cases cannot be settled out of court, the parties concerned resisting all advice against the public airing of their marital difficulties in the open court.

Present day conditions of living, Mr. Moule blames for the increasing number of non-support, wife-desertion and family jangling cases entered on the Forest City's blotter. Wages of the workingman do not go as far as they used to go in providing food and shelter, and Mr. Moule also is inclined to believe that the wives of to-day are not as good household managers as wives were in days gone by. He is not a very strong advocate of juvenile court reforms, for he claims that with a child population of 12,000 or more, London has a low percentage of juvenile court cases, probably not more than 300 a year.

All those cases are heard in the magistrate's private office and the young delinquents do not pass through the courtroom at all until the regular court sessions have been concluded and the adult prisoners removed.—Toronto Sunday World.

Gasoline Lost.

The volume of gasoline that is lost by evaporation in one stage in the handling of crude oil is equal to one-thirtieth of the country's annual gasoline production.

Heavy-Hearted.

"Maud says she puts her very heart into her cooking."

"She must have been heavy-hearted when she made this cake."

OUR CANADIAN GUIDES

THEY ARE AMONG THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

The Man of French Extraction, Who Has In His Veins the Blood of the Coureurs de Bois Wins Special Admiration From the Man Who Has Been Studying Them.

Discoursing in the Nineteenth Century about Canadian guides, it is the man of French extraction, the descendant of Parkman's coureurs de bois, whom John Murray Gibbon most admires. The type is noted for courage, strength and endurance Joe, with a pack of 300 pounds, "walked faster than I could walk with nothing but a fishing rod." There was Joseph Paul, guide for the Northwest Company, who picked up a sugar barrel filled with bullets by a playful storekeeper, "and let it fall on the counter, smashing the woodwork to pieces and breaking the barrel so that the bullets spilled into the cellar." In the bush Joe had an appetite that matched his strength. A gargantuan eater was he: Fifteen eggs a day, five to each meal; bacon, fish, pork and beans, steaks and flapjacks. "Then he complained that he could not eat because of indigestion." If the French-Canadian guide is so brave and hardy, and wears so well, it is because he comes of heroic stock. To the end of the French Dominion in Canada no English names stand out in the opening up of the wilderness. It was the colonists of New France who sailed up the St. Lawrence, explored the Mattawa, pushed into Lake Nipissing, portaged down into the Great Lakes, and were soon trading on the Mississippi and the Missouri, while the English colonists still hugged the seaboard, says the New York Times.

The Frenchmen hunted, trapped and were one with the Indians, whose women they lived with. After the passing of New France there is a procession of English and Scottish explorers in the chronicles of the time: Samuel Hearne, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, David Thompson, Sir George Simpson, Milton and Cheadle. The Rev. A. G. Morice in his "Dictionnaire Historique des Canadiens de l'Quest" asks who did the hard work of the expeditions led by these travelers and promoters. The answer is, the voyageurs, who had pentrated and mapped the wilderness and were brothers of the Indian. Simon Fraser owed much of his success to the half-breed, Jean Baptiste Boucher, known as Waccan by the Crees. On three expeditions Charles Legace was the guide and interpreter for David Thompson. The Hudson Bay Company found Alexis Bonami Lesperance indispensable as driver of its bateaux in the fur trade, a man as strong as a bear and of a vitality no hardships could wear down. Toussaint Charbonneau, a guide of the Northwest Company, was on all explorers' lists in the early part of the nineteenth century. For river service one French-Canadian, John Jacob Astor declared, was worth three Americans. In Parkman's "Oregon Trail" the French-Canadian hunters are deservedly honored. Mr. Gibbon says that the French woodsman of the present day is admirably depicted in the Francois Paradis of Louis Hemon's "Maria Chapdelaine."

There are also sterling guides among the men of British descent. "If any one," says Mr. Gibbon, "were to ask a New Brunswicker who is the best-known native of the province, he would probably name the guide, Henry Braithwaite, who, in spite of over 80 years, still calls and tracks the moose with the energy of youth." Other famous guides in New Brunswick not of French blood are Arthur Moore, Arthur Pringle, Harry Allen and Claude Knapp, names well known to American sportsmen. A character whom Mr. Gibbon met on the Upper Tobique was Van. He had built a cabin near a lake round which there was a large clearing:

"Must have taken some work to clear this bush," I remarked. "Not a bit," he said. "All it cost me was a little salt. It was the deer that did it—a shot of salt at the root of each bush, and they cleared up the whole yard."

The Canadian guides respect themselves, and must be treated as equals by the rich sportsman, "even though they may out of courtesy serve you first at the campfire and sit at a separate mess." Their scorn for a valet, or any other satellite, is unprintable. A silent lot of men, one must be careful not to intrude upon their reserve. In Quebec most of the licensed guides are French-Canadians, half-breeds or Indians. Ontario attracts 25,000 non-resident anglers every year. "For the Indian the Anglo-Saxon guide in Ontario has frequently a good-humored but not well-justified contempt." The Indian cooks poorly, is none too clean, but he's the better hunter. "The Indian," said a white guide "never seems to get lost. I guess the Lord gave him the sense of location."

Mr. Gibbon has found the Rocky Mountain guides, who have much to do with pack horses, the most original and robust in profanity, but it is to be said for them that their "capacity for swearing is more than equalled by their capacity for hard work." The sportsman's paradise is in the northern areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for there the moose are abundant, black bear are numerous, fish swarm in lakes and streams and caribou roam in herds. The local guides are rough diamonds, but fine fellows. "These Canadian guides," the writer says in conclusion, "represent the most virile element in North America, and deserve more recognition than it is usually their fortune to obtain."

Nights on the Sahara desert are often bitterly cold.

Here's Your Chance to Win a Big Beautiful Doll

ANNA Q. NILSSON, appearing with Norman Kerry in the Paramount Picture "THREE LIVE GHOSTS" at The Empire Theatre, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, has personally sent a great big beautiful doll to be given away to some lucky person who comes to see her in the new picture.

This doll stands 21 inches high, has gorgeous blonde hair, sleeping eyes, real eyelashes, and is clothed most exquisitely in a pink silk party dress and bloomers, trimmed with maribou. Here is a life-like doll that any little girl to whom you might present it, would go simply wild over!

It's on display in Ross's window

You don't have to enter a contest of any kind to win this wonderful doll, nor are any chances being sold on it. You could not buy it. It is worth $25. See it and be convinced.

JUST SIT IN "LUCKY SEAT"

A certain seat in The Empire has been designated as the "Lucky Seat" by a Paramount Picture Representative. The seat number and row number has been placed in a sealed envelope and will not be opened until Thursday night, September 7th. Starting then, the first person who happens to sit in the "lucky seat" will be presented with the doll.

Reserved seat tickets are on sale at C. I Ross's Shoe Store. Get your seats early, for a large attendance is almost certain.

"Three Live Ghosts"

Empire, September 7th

Adults 50 cents. Children 25 cents. War Tax extra

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.